



CITY OF MANCHESTER.

REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City of Manchester,

1936,

BY

R. VEITCH CLARK, M.A., M.B., CH.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SUNLIGHT HOUSE,
QUAY STREET,
MANCHESTER, 3,
6th August, 1937.

MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the health of the City for the year 1936, which has been compiled in accordance with the memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The following are the principal facts in the general vital statistics for the year :—

Population.

In consideration of the difference between the population for 1935 as estimated by the Manchester Public Health Department and the Registrar General, it has been decided to review our estimated population for the year 1936.

The census population of 1931 for the city of Manchester was 766,378. Since then the estimate by the Manchester Public Health Department has shown an increase each year which gives a population of 776,028 for the year 1935.

The Registrar General's estimate shows a decline each year from the 1931 census to an estimate of 748,100 for the year 1935, or 27,928 lower than the Manchester estimate.

Several methods have been considered in order to obtain a reasonable adjustment in estimating a population for the year 1936.

Apart from the census returns the only most reliable material available for estimating the population of the city for the year 1936 appears to be the number of Parliamentary electors. Taking this as a basis I have for statistical purposes of this department estimated that the population of the city is 759,058 for the year 1936, distributed according to sex as follows—Males 357,640, Females 401,418.

Marriage Rate.

The marriage rate for the year is 17·7. This is an increase of 0·5 on the rate for 1935, and is 0·9 higher than the average for the last five years.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate, 14.7 is 0.2 higher than the previous year, and 0.3 lower than the average for the last five years.

Death Rate.

The death rate is 13.5, being 0.6 higher than the rate in 1935. The average death rate for the past five years is 13.1.

Infantile Mortality.

The rate of 77.3 per 1,000 births is 6.0 higher than the previous year, the average for the past five years being 76.9.

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate of 4.98 is 1.34 higher than in 1935 and 1.11 higher than the average of the past five years.

Cancer.

The cancer death rate of 1.62 is 0.06 lower than the previous year and 0.01 higher than the average for the past five years.

Tuberculosis.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis during the year is 1.01 as against 1.04 in the previous year. The average death rate for the previous five years is 1.15. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis is 0.87 and is the lowest recorded. The death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis is 0.14.

Joint Hospitals Advisory Board.

It is fitting that special attention be directed to the report of the first year's working of the Joint Hospitals Board which appears on pages 260 to 279. The constitution and aims of this body have aroused interest over the whole country, and the experience of the first year of its activity holds out promise of the attainment of the objects for which it was created.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. VEITCH CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,

1936-37.

Chairman :

Councillor S. MEADOWCROFT.

Deputy Chairman :

Alderman R. S. HARPER, J.P.

THE LORD MAYOR

(Alderman J. Toole).

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------|--|
| Alderman | W. T. Jackson, J.P. | Councillor | T. Harrison |
| „ | A. James, J.P. | „ | M. L. Kingsmill Jones, O.B.E., J.P. |
| „ | Annie Lee, J.P. | „ | T. M. Larrad, J.P. |
| Councillor | A. Cathcart | „ | Sarah Laski |
| „ | Dr. W. Chadwick | „ | J. H. Meachin, J.P. |
| „ | R. G. Edwards, J.P. | „ | W. Onions, J.P. |
| „ | F. Farrington | „ | H. A. E. Ramsden |
| „ | Mary A. Gibbons | „ | W. Somerville, J.P. |
| „ | W. N. Griffin | „ | Professor F. E. Tylecote, J.P. |
| „ | Ellen Griffiths | „ | J. Watts |
| „ | W. Hallows | | |

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following are general statistics for the year 1936 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Area of the City in acres | 27,257 |
| Census population for the year 1931 | <div> <div> Males .. 360,976 </div> <div> Females .. 405,402 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 766,378 |
| Estimated population at the middle of year 1936 | <div> <div> Males .. 357,640 </div> <div> Females .. 401,418 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 759,058 |
| No. of persons per acre | 28 |
| Persons married per 1,000 of population in the area of the Manchester Union | 17.66 |
| Live Births in the City of Manchester.. | <div> <div> Males .. 5,794 </div> <div> Females 5,544 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 11,338 |
| Live birth-rate per 1,000 of population | 14.71 |
| Still-births | <div> <div> Males .. 300 </div> <div> Females 231 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 531 |
| Deaths | <div> <div> Males .. 5,327 </div> <div> Females 5,079 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 10,406 |
| Recorded annual death-rate per 1,000 of population | <div> <div> Males .. 14.90 </div> <div> Females 12.65 </div> </div> <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> 13.50 |
| Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births | 77.26 |
| Excess of registered births over deaths | 932 |
| Percentage of mortality occurring in public institutions .. | 52.23 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| No. of occupied Structurally Separate Dwellings at the Census in April, 1931 | 177,430 |
| No. of persons per occupied Structurally Separate Dwelling (Census 1931) | 4.32 |
| No. of persons per house 1936 (Based on 201,381 houses connected with the water supply within the City) | 3.77 |
| No. of new houses erected during 1935 :— | |
| By Local Authority | 1,706 |
| By other bodies or persons | 2,198 |
| | <hr/> 3,904 |

(A) MEDICAL—*continued.**Monsall Hospital.*

Medical Superintendent—D. S. Sutherland, M.D.

One Deputy Medical Superintendent.

Four Assistant Medical Officers.

Booth Hall Hospital.

Medical Superintendent—J. T. D'Ewart, M.B.

One Deputy Medical Superintendent.

One Resident Surgical Officer.

Four Assistant Medical Officers.

Withington Hospital and Institution.

Medical Superintendent—M. Gamble, M.B.E., M.D.

One Deputy Medical Superintendent.

One Resident Surgical Officer.

One Resident Obstetrical Officer.

One Assistant Resident Obstetrical Officer.

Six Assistant Medical Officers.

Crumpsall Hospital and Institution.

Medical Superintendent—W. A. Ramsay, M.A., M.D.

One Deputy Medical Superintendent (with surgical qualification).

One Senior Resident Medical Officer.

One Resident Obstetrical Officer.

One Assistant Resident Obstetrical Officer.

Six Assistant Medical Officers.

Langho Colony.

Medical Superintendent—J. Shearer, M.B., CH.B.

In addition, there are the consulting staffs of these various hospitals.

| | | |
|---|----|-------------------------------------|
| District Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts | 28 | } Chiefly combined appointments. |
| Public vaccinators | 26 | |

(B) OTHERS.

Veterinary Surgeon—Richard C. Locke, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (VICT.).

Public Analyst—Harri Heap, M.Sc., F.I.C.

„ „ (Assistant)—Alfred N. Leather, B.Sc. (LOND.), F.I.C.

Sanitary Inspectors.

| | | |
|--|-------|----|
| Chief—Isaac Priestley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. | .. .. | I |
| Divisional .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| Senior Housing .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| Housing .. .. . | .. .. | 8 |
| Special to the Medical Officer of Health .. .. | .. .. | 2 |
| Drainage .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| Food and Drugs .. .. . | .. .. | 3 |
| Smoke .. .. . | .. .. | 4 |
| Rat Officers .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| Canal Boats .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| Milk Control .. .. . | .. .. | 3 |
| House Drainage .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| District .. .. . | .. .. | 46 |
| Poisons and Pharmacy Act and Rag flock .. .. | .. .. | I |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. . | .. .. | 4 |
| Women, Workshops, etc. .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| Total .. .. . | .. .. | 84 |

Maternity and Child Welfare.

| | | |
|---|-------|----|
| Superintendent of Health Visitors .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| „ „ „ (Assistant) .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| Inspector of Midwives .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| „ „ (Assistant) .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| Midwives.. .. . | .. .. | 4 |
| Ophthalmic Nurses .. .. . | .. .. | 3 |
| Centre Superintendents .. .. . | .. .. | 15 |
| Health Visitors .. .. . | .. .. | 6I |
| Cleansing Nurse .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| „ (Part-time) .. .. . | .. .. | I |
| Masseuses .. .. . | .. .. | 9 |
| Total .. .. . | .. .. | 99 |

Tuberculosis.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----|
| Sanitary Inspectors .. .. . | .. .. | 3 |
| Nurses .. .. . | .. .. | 13 |
| Vaccination Officers .. .. . | .. .. | 4 |

METEOROLOGY, 1936.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (299, OLDHAM ROAD). (Means of the Monthly Readings.)

| | Barometer | Dry Bulb | Wet Bulb | Humidity | Maximum Temperature | Minimum Temperature | Mean Temperature in Shade | Sun Maximum | Grass Minimum | One Foot | Four Feet | Total Rainfall (inches) | Total No. of Wet Days | Total Hours of Sunshine | Average Mean Daily Temperature 1881-1915 (extracted from the book of normals) | Average Rainfall 1892-1936 | Average Hours of Sunshine 1892-1936 | Fog Noted |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| January .. | 29.443 | 38.6 | 36.9 | 84 | 42.7 | 36.4 | 39.6 | 51.1 | 33.1 | 38.7 | 42.9 | 3.55 | 25 | 7.7 | 39.1 | 3.07 | 11.2 | 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th. |
| February .. | 29.682 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 82 | 41.8 | 33.9 | 38.5 | 61.6 | 31.6 | 36.3 | 40.8 | 1.93 | 17 | 36.8 | 40.1 | 2.37 | 29.9 | 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th 21st. |
| March .. | 29.786 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 81 | 50.3 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 71.1 | 39.4 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 1.57 | 20 | 26.5 | 42.3 | 2.35 | 72.5 | 3rd, 18th. |
| April .. | 29.973 | 44.7 | 40.4 | 66 | 51.6 | 38.4 | 44.3 | 89.7 | 35.7 | 44.3 | 45.5 | 0.93 | 17 | 137.8 | 46.8 | 1.95 | 114.2 | 18th. |
| May .. | 30.022 | 54.8 | 49.3 | 66 | 62.1 | 46.9 | 53.8 | 99.3 | 44.8 | 53.8 | 50.0 | 0.54 | 11 | 150.6 | 52.6 | 2.28 | 143.7 | 11th. |
| June .. | 29.958 | 60.6 | 54.7 | 69 | 67.5 | 53.9 | 59.8 | 102.2 | 50.4 | 59.1 | 54.9 | 3.10 | 18 | 127.4 | 58.4 | 2.43 | 151.8 | — |
| July .. | 29.735 | 60.5 | 55.8 | 73 | 66.4 | 55.7 | 61.3 | 103.8 | 52.2 | 61.3 | 59.3 | 4.55 | 27 | 89.4 | 60.8 | 2.98 | 139.5 | — |
| August .. | 30.060 | 61.9 | 57.5 | 76 | 69.3 | 56.6 | 62.1 | 104.1 | 52.0 | 61.8 | 59.6 | 2.49 | 13 | 125.5 | 59.9 | 3.57 | 119.6 | — |
| September .. | 29.990 | 58.5 | 55.6 | 82 | 64.9 | 54.3 | 60.7 | 95.8 | 50.2 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 4.34 | 17 | 78.5 | 56.4 | 2.72 | 98.7 | 22nd, 29th, 30th. |
| October .. | 30.037 | 50.5 | 47.4 | 78 | 55.9 | 45.7 | 50.5 | 82.0 | 41.6 | 50.8 | 55.5 | 3.37 | 19 | 66.8 | 49.8 | 3.55 | 55.3 | 5th, 6th, 12th, 28th, 31st. |
| November .. | 29.842 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 88 | 46.7 | 39.2 | 42.9 | 58.6 | 36.4 | 43.6 | 49.8 | 4.51 | 17 | 14.9 | 43.6 | 3.03 | 17.9 | 1st, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. |
| December .. | 29.982 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 85 | 46.2 | 38.6 | 43.0 | 54.7 | 36.8 | 40.9 | 44.8 | 3.20 | 20 | 13.6 | 40.4 | 3.37 | 6.9 | 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. |
| YEAR .. | 29.875 | 49.66 | 46.3 | 78 | 55.5 | 45.1 | 50.1 | 81.2 | 42.0 | 49.4 | 50.5 | 34.08 | 221 | 875.5 | 49.2 | 33.67 | 961.2 | |

The extent to which Institutions are used is to some extent represented in the following table :—

TABLE I.
DEATH-RATES IN THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE AND IN INSTITUTIONS
FOR 5 YEARS 1932-1936.

| YEAR | Estimated Populations to middle of Year | Death-rate per 1000 of persons dying in their own homes | Death-rate per 1000 of persons dying in Institutions | Total death-rate per 1000 |
|------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1932 | 768,745 | 6·2 | 6·8 | 13·03 |
| 1933 | 771,165 | 7·0 | 6·4 | 13·41 |
| 1934 | 773,593 | 6·2 | 6·0 | 12·24 |
| 1935 | 776,028 | 6·3 | 6·6 | 12·91 |
| 1936 | 759,058 | 6·4 | 7·1 | 13·50 |

The chief causes of death are shown below for each of the years 1931-1936 :—

TABLE 2.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Tuberculosis of the Lungs .. | 855 | 770 | 773 | 751 | 711 | 671 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms) .. | 132 | 126 | 114 | 125 | 95 | 109 |
| Diseases of the Heart | 1642 | 1747 | 1961 | 1728 | 1697 | 1881 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, Hemiplegia | 494 | 449 | 362 | 366 | 403 | 354 |
| Pneumonia | 1010 | 905 | 841 | 664 | 769 | 777 |
| Bronchitis | 866 | 531 | 551 | 380 | 460 | 508 |
| Digestive Organs | 337 | 354 | 361 | 346 | 376 | 389 |
| Atrophy, Debility (Chiefly in infants) | 45 | 28 | 22 | 32 | 37 | 31 |
| Old Age | 416 | 361 | 353 | 426 | 625 | 660 |
| Premature Birth | 231 | 229 | 227 | 207 | 236 | 234 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. | 311 | 289 | 261 | 257 | 226 | 271 |
| Convulsions | 34 | 44 | 21 | 32 | 30 | 26 |
| Inflammation of the Brain .. | 17 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 15 |
| Diarrhœa and Dysentery | 151 | 116 | 97 | 132 | 86 | 73 |
| Measles | 65 | 122 | 48 | 97 | 98 | 121 |
| Scarlet Fever | 8 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 10 |
| Whooping Cough | 86 | 80 | 47 | 35 | 46 | 47 |
| Diphtheria | 60 | 80 | 85 | 84 | 57 | 92 |
| Influenza | 340 | 181 | 536 | 89 | 221 | 128 |
| Malignant Disease | 1240 | 1258 | 1175 | 1237 | 1306 | 1250 |

TABLE 3.

Gains and Losses in 1936 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with the average for 10 years 1926-1935.

Gains.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 0·01 |
| Whooping Cough | 0·05 |
| Phthisis | 0·21 |
| Tubercular Meningitis | 0·03 |
| Tubercular Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. | 0·01 |
| Tubercular Diseases (other) | 0·01 |
| Premature Birth | 0·01 |
| Nervous Diseases | 0·06 |
| Bronchitis | 0·32 |
| Pneumonia | 0·16 |
| Enteric Fever | 0·01 |
| Influenza | 0·23 |
| Diarrhoea | 0·13 |
| Total | <u>1·24</u> |

Losses.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Measles | 0·02 |
| Diphtheria | 0·02 |
| Digestive System | 0·05 |
| Cancer | 0·09 |
| Other Respiratory | 0·01 |
| Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels .. | 0·74 |
| Old Age | 0·33 |
| Total | <u>1·26</u> |
| Balance of Losses from above Causes | 0·02 |
| „ „ all Causes | 0·16 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

TABLE 4.

Deaths per 1,000 Births at the ages 0-2 months, 3-5 months, and 6-11 months in successive years.

| YEARS | Months of Age | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 0-2 | 3-5 | 6-11 | Under 1 year |
| 1891-1895 (mean) .. | 82.79 | 40.99 | 62.97 | 186.75 |
| 1896-1900 (mean) .. | 83.44 | 42.43 | 66.28 | 192.16 |
| 1901-1905 (mean) .. | 81.02 | 37.52 | 54.24 | 172.78 |
| 1906-1910 (mean) .. | 73.89 | 29.12 | 44.27 | 147.28 |
| 1911-1915 (mean) . | 69.23 | 24.38 | 39.26 | 132.88 |
| 1916-1920 (mean) .. | 58.46 | 17.72 | 28.65 | 104.82 |
| 1921-1925 (mean) .. | 52.46 | 15.63 | 27.38 | 95.45 |
| 1926-1930 (mean) .. | 49.77 | 15.76 | 22.33 | 87.86 |
| 1931-1935 (mean) .. | 49.01 | 11.92 | 15.97 | 76.90 |
| 1932 | 51.80 | 14.05 | 19.56 | 85.41 |
| 1933 | 48.93 | 11.25 | 14.75 | 74.93 |
| 1934 | 45.29 | 10.91 | 12.83 | 69.03 |
| 1935 | 48.42 | 10.11 | 12.77 | 71.30 |
| 1936 | 48.60 | 12.52 | 16.14 | 77.26 |

Table 5 allows a comparison with former years in respect of the infantile mortality rates from different causes for the whole of the first year of life.

TABLE 5.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| All causes | 83·84 | 85·41 | 74·93 | 69·03 | 71·30 | 77·26 |
| Smallpox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chickenpox | 0·08 | 0·42 | .. | .. | .. | 0·09 |
| Measles | 0·90 | 2·20 | 0·63 | 1·57 | 1·42 | 3·26 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0·08 | .. | .. | .. | 0·18 | 0·09 |
| Whooping Cough.. .. . | 2·29 | 2·62 | 1·62 | 1·05 | 1·60 | 2·29 |
| Diphtheria | 0·49 | 0·25 | 0·09 | .. | .. | 0·18 |
| Erysipelas | 0·33 | 0·42 | 0·45 | 0·52 | 0·44 | .. |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | 0·73 | 0·42 | 0·09 | 0·70 | 0·18 | 0·35 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | .. | 0·08 | 0·18 | 0·09 | 0·09 | .. |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | 0·33 | 0·25 | 0·54 | 0·35 | 0·27 | 0·35 |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | 0·65 | 0·59 | 0·27 | 0·52 | 0·36 | 0·44 |
| Convulsions | 2·12 | 3·30 | 1·80 | 2·36 | 2·13 | 2·03 |
| Bronchitis | 5·88 | 3·81 | 3·42 | 1·13 | 1·60 | 2·82 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 15·59 | 16·40 | 13·58 | 7·41 | 8·78 | 10·32 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 10·86 | 8·63 | 7·83 | 10·38 | 6·83 | 6·09 |
| Gastritis.. .. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·18 |
| Syphilis | 0·65 | 1·19 | 0·54 | 0·35 | 0·44 | 0·26 |
| Rickets | 0·08 | 0·42 | 0·36 | .. | 0·18 | 0·09 |
| Injury at Birth | 3·26 | 2·37 | 2·43 | 2·27 | 2·93 | 3·18 |
| Atelectasis | 2·04 | 2·62 | 3·06 | 2·88 | 2·04 | 1·23 |
| Congenital Malformation | 5·96 | 7·19 | 6·92 | 6·81 | 7·63 | 8·38 |
| Premature Birth | 18·78 | 19·38 | 20·42 | 18·06 | 20·93 | 20·64 |
| Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus | 3·67 | 2·20 | 1·89 | 2·79 | 3·19 | 2·73 |
| Overlying, found dead in bed, and suffocation.. .. . | 0·74 | 0·34 | 0·54 | 1·05 | 0·80 | 1·15 |
| Other causes.. .. . | 8·65 | 9·76 | 8·19 | 8·73 | 9·32 | 11·11 |

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

On page 12 a table is shown giving the number of persons who were in receipt of relief from the Manchester Public Assistance Committee during the last week in each month of the years 1936 and 1935.

Cases maintained by or chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee on the 1st January, 1937.

(A) RETURN OF MENTAL CASES.

| Institution | Class of Case Maintained | Suffering from Mental Infirmary |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Establishments | | |
| Belonging to Manchester :— | | |
| Crumpsall Institution | General Hospital and Lunacy | 657 |
| Swinton Home | Mentally deficient children.. | 16 |
| 2. County Mental Hospitals :— | | |
| Lancaster | Persons of unsound mind .. | 419 |
| Prestwich | „ „ .. | 884 |
| Winwick | „ „ .. | 551 |
| Whittingham | „ „ .. | 233 |
| Rainhill | „ „ .. | 168 |
| Other County Mental Hospitals | „ „ .. | 9 |
| The Mary Dendy Home, Sandle- bridge, Alderley Edge | Mentally defective adults .. | 5 |
| Cumnor Rise Home, Botley, Oxford | Feeble-minded girls | 2 |
| Stoke Park Colony, Bristol | } Feeble-minded persons .. { | 20 |
| Whittington Hall, Chesterfield .. | | |
| Durran Hill House, Carlisle | Mentally defective women . | 4 |
| St. Joseph's Home, Sudbury | Feeble-minded young women | 1 |
| Total | | 2,975 |

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF FROM THE MANCHESTER
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE DURING THE LAST WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF
THE YEARS 1936 AND 1935.

| | 1936 | | 1935 | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Indoor | Out-door | Indoor | Out-door |
| January | 3,339 | 45,689 | 3,428 | 54,490 |
| February | 3,268 | 44,662 | 3,435 | 48,822 |
| March | 3,099 | 43,444 | 3,326 | 44,374 |
| April | 3,087 | 42,951 | 3,299 | 45,050 |
| May | 3,037 | 40,720 | 3,279 | 43,539 |
| June | 3,021 | 40,242 | 3,219 | 43,009 |
| July | 3,038 | 39,896 | 3,226 | 42,055 |
| August.. .. . | 3,000 | 39,437 | 3,232 | 42,181 |
| September | 2,989 | 39,652 | 3,280 | 42,181 |
| October | 3,005 | 40,089 | 3,292 | 42,945 |
| November | 3,070 | 40,503 | 3,310 | 43,273 |
| December | 3,061 | 40,817 | 3,334 | 45,841 |

TABLES.

1936

TABLE A.—MANCHESTER, 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT LIFE PERIODS IN THE 53 WEEKS OF THE YEAR.
PERSONS.—(MALES AND FEMALES.)

| CAUSES OF DEATH | AGES AT DEATH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | All Ages | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards |
| | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Causes | 10406 | 876 | 322 | 173 | 99 | 148 | 220 | 439 | 624 | 1170 | 1961 | 2467 | 1622 | 285 |
| A.—GENERAL DISEASES..... | 3513 | 593 | 192 | 103 | 56 | 87 | 127 | 212 | 270 | 424 | 634 | 566 | 223 | 26 |
| B.—LOCAL DISEASES | 5816 | 231 | 120 | 46 | 37 | 52 | 80 | 193 | 318 | 689 | 1239 | 1640 | 1014 | 157 |
| C.—OTHER SPECIFIED DIS... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES... | 719 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 34 | 199 | 346 | 100 |
| E.—VIOLENT DEATHS | 358 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 34 | 35 | 53 | 54 | 62 | 39 | 2 |
| A.—General Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox.. { Vaccinated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { Not Vaccinated ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { No Statement..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vaccinia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chickenpox | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | 121 | 37 | 71 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rubella | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever.. | 10 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plague..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Relapsing Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Influenza | 128 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 32 | 24 | 17 | 21 | 3 |
| Whooping Cough..... | 47 | 26 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mumps | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Diphtheria..... | 92 | 2 | 37 | 44 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 38 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Simple Cont : Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Asiatic Cholera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Epidemic Diarrhoea | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhoea | 72 | 68 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malarial Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trench Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Actinomycosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hydrophobia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glanders..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anthrax | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tetanus | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis | 28 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| Gonorrhoea, Strict : Urethra.... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Puerperal.. { Septicæmia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| { Pyæmia | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { Phlegmasia Dol.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { Fever..... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Infective Endocarditis | 17 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Leprosy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Psittacosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | 30 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| Septicæmia (not puerp :)..... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Pyæmia (not puerp :)..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phlegmon | 17 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Phagedæna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Septic Diseases..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tubercular Phthisis .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis | 616 | 1 | ... | 5 | 11 | 51 | 80 | 119 | 115 | 109 | 98 | 27 | ... | ... |
| Tubercular Meningitis..... | 55 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Tubercular Peritonitis | 47 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 11 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE A, 1936—continued.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | AGES AT DEATH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | All Ages | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards |
| | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.—General Diseases— <i>continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tubercle of other organs | 34 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |
| General Tuberculosis | 14 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Scurvy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Parasitic Diseases..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Starvation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Opium, Morphia Habit..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Food Poisoning..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poisoning { Lead..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| { Phosphorus..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { Arsenic, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rheum: Fever, Acute Rheum:.. | 68 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | ... |
| Rheumatism of Heart | 36 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Chronic Rheumatism | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... |
| Rheum: Arthritis, Rheum: Gout | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 2 |
| Cancer—Buccal Cavity | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| " Digest, Oesoph, Peri- toneum | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 30 | 29 | 11 | ... |
| " Respiratory | 649 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 26 | 76 | 195 | 244 | 83 | 11 |
| " Male and Female Genital Organs. | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 34 | 52 | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| " Breast..... | 194 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 21 | 56 | 49 | 44 | 17 | ... |
| " Skin | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 17 | 25 | 41 | 28 | 18 | 3 |
| " Others or unspecified..... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Fickets | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purpura | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hæmophilia, Hæm: Diathesis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anæmia, Leucocythæmia | 82 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 8 | ... |
| Diabetes Mellitus..... | 120 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 46 | 25 | 2 |
| Other Constitutional Diseases.. | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Immature Birth | 234 | 234 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congenital Defects | 102 | 95 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Injury at Birth | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Atelectasis | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lack of Breast Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weaning | 12 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others of Early Infancy..... | 32 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B.—Local Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—NERVOUS SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflammation of Brain..... | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Softening of Brain | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

TABLE A, 1936—continued.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | AGES AT DEATH | | | | | | | | | | | | | SUM |
|---|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| | All Ages | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | |
| | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. DISEASES OF HEART. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valvular Dis : Endocarditis | 316 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 10 | 27 | 43 | 45 | 77 | 71 | 29 | 3 |
| Pericarditis | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Hypertrophy of Heart..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Angina Pectoris | 105 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 18 | 45 | 30 | 2 | 1 |
| Dilatation of Heart | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3 | |
| Fatty Degen : of Heart | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | |
| Syncope, Heart Disease..... | 1399 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 36 | 128 | 313 | 475 | 367 | 56 |
| 4. DIS : OF BLOOD VESSELS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arterio Sclerosis | 645 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 33 | 131 | 257 | 186 | 56 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage..... | 326 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 33 | 83 | 121 | 72 | 8 |
| <i>Apoplexy, Hemiplegia</i> | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | 7 | 3 |
| Aneurism .. | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | ... | |
| Senile Gangrene | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Embolism, Thrombosis | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 16 | 48 | 85 | 43 | 2 |
| Phlebitis..... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | |
| Varicose Veins | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Blood Vessels (Other Diseases) | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| 5. DIS : OF RESPIRATORY SYS : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Memb: Laryng: (Not Diphth:) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Croup..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Larynx (Other Dis:) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bronchitis | 508 | 32 | 10 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 51 | 96 | 156 | 118 | 18 |
| Pneumonia { Lobar-Croupous. | 403 | 11 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 46 | 54 | 91 | 74 | 59 | 14 | |
| { Broncho-Lobular. | 358 | 106 | 54 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 38 | 49 | 46 | 29 | 3 |
| <i>"Pneumonia"</i> | 16 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Emphysema, Asthma | 52 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 5 | |
| Pleurisy | 14 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| Fibroid Disease of Lung..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Respiratory Dis: (Other) | 52 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| 6. DIS: OF DIGESTIVE SYS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonsillitis, Quinsy | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Mouth, Pharynx | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Gastric Ulcer..... | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 18 | 10 | 4 | |
| Gastric Catarrh..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Stomach (Other Dis:) | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Enteritis..... | 17 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Gastro-Enteritis</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Appendicitis, Perityph : | 46 | ... | 1 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | |
| Hernia | 30 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Intestinal Obstruct:..... | 47 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Other Diseases of Intestines .. | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | |
| Peritonitis | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Cirrhosis of Liver..... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | |
| Liver | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Biliary Calculi .. | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | |
| Digestive System (Other Dis:) | 59 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 5 | 3 |
| 7. DIS : OF LYMPHATIC AND DUCTLESS GLANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spleen, Disease of..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Lymphat: Syst: (Other Dis:) | 25 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| Thyroid Body (Other Dis:) | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Addison's Dis : (Dis: of) | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis Ac: Uramia | 34 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Ch : Bright's Dis : Albumin : ... | 237 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 9 | 26 | 38 | 57 | 74 | 22 | 4 |
| Calculus | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| Bladder and Prostate Dis : ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 36 | 23 | 4 |
| Urinary Syst : (Other Dis :) | 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | |

TABLE A, 1936—concluded.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | AGES AT DEATH | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | All Ages | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards |
| | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovarian Tumour | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Other Dis: of Ovary | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Uterine Tumour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Dis: of Uterus and Vagina | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Disord: of Menstruation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gener: and Mam: Orgs: (Other) | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| B. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abortion, Miscarriage | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Mania | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Convulsions | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Placenta Præv: Flooding | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Ac: of Preg: & Childbirth | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 17 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C. DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caries, Necrosis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arthritis, Periostitis | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Locomotor Sys: (Other) | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carbuncle, Boil | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Ulcer, Bedsore | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| Eczema | 9 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pemphigus | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Skin Diseases (Other) | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| C.—Other Specified Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D.—Ill-defined and not Specified Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrophy, Debility | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Old Age | 660 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 26 | 190 | 342 | 100 |
| Dropsy, Ascites, Anasarca | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tumour | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | ... |
| Abscess | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sudden (cause unascertained) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Ill-defined | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| E.—Violent Deaths. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. ACCIDENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Mines and Quarries | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| By Vehicles { On Railways | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| { In Streets | 85 | ... | 4 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 9 | ... |
| Ships, Boats, Docks (not Drowning) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Building Operations | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Machinery | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weapons and Implements | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burns and Scalds | 26 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| Poison, Poisonous Vapours | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Drowning | 19 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Suffocation | 15 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Falls | 89 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 25 | 2 |
| Weather Agencies | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Otherwise or not Stated | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. HOMICIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 3. SUICIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | 92 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 18 | 17 | 1 | ... |
| 4. EXECUTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE B.—MANCHESTER, 1936.
CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT LIFE PERIODS—MALES.

| Classes | CAUSES OF DEATH | All Ages Total | AGES AT DEATH—IN YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 |
| | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All Causes | 5327 | 493 | 172 | 88 | 51 | 62 | 102 | 229 | 324 | 661 | 1155 | 1240 | 674 |
| A | Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Measles | 61 | 21 | 36 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Scarlet Fever | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Typhus Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Whooping Cough | 29 | 18 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Diphtheria | 46 | 2 | 19 | 21 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ill-defined Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Enteric Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Influenza | 66 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 7 | 9 |
| | Epidemic Diarrhœa | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Simple Cholera..... | 39 | 38 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Venereal Affections..... | 34 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| | Erysipelas | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | Pyæmia, Septicæmia (Others) ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| | Other Zymotics | 41 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| | Tuberc. Periton: Tabes Mes: ... | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tubercular Meningitis | 22 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Phthisis..... | 396 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 20 | 31 | 68 | 86 | 88 | 77 | 22 | ... |
| | Tuberculous Dis. (Other) | 29 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| | Parasitic Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alcoholism | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| Rheumatic Fever..... | 27 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| Cancer | 626 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 22 | 83 | 219 | 224 | 60 | |
| Premature Birth.. .. | 138 | 138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Congenital Defects..... | 65 | 59 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Atelectasis | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Epilepsy | 31 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | ... | |
| Convulsions | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nervous Syst: (Other) | 114 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 5 | |
| Cereb: Hæm: Apoplexy, Hemip: ... | 129 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 46 | 32 | |
| Heart and Blood Vessel Dis: ... | 1338 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 41 | 145 | 371 | 457 | 260 | |
| Pleurisy | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| Bronchitis | 305 | 19 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 9 | 38 | 68 | 95 | 59 | |
| Pneumonia { Lobar-Croupous .. | 283 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 47 | 72 | 54 | 32 | 8 | |
| | 188 | 53 | 26 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 12 | |
| “Pneumonia” | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| Respiratory Dis: (Other) | 69 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 10 | |
| Cirrrosis | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | |
| Digestive Syst: (Other)..... | 196 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 22 | 38 | 41 | 34 | 11 | |
| Urinary Syst: (Other) | 228 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 57 | 69 | 33 | |
| Generative Organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other specified Diseases | 235 | 62 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 48 | 46 | 15 | |
| D { | Marasmus and Atrophy..... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Old Age | 261 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 87 | 136 | |
| | Other Ill-defined Causes | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 1 | |
| E { | Violence | 140 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 12 |
| | Homicide | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Suicide | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 1 |
| | Execution..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

TABLE C.—MANCHESTER, 1936.
CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT LIFE PERIODS—FEMALES.

| Classes | CAUSES OF DEATH | All Ages Total | AGES AT DEATH—IN YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | | | UNDER 5 YEARS | | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 and upwards | |
| | | | 0 | 1 | to | to | to | to | to | to | to | to | to | | | |
| | | | to | to | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | | |
| | All Causes | 5079 | 383 | 150 | 85 | 48 | 86 | 118 | 210 | 300 | 509 | 806 | 1227 | 948 | 209 | |
| A | Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Vaccinia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Measles..... | 60 | 16 | 35 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Scarlet Fever | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Typhus Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Whooping Cough | 18 | 8 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Diphtheria | 46 | ... | 18 | 23 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Ill-defined Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Enteric Fever | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Influenza | 62 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 2 | |
| | Epidemic Diarrhoea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Simple Cholera..... | 33 | 30 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Venereal Affections..... | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | Erysipelas..... | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Pyæmia, Septicæmia (Others) ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | Puerperal Fever | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Other Zymotics | 36 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| | Tubercular Periton : Tabes Mes. | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Tubercular Meningitis | 25 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Phthisis..... | 275 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 39 | 53 | 61 | 44 | 32 | 23 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| | Tuberculous Diseases (Other) ... | 21 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | Parasitic Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Alcoholism | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | Rheumatic Fever | 41 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | ... | |
| | Cancer | 624 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 54 | 126 | 164 | 172 | 79 | 12 | |
| Premature Birth | 96 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Congenital defects | 37 | 36 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Atelectasis | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| B and C | Epilepsy | 22 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| | Convulsions | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nervous System (Other)..... | 106 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 25 | 28 | 5 | 1 | |
| | Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, and Hemiplegia | 225 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 24 | 51 | 91 | 47 | 8 | |
| | Heart and Blood Vessel Diseases | 1468 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 10 | 7 | 23 | 55 | 125 | 285 | 491 | 388 | 80 | |
| | Pleurisy..... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bronchitis | 203 | 13 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 28 | 61 | 59 | 13 | |
| | Pneumonia { Lobar-Croupous | 120 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 6 | ... | |
| | { Broncho-Lobular | 170 | 53 | 28 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 3 | |
| | "Pneumonia"..... | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | Respiratory Diseases (Other) ... | 39 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 | |
| | Cirrhosis | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Digestive System (Other)..... | 173 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 29 | 29 | 36 | 24 | 5 | |
| | Urinary System (Other) | 152 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 18 | 23 | 32 | 53 | 16 | 3 | |
| | Generative Organs and Childbirth | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | |
| | Other specified Diseases | 290 | 47 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 29 | 50 | 60 | 40 | 5 | |
| | D | Marasmus and Atrophy..... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Old Age | 399 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 103 | 206 | 72 |
| | | Other Ill-defined Causes | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| | E | Violence | 119 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 30 | 25 | 2 |
| | | Homicide..... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | Suicide | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |

TABLE D.
MANCHESTER, 1936.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANCY AND
CHILDHOOD.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | UNDER ONE YEAR | | | Total under One Year | ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS | | | | Total under Five Years |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| | Under 3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months | | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | |
| All Causes | 551 | 142 | 183 | 876 | 176 | 58 | 34 | 54 | 1,198 |
| Chicken Pox..... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | 5 | 32 | 37 | 46 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 108 |
| Scarlatina | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Whooping Cough | 10 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 46 |
| Diphtheria..... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 39 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases | 25 | 23 | 21 | 69 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 73 |
| Gastritis..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tabes Mesenterica and Tuberc. Peritonitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tubercular Meningitis | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | ... | 4 | 19 |
| Tuberculosis (Other) | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 |
| Rickets | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Birth | 229 | 4 | ... | 233 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 233 |
| Injury at Birth | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Atelectasis | 14 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Congenital Malformations | 78 | 10 | 7 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 |
| Convulsions | 17 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Meningitis..... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Nervous Diseases (Other)... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 |
| Bronchitis | 17 | 9 | 6 | 32 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 42 |
| Pneumonia | 35 | 37 | 45 | 117 | 46 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 194 |
| Other Respiratory Diseases | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Atrophy, Marasmus | 16 | 12 | 3 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Found Dead in Bed (over- laid) | 4 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Suffocation | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Violence (Other forms)..... | 4 | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Ill-defined Causes..... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Unclassified | 52 | 23 | 38 | 113 | 23 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 166 |

| Year | Estimated Population (Mean) | Marriage Rate per 1,000 persons living | Annual Rates per 1,000 persons living | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage to Total Deaths | | Infantile Mortality | Year |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | Births | Deaths (all causes) | Smallpox | Measles | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Whooping Cough | Typhus Fever | Enteric Fever | Simple Continued Fever | Diarrhoeal Diseases | Violence | Inquest Cases | Deaths in Public Institutions | | |
| 1871-1875 | 477,344 | 24.6 | 38.9 | 28.3 | 0.26 | 0.64 | 1.08 | 0.08 | 0.78 | 0.14 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 1.95 | 0.94 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 198 | .. 1871-1875 |
| 1876-1880 | 509,802 | 18.6 | 38.7 | 26.2 | 0.24 | 0.53 | 1.07 | 0.13 | 0.84 | 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.11 | 1.26 | 0.89 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 172 | .. 1876-1880 |
| 1881-1885 | 542,746 | 17.9 | 35.1 | 23.6 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 0.68 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.99 | 0.72 | 7.0 | 15.9 | 175 | .. 1881-1885 |
| 1886-1890 | 575,630 | 16.6 | 33.4 | 24.6 | 0.02 | 0.83 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 0.54 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 1.08 | 0.78 | 6.9 | 17.7 | 183 | .. 1886-1890 |
| 1891-1895 | 517,801 | 16.9 | 33.2 | 23.6 | 0.03 | 0.62 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 1.19 | 0.77 | 7.1 | 19.2 | 186 | .. 1891-1895 |
| 1896-1900 | 539,599 | 18.2 | 32.5 | 22.7 | .. | 0.89 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 1.69 | 0.73 | 7.1 | 20.2 | 192 | .. 1896-1900 |
| 1901-1905 | 554,355 | 17.4 | 30.9 | 20.1 | 0.01 | 0.55 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 0.72 | 7.1 | 24.4 | 173 | .. 1901-1905 |
| 1906-1910 | 660,049 | 17.0 | 28.1 | 17.7 | .. | 0.54 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 0.68 | 7.4 | 27.3 | 147 | .. 1906-1910 |
| 1911-1915 | 731,677 | 17.6 | 24.8 | 16.4 | .. | 0.50 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.25 | .. | 0.05 | .. | 0.84 | 0.67 | 7.9 | 30.8 | 133 | .. 1911-1915 |
| 1916-1920 | 770,330 | 16.7 | 19.2 | 14.1 | .. | 0.24 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.21 | .. | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.49 | 6.4 | 32.3 | 105 | .. 1916-1920 |
| 1921-1925 | 751,288 | 16.8 | 20.6 | 13.9 | .. | 0.25 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.20 | .. | 0.01 | .. | 0.33 | 0.44 | 5.7 | 37.8 | 95 | .. 1921-1925 |
| 1926-1930 | 759,570 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 13.8 | .. | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.14 | .. | 0.01 | .. | 0.24 | 0.46 | 4.8 | 42.9 | 88 | .. 1926-1930 |
| 1931-1935 | 771,182 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 13.1 | .. | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.08 | .. | 0.00 | .. | 0.15 | 0.46 | 5.0 | 48.5 | 77 | .. 1931-1935 |
| 1932 .. | 768,745 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 13.0 | .. | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.10 | .. | 0.01 | .. | 0.15 | 0.52 | 5.7 | 47.6 | 85 | .. 1932 |
| 1933 .. | 771,165 | 16.7 | 14.4 | 13.4 | .. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.06 | .. | 0.00 | .. | 0.13 | 0.46 | 5.0 | 47.8 | 75 | .. 1933 |
| 1934 .. | 773,593 | 17.9 | 14.8 | 12.2 | .. | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.05 | .. | 0.00 | .. | 0.17 | 0.42 | 4.9 | 49.1 | 69 | .. 1934 |
| 1935 .. | 776,028 | 17.2 | 14.5 | 12.9 | .. | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.06 | .. | 0.00 | .. | 0.11 | 0.42 | 4.6 | 51.2 | 71 | .. 1935 |
| *1936 .. | 759,058 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 13.5 | .. | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.06 | .. | 0.00 | .. | 0.09 | 0.46 | 4.7 | 52.2 | 77 | .. 1936 |

The populations and rates prior to 1891 are those for the Unions of Manchester, Chorlton, and Prestwich, which have been taken as approximately representing "Manchester." The City was extended to include Moss Side and Withington in November, 1904, Gorton and Levenshulme in November, 1909, and Wythenshawe, April, 1931.

*The population for calculating the death rates for 1936 = 771,018, as the facts for this year are for 53 weeks.

TABLE F.

MANCHESTER—ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH.

| YEAR | ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING | | | | | | | | | | | RATE PER 1, BIRTH |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cancer | Tuberc. Peritonitis Tubes Mes. | Phthisis | Other Tuberc. Diseases | Diseases of Nervous System | Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels | Diseases of Respiratory System | Diseases of Digestive System | Diseases of Urinary System | Diseases of Generative System | Puerperal Fever | |
| 1881-1885 .. | 0.50 | 0.35 | 2.42 | 0.57 | 3.28 | 1.37 | 5.41 | 1.23 | 0.48 | 0.08 | 3.03 | |
| 1886-1890 .. | 0.64 | 0.36 | 2.24 | 0.59 | 3.09 | 1.73 | 5.76 | 1.23 | 0.61 | 0.08 | 3.22 | |
| 1891-1895 .. | 0.62 | 0.22 | 2.09 | 0.75 | 1.74 | 2.53 | 5.56 | 1.07 | 0.52 | 0.07 | 2.75 | |
| 1896-1900 .. | 0.73 | 0.19 | 2.04 | 0.63 | 1.32 | 2.54 | 5.03 | 1.04 | 0.49 | 0.09 | 1.55 | |
| 1901-1905 .. | 0.80 | 0.16 | 1.94 | 0.55 | 1.17 | 2.56 | 4.29 | 0.95 | 0.49 | 0.08 | 1.21 | |
| 1906-1910 .. | 0.88 | 0.14 | 1.65 | 0.45 | 0.95 | 2.56 | 3.75 | 0.84 | 0.54 | 0.07 | 1.28 | |
| 1911-1915 .. | 1.01 | 0.12 | 1.59 | 0.38 | 0.79 | 2.34 | 3.45 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.09 | 1.24 | |
| 1916-1920 .. | 1.08 | 0.09 | 1.39 | 0.28 | 0.54 | 2.27 | 2.98 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 1.58 | |
| 1921-1925 .. | 1.34 | 0.06 | 1.26 | 0.24 | 0.51 | 2.58 | 3.03 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.07 | 1.54 | |
| 1926-1930 .. | 1.45 | 0.03 | 1.16 | 0.19 | 0.48 | 3.05 | 2.66 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.07 | 1.74 | |
| 1931-1935 .. | 1.61 | 0.02 | 1.00 | 0.13 | 0.41 | 3.68 | 1.95 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.05 | *1.47 | * |
| 1932.. .. | 1.64 | 0.02 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 0.43 | 3.62 | 1.98 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.02 | 1.45 | |
| 1933.. .. | 1.52 | 0.02 | 1.00 | 0.13 | 0.41 | 3.90 | 1.97 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.07 | 1.45 | |
| 1934.. .. | 1.60 | 0.02 | 0.97 | 0.14 | 0.37 | 3.77 | 1.47 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.06 | 1.25 | |
| 1935.. .. | 1.68 | 0.02 | 0.92 | 0.10 | 0.41 | 3.62 | 1.73 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.04 | 2.03 | |
| 1936.. .. | 1.62 | 0.02 | 0.87 | 0.12 | 0.39 | 4.10 | 1.83 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.07 | 1.69 | |

See footnotes to Table E.

* From the Year 1931 the Maternal Mortality rates are calculated on per 1,000 births (Live and Stillbirths).

TABLE G, 1936.—POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY. TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS, WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

[INSTITUTION POPULATIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, DISTRIBUTED.]

| WARDS | Estimated Population | Area in Acres | Persons to an Acre | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | Natural Rate of Increase |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Rate per 1,000 | Total | Rate per 1,000 | |
| City | 759,058 | 27,257 | 28 | 11,338 | 14·71 | 10,406 | 13·50 | + 1·21 |
| All Saints | 21,122 | 300 | 70 | 372 | 17·34 | 377 | 17·57 | — 0·23 |
| Ardwick | 23,462 | 426 | 55 | 409 | 17·16 | 343 | 14·39 | + 2·77 |
| Beswick | 26,344 | 254 | 104 | 389 | 14·54 | 338 | 12·63 | + 1·91 |
| Blackley | 21,883 | 1,158 | 19 | 311 | 13·99 | 305 | 13·72 | + 0·27 |
| Bradford | 27,366 | 790 | 35 | 459 | 16·51 | 340 | 12·23 | + 4·28 |
| Cheetham | 23,302 | 555 | 42 | 312 | 13·18 | 300 | 12·67 | + 0·51 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 46,211 | 1,666 | 28 | 362 | 7·71 | 519 | 11·06 | — 3·35 |
| Collegiate Church | 15,056 | 446 | 34 | 271 | 17·72 | 228 | 14·91 | + 2·81 |
| Collyhurst | 17,456 | 232 | 75 | 321 | 18·10 | 262 | 14·78 | + 3·32 |
| Crumpsall | 16,422 | 2,203 | 7 | 217 | 13·01 | 242 | 14·51 | — 1·50 |
| Didsbury | 27,162 | 2,354 | 12 | 328 | 11·89 | 285 | 10·33 | + 1·56 |
| Exchange | 294 | 61 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 16·74 | — 16·74 |
| Gorton North | 20,689 | 604 | 34 | 297 | 14·13 | 269 | 12·80 | + 1·33 |
| Gorton South | 30,041 | 628 | 48 | 376 | 12·32 | 304 | 9·96 | + 2·36 |
| Harpurhey | 20,086 | 344 | 58 | 341 | 16·72 | 307 | 15·05 | + 1·67 |
| Levenshulme | 19,367 | 606 | 32 | 216 | 10·98 | 260 | 13·22 | — 2·24 |
| Longsight | 22,971 | 593 | 39 | 255 | 10·93 | 321 | 13·76 | — 2·83 |
| Medlock Street | 22,260 | 212 | 105 | 404 | 17·87 | 327 | 14·46 | + 3·41 |
| Miles Platting | 22,780 | 313 | 73 | 385 | 16·64 | 328 | 14·18 | + 2·46 |
| Moston | 25,413 | 1,231 | 21 | 360 | 13·95 | 301 | 11·66 | + 2·29 |
| Moss Side East | 18,686 | 241 | 78 | 334 | 17·60 | 295 | 15·54 | + 2·06 |
| Moss Side West | 19,113 | 267 | 72 | 301 | 15·50 | 323 | 16·64 | — 1·14 |
| New Cross | 22,682 | 303 | 75 | 447 | 19·40 | 476 | 20·66 | — 1·26 |
| Newton Heath | 20,875 | 1,007 | 21 | 303 | 14·29 | 331 | 15·61 | — 1·32 |
| Openshaw | 21,739 | 482 | 45 | 330 | 14·95 | 319 | 14·45 | + 0·50 |
| Oxford..... | 630 | 167 | 4 | 11 | 17·19 | 24 | 37·50 | — 20·31 |
| Rusholme | 21,986 | 806 | 27 | 248 | 11·11 | 257 | 11·51 | — 0·40 |
| St. Ann's | 221 | 55 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Clement's | 5,902 | 181 | 33 | 101 | 16·85 | 89 | 14·85 | + 2·00 |
| St. George's | 24,395 | 266 | 92 | 482 | 19·45 | 364 | 14·69 | + 4·76 |
| St. John's..... | 4,335 | 199 | 22 | 57 | 12·95 | 100 | 22·71 | — 9·76 |
| St. Luke's | 25,659 | 316 | 81 | 420 | 16·12 | 486 | 18·65 | — 2·53 |
| St. Mark's | 21,061 | 340 | 62 | 357 | 16·69 | 327 | 15·29 | + 1·40 |
| St. Michael's | 17,955 | 243 | 74 | 354 | 19·41 | 308 | 16·89 | + 2·52 |
| Withington | 49,332 | 1,841 | 27 | 502 | 10·02 | 455 | 9·08 | + 0·94 |
| Wythenshawe..... | 34,800 | 5,567 | 6 | 706 | 19·97 | 291 | 8·23 | + 11·74 |

TABLE H, 1936.

BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, IN WARDS, AND DISTINGUISHING LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS; ALSO THE PROPORTION OF MORTALITY AMONG INFANTS OF BOTH CLASSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| WARDS | BIRTHS | | Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births | DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR | | PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------|--------------|
| | Total | Illegitimate | | Total | Of Illegitimate Children | Total | Legitimate | Illegitimate |
| City | 11,338 | 540 | 4·8 | 876 | 55 | 77 | 76 | 102 |
| All Saints | 372 | 49 | 13·2 | 41 | 7 | 110 | 105 | 143 |
| Ardwick | 409 | 24 | 5·9 | 33 | 1 | 81 | 83 | 42 |
| Beswick | 389 | 9 | 2·3 | 31 | 1 | 80 | 79 | 111 |
| Blackley | 311 | 9 | 2·9 | 21 | 1 | 68 | 66 | 111 |
| Bradford | 459 | 11 | 2·4 | 46 | ... | 100 | 103 | ... |
| Cheetham | 312 | 9 | 2·9 | 18 | ... | 58 | 59 | ... |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 362 | 16 | 4·4 | 28 | 2 | 77 | 75 | 125 |
| Collegiate Church | 271 | 16 | 5·9 | 17 | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Collyhurst | 321 | 12 | 3·7 | 26 | ... | 81 | 84 | ... |
| Crumpsall | 217 | 15 | 6·9 | 8 | 1 | 36 | 35 | 67 |
| Didsbury | 328 | 14 | 4·3 | 14 | ... | 43 | 45 | ... |
| Exchange | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gorton North | 297 | 11 | 3·7 | 17 | ... | 57 | 59 | ... |
| Gorton South | 376 | 12 | 3·2 | 23 | .. | 61 | 63 | ... |
| Harpurhey | 341 | 15 | 4·4 | 29 | 3 | 85 | 80 | 200 |
| Levenshulme | 216 | 7 | 3·2 | 17 | 1 | 79 | 77 | 143 |
| Longsight | 255 | 17 | 6·7 | 19 | 2 | 75 | 71 | 118 |
| Medlock Street | 404 | 18 | 4·5 | 37 | 2 | 92 | 91 | 111 |
| Miles Platting | 385 | 11 | 2·9 | 32 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 91 |
| Moston | 360 | 11 | 3·1 | 25 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 91 |
| Moss Side East | 334 | 36 | 10·8 | 24 | 3 | 72 | 71 | 83 |
| Moss Side West | 301 | 28 | 9·3 | 34 | 3 | 113 | 114 | 107 |
| New Cross | 447 | 18 | 4·0 | 41 | 4 | 92 | 86 | 222 |
| Newton Heath | 303 | 15 | 4·9 | 24 | 2 | 79 | 76 | 133 |
| Openshaw | 330 | 18 | 5·5 | 26 | 1 | 79 | 80 | 56 |
| Oxford | 11 | 1 | 9·1 | 2 | ... | 182 | 200 | ... |
| Rusholme | 248 | 11 | 4·4 | 16 | 3 | 65 | 55 | 273 |
| St. Ann's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Clement's | 101 | 5 | 5·0 | 17 | 1 | 168 | 167 | 200 |
| St. George's | 482 | 25 | 5·2 | 36 | 5 | 75 | 68 | 200 |
| St. John's | 57 | 3 | 5·3 | 3 | ... | 53 | 57 | ... |
| St. Luke's | 420 | 44 | 10·5 | 30 | 2 | 71 | 75 | 46 |
| St. Mark's | 357 | 8 | 2·2 | 27 | 3 | 76 | 69 | 375 |
| St. Michael's | 354 | 20 | 5·7 | 31 | 1 | 88 | 90 | 50 |
| Withington | 502 | 18 | 3·6 | 27 | 2 | 54 | 52 | 111 |
| Wythenshawe | 706 | 4 | 0·6 | 56 | 1 | 79 | 78 | 250 |

TABLE I, 1936.

MANCHESTER.—CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY
AND IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

| WARDS | Total Deaths | Certified by | | Not Certified | Proportion per cent. of Deaths | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|------------------|---|---------|------------------|
| | | Registered Medical Practitioners | Inquest | | Certified by | | Not Certified |
| | | | | | Regist'd Medical Prac- titioners | Inquest | |
| City | 10,406 | 9,784 | 486 | 136 | 94·0 | 4·7 | 1·3 |
| All Saints | 377 | 355 | 18 | 4 | 94·2 | 4·8 | 1·0 |
| Ardwick | 343 | 324 | 14 | 5 | 94·5 | 4·0 | 1·5 |
| Beswick | 338 | 326 | 9 | 3 | 96·4 | 2·7 | 0·9 |
| Blackley | 305 | 290 | 11 | 4 | 95·1 | 3·6 | 1·3 |
| Bradford | 340 | 318 | 16 | 6 | 93·5 | 4·7 | 1·8 |
| Cheetham | 300 | 283 | 11 | 6 | 94·3 | 3·7 | 2·0 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 519 | 485 | 31 | 3 | 93·4 | 6·0 | 0·6 |
| Collegiate Church | 228 | 218 | 6 | 4 | 95·6 | 2·6 | 1·8 |
| Collyhurst | 262 | 246 | 13 | 3 | 93·9 | 5·0 | 1·1 |
| Crumpsall .. | 242 | 223 | 13 | 6 | 92·1 | 5·4 | 2·5 |
| Didsbury..... | 285 | 262 | 18 | 5 | 91·9 | 6·3 | 1·8 |
| Exchange | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | 80·0 | 20·0 | ... |
| Gorton North..... | 269 | 254 | 15 | ... | 94·4 | 5·6 | ... |
| Gorton South | 304 | 284 | 19 | 1 | 93·4 | 6·3 | 0·3 |
| Harpurhey | 307 | 291 | 9 | 7 | 94·8 | 2·9 | 2·3 |
| Levenshulme | 260 | 239 | 13 | 8 | 91·9 | 5·0 | 3·1 |
| Longsight | 321 | 298 | 21 | 2 | 92·8 | 6·6 | 0·6 |
| Medlock Street | 327 | 302 | 17 | 8 | 92·4 | 5·2 | 2·4 |
| Miles Platting..... | 328 | 308 | 19 | 1 | 93·9 | 5·8 | 0·3 |
| Moston | 301 | 286 | 12 | 3 | 95·0 | 4·0 | 1·0 |
| Moss Side East | 295 | 273 | 13 | 9 | 92·5 | 4·4 | 3·1 |
| Moss Side West | 323 | 302 | 14 | 7 | 93·5 | 4·3 | 2·2 |
| New Cross | 476 | 455 | 18 | 3 | 95·6 | 3·8 | 0·6 |
| Newton Heath | 331 | 316 | 12 | 3 | 95·5 | 3·6 | 0·9 |
| Openshaw | 319 | 303 | 13 | 3 | 95·0 | 4·1 | 0·9 |
| Oxford | 24 | 21 | 3 | ... | 87·5 | 12·5 | ... |
| Rusholme | 257 | 241 | 14 | 2 | 93·8 | 5·4 | 0·8 |
| St. Ann's..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Clement's | 89 | 84 | 5 | ... | 94·4 | 5·6 | ... |
| St. George's | 364 | 342 | 17 | 5 | 94·0 | 4·7 | 1·3 |
| St. John's | 100 | 94 | 5 | 1 | 94·0 | 5·0 | 1·0 |
| St. Luke's | 486 | 448 | 26 | 12 | 92·1 | 5·4 | 2·5 |
| St. Mark's | 327 | 313 | 11 | 3 | 95·7 | 3·4 | 0·9 |
| St. Michael's | 308 | 290 | 13 | 5 | 94·2 | 4·2 | 1·6 |
| Withington | 455 | 433 | 19 | 3 | 95·2 | 4·2 | 0·6 |
| Wythenshawe | 291 | 273 | 17 | 1 | 93·8 | 5·8 | 0·4 |

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN
WHOOPING COUGH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The diseases included in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, or regulations under the Public Health Acts, are as follows:—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Polio-Encephalitis and Encephalitis-Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Measles, Rubella, and Pemphigus Neonatorum. The following cases were notified in 1936 and the numbers are compared with the average of the previous ten years :—

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean | 1936 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Smallpox | 2 | 36 | 68 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 2,259 | 1,823 | 2,100 | 2,318 | 3,701 | 2,913 | 2,283 | 1,773 | 2,080 | 2,795 | 2,404 | 2,401 |
| Diphtheria | 1,145 | 1,208 | 1,033 | 761 | 838 | 573 | 885 | 732 | 866 | 903 | 894 | 1,201 |
| Typhus Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Enteric Fever | 30 | 18 | 32 | 41 | 33 | 24 | 39 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 18 |
| Relapsing Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerperal Fever | 174 | 107 | 133 | 144 | 156 | 139 | 96 | 128 | 107 | 132 | 132 | 100 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 32 | 102 | 66 | 80 | 88 | 80 | 76 | 77 | 119 | 122 | 84 | 136 |
| Erysipelas | 378 | 358 | 428 | 441 | 501 | 399 | 334 | 377 | 363 | 408 | 399 | 370 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 218 | 192 | 192 | 137 | 144 | 119 | 103 | 107 | 122 | 140 | 148 | 121 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 12 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 22 | 38 | 27 | 45 | 40 | 49 | 27 | 62 |
| Poliomyelitis.. .. . | 12 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 29 |
| Polio-Encephalitis | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Encephalitis-Lethargica | 91 | 65 | 50 | 37 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 31 | .. |
| Malaria | 1 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Dysentery | 2 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 2 | .. | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Primary Pneumonia | 1,876 | 2,260 | 2,176 | 2,265 | 2,059 | 2,005 | 2,047 | 1,734 | 1,496 | 2,105 | 2,002 | 1,973 |
| Influenzal Pneumonia | 313 | 690 | 363 | 875 | 290 | 480 | 321 | 793 | 178 | 375 | 450 | 240 |
| Measles | 10,953 | 13,987 | 7,141 | 9,512 | 10,738 | 7,771 | 12,238 | 6,350 | 11,383 | 9,907 | 9,998 | 8,807 |
| Rubella | 1,128 | 407 | 1,498 | 499 | 237 | 2,553 | 1,687 | 334 | 342 | 1,180 | 987 | 866 |
| Pemphigus Neonatorum | 128 | 116 | 106 | 87 | 112 | 64 | 46 | 41 | 33 | 25 | 76 | 36 |
| | 18,756 | 21,395 | 15,433 | 17,246 | 18,965 | 17,193 | 20,204 | 12,519 | 17,168 | 18,173 | 17,689 | 16,371 |

In 1900 Erysipelas was made notifiable, in 1910 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, in 1912 Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis, Measles and Rubella were made notifiable in 1916, and Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis-Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Primary Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia in 1919, in 1925 (September) Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia was made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

The deaths from the more common diseases are shown in the following figures :—

| Years | Measles | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria | Enteric Fever | Influenza | Whooping Cough | Diarrhœa | Phthisis |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1925-35 Average | 108 | 16 | 77 | 5 | 304 | 82 | 151 | 832 |
| 1936 | 121 | 10 | 92 | 2 | 128 | 47 | 73 | 670 |

Consultations.—Seventy consultation visits were made during the year by Medical Officers of the Department at the request of medical practitioners in the City in connection with the diagnosis of cases of infectious disease in which the nature of the illness was in doubt.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of smallpox occurred in the City in 1936.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 2,402 known cases of scarlet fever in 1936. The epidemic which prevailed towards the end of 1935 subsided and the incidence during the remainder of the year was not excessive.

The case fatality rate was 0.46 per cent. and the type of disease continued to be mild compared with that which was prevalent in former years. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population, which had remained constant at 0.02 since 1932, fell to 0.01.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the patients were removed to hospital, and a review of these cases is contained in a statement of the Medical Superintendent of Monsall Hospital on page 208 *et seq.* of this report.

The following figures show the course of the disease in Quarters :—

TABLE I.—SCARLET FEVER.—ATTACKS IN QUARTERS ACCORDING TO DATE OF RASH.

| Year | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 1931 .. | 889 | 729 | 612 | 683 | 2913 |
| 1932 .. | 560 | 579 | 506 | 638 | 2283 |
| 1933 .. | 417 | 454 | 304 | 598 | 1773 |
| 1934 .. | 395 | 352 | 502 | 831 | 2080 |
| 1935 .. | 743 | 590 | 607 | 855 | 2795 |
| 5 years Mean | 601 | 541 | 506 | 721 | 2369 |
| 1936 .. | 382 | 649 | 481 | 890 | 2402 |

TABLE 2.—1936.—SCARLET FEVER ATTACKS IN WARDS, WITH ATTACK RATE, CASE FATALITY PER CENT., AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL PER CENT.

| WARDS | ATTACKS | ATTACK RATE PER 1,000 LIVING | † CASE FATALITY PER CENT. | REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL PER CENT. |
|-----------------------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| City | 2,402 | 3·12 | 0·46 | 77·68 |
| All Saints | 66 | 3·08 | — | 84·85 |
| Ardwick | 115 | 4·83 | — | 95·65 |
| Beswick | 79 | 2·95 | — | 79·75 |
| Blackley | 93 | 4·18 | — | 74·19 |
| Bradford | 94 | 3·38 | — | 89·36 |
| Cheetham | 73 | 3·08 | — | 73·97 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy .. | 108 | 2·30 | — | 60·18 |
| Collegiate Church .. | 37 | 2·42 | — | 94·59 |
| Collyhurst.. .. . | 59 | 3·33 | — | 88·13 |
| Crumpsall | 73 | 4·38 | — | 61·64 |
| Didsbury | 90 | 3·26 | — | 66·66 |
| Exchange | — | — | — | — |
| Gorton North | 76 | 3·62 | 1·32 | 77·63 |
| Gorton South | 96 | 3·15 | — | 75·00 |
| Harpurhey | 65 | 3·18 | — | 84·62 |
| Levenshulme | 46 | 2·34 | — | 69·56 |
| Longsight | 96 | 4·11 | 2·08 | 64·58 |
| Medlock Street | 57 | 2·52 | — | 92·98 |
| Miles Platting | 83 | 3·59 | 1·20 | 85·54 |
| Moston | 81 | 3·14 | 2·47 | 72·84 |
| Moss Side East | 45 | 2·37 | — | 75·55 |
| Moss Side West | 46 | 2·37 | — | 80·43 |
| New Cross | 74 | 3·21 | — | 74·32 |
| Newton Heath | 90 | 4·24 | — | 86·66 |
| Openshaw.. .. . | 86 | 3·89 | — | 84·05 |
| Oxford | 3 | 4·69 | — | 100·00 |
| Rusholme | 53 | 2·37 | 3·83 | 84·91 |
| St. Ann's | 1 | 4·46 | — | 100·00 |
| St. Clement's | 6 | 1·00 | — | 100·00 |
| St. George's | 53 | 2·14 | — | 88·68 |
| St. John's | 5 | 1·14 | — | 100·00 |
| St. Luke's | 59 | 2·26 | — | 86·44 |
| St. Mark's | 84 | 3·93 | — | 84·52 |
| St. Michael's | 43 | 2·36 | 2·33 | 95·35 |
| Withington | 136 | 2·71 | 1·47 | 61·76 |
| Wythenshawe | 131 | 3·71 | — | 59·54 |

† Corrected; the fatal cases are those actually occurring amongst the cases notified.

TABLE 3.—SCARLET FEVER.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS AND OF DEATHS ;
ALSO THE CASE FATALITY PER CENT. AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE
FORTY-FIVE YEARS, 1891—1935 AND FOR 1936.

| Ages | 1891-1935 | | | 1936 | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| | Attacks | Deaths | Case Fatality per cent. | Attacks | Deaths | Case Fatality per cent. |
| Under 1 year .. | 853 | 129 | 15·12 | 16 | 1 | 6·25 |
| 1 to 2 years .. | 2,658 | 317 | 11·93 | 63 | — | — |
| 2 to 3 „ .. | 6,175 | 509 | 8·24 | 142 | 1 | 0·70 |
| 3 to 4 „ .. | 8,688 | 553 | 6·37 | 198 | 1 | 0·51 |
| 4 to 5 „ .. | 10,202 | 475 | 4·66 | 260 | 2 | 0·77 |
| 5 to 6 „ .. | 11,635 | 304 | 2·61 | 272 | 2 | 0·74 |
| 6 to 7 „ .. | 10,589 | 211 | 1·99 | 233 | — | — |
| 7 to 8 „ .. | 9,459 | 143 | 1·51 | 156 | — | — |
| 8 to 9 „ .. | 7,857 | 98 | 1·25 | 161 | — | — |
| 9 to 10 „ .. | 6,579 | 84 | 1·28 | 137 | — | — |
| 10 to 15 „ .. | 19,417 | 182 | 0·94 | 430 | — | — |
| 15 to 20 „ .. | 5,975 | 72 | 1·21 | 136 | — | — |
| 20 to 25 „ .. | 2,944 | 43 | 1·46 | 62 | — | — |
| 25 to 35 „ .. | 2,844 | 51 | 1·79 | 95 | 3 | 3·16 |
| 35 to 45 „ .. | 931 | 21 | 2·26 | 28 | — | — |
| 45 and over | 261 | 7 | 2·68 | 13 | 1 | 7·69 |
| All ages | 107,067 | 3,199 | 2·99 | 2,402 | 11 | 0·46 |

TABLE 4.—SCARLET FEVER MORTALITY, 1936.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, COMPARED WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| England and Wales | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·01 | 00·1 | 0·01 |
| 122 Great Towns .. | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·01 | 00·1 | 0·01 |
| London | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·01 |
| Manchester City .. | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·01 |
| 143 Smaller Towns .. | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·01 |

SCARLET FEVER, 1936.—ATTACKS IN WEEKS, ACCORDING TO DATE OF RASH.

| FIRST QUARTER | | SECOND QUARTER | | THIRD QUARTER | | FOURTH QUARTER | |
|---------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|
| Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 |
| 1 | 52 | 14 | 35 | 27 | 37 | 40 | 50 |
| 2 | 41 | 15 | 40 | 28 | 39 | 41 | 50 |
| 3 | 39 | 16 | 45 | 29 | 31 | 42 | 50 |
| 4 | 52 | 17 | 48 | 30 | 36 | 43 | 60 |
| 5 | 44 | 18 | 36 | 31 | 43 | 44 | 62 |
| 6 | 33 | 19 | 54 | 32 | 22 | 45 | 68 |
| 7 | 39 | 20 | 58 | 33 | 36 | 46 | 59 |
| 8 | 54 | 21 | 42 | 34 | 27 | 47 | 58 |
| 9 | 46 | 22 | 57 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 56 |
| 10 | 48 | 23 | 34 | 36 | 43 | 49 | 41 |
| 11 | 51 | 24 | 33 | 37 | 52 | 50 | 41 |
| 12 | 52 | 25 | 46 | 38 | 56 | 51 | 34 |
| 13 | 48 | 26 | 32 | 39 | 57 | 52 | 46 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 48 |
| Total .. | 599 | Total .. | 560 | Total .. | 520 | Total .. | 723 |

City total, 1936—2,402.

SCARLET FEVER “RETURN” CASES, 1936.

Out of 2,114 discharges from Monsall Hospital, 57 gave rise to at least 65 “return ” cases, a “return ” case rate per cent. of 3·1. In addition, 5 others contracted the disease indirectly from a returned patient.

Table showing the interval between return home of hospital patients and onset of illness in “return ” cases.

| Days | 0-6 | 7-13 | 14-20 | 21-27 |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|
| No. of Cases | 15 | 27 | 15 | 8 |

DIPHTHERIA.

The following figures show the number of cases notified and accepted as diphtheria each year for the last ten years :—

| 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1,208 | 1,033 | 761 | 838 | 573 | 885 | 732 | 866 | 903 | 1,202 |

AGE INCIDENCE.

During the past 30 years in Manchester the age incidence of diphtheria attacks has been gradually changing. In the period 1901 to 1910 there were 2,356 attacks in children under 5 years of age and 1,749 in children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. In the period 1927 to 1936 the figures for these two age groups were 2,379 and 3,971 respectively. Thus, the incidence now falls relatively more heavily on children of school age than was formerly the case.

MORTALITY.

The case fatality rate in 1936 was 7.90 per cent. compared with an average of 9.47 in the previous five years. The death rate per 1,000 of the population in Manchester was 0.12 compared with 0.05 in the country as a whole.

Happily there has been a striking reduction in the case fatality rate in recent years. Reference to the following table shows that although the rate continues to be highest in children under 5 years, it is in this group that the greatest percentage reduction has been attained.

TABLE I.—DIPHTHERIA.—MANCHESTER CASE FATALITY RATES
PER CENT. IN AGE GROUPS.

| | 0-5 years | 5-10 years | 10-15 years | 15 years and over |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1901-10 | 33.5 | 17.8 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| 1927-36 | 14.1 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Percentage Reduction .. | 57.9 | 52.8 | 33.3 | 40.0 |

The mortality from diphtheria, apart from artificial active immunisation, can be combated only by prompt and intensive treatment with antitoxin. The difficulty in this regard becomes evident when it is known that in the fatal cases which occurred in 1936 only 10 per cent. received

treatment by antitoxin within two days of the onset of the illness. Such delay is disastrous. It is due in part to the hesitancy of the parent in seeking medical advice and in part to the difficulties of early diagnosis which confront the medical attendant.

“ CARRIERS ” AND THE VIRULENCE TEST.

A diphtheria “ carrier ” is a person who, although apparently in good health, yet harbours in the throat or nose organisms indistinguishable from those of diphtheria. Not all diphtheria-like organisms are capable of provoking disease and a virulence test is made to determine which are capable of so doing and which are not.

The value of the test is that, in cases where the result is negative, isolation of the individual is unnecessary.

Of the total number of formal notifications received it was found on investigation that 317 related to persons who were merely “ carriers ” of diphtheria-like organisms. In addition, a further 89 “ carriers ” were discovered who were not notified as suffering from diphtheria.

In many instances it is not possible to isolate the diphtheria bacilli in pure culture and in such cases a virulence test cannot be carried out.

The following table relates to 358 “ carriers ” in which a virulence test was made and is of interest in showing the types of “ carriers ” and the number who were capable of spreading infection.

In the figures here presented clinical cases of diphtheria are excluded, but cases of children with non-membranous rhinitis unaccompanied by constitutional symptoms are included.

DIPHTHERIA “ CARRIERS ” AND VIRULENCE TESTS, 1936.

| Type | No. of “ Carriers ” | No. Virulent | No. Non-virulent | Per cent. Virulent |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Nose | 195 | 130 | 65 | 66·6 |
| Throat | 109 | 90 | 19 | 82·0 |
| Nose and Throat | 54 | 48 | 9 | 88·8 |
| Total | 358 | 268 | 90 | 74·9 |

Swabs.

A total of 3,440 swabs were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory upon request by medical practitioners during the year and, of these, 253 or 7·4 per cent. proved positive. So far as was practicable swabs were taken from the throats and noses of all members under 14 years of age of each family where there had occurred a case of diphtheria.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN.

Diphtheria antitoxin, in phials containing 8,000 units, is supplied free of charge to all medical practitioners for the treatment of persons residing temporarily or permanently in the City, and it may be obtained from the Public Health Office during office hours or at any time from the following fire stations:—Ash Street, Harpurhey; New Street, Miles Platting; Pollard Street, Ancoats; Upton Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. It may also be obtained at any time from all of the district police stations. The total quantity supplied in this manner in 1936 was 836 phials (6,688,000 units), at a cost of £268 4s. 4d.

TABLE II.

DIPHTHERIA, 1936—ATTACKS IN WEEKS, ACCORDING TO DATE OF ONSET.

| FIRST QUARTER | | SECOND QUARTER | | THIRD QUARTER | | FOURTH QUARTER | |
|---------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|
| Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 |
| 1 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 40 | 34 |
| 2 | 27 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 41 | 33 |
| 3 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 29 | 17 | 42 | 42 |
| 4 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 43 | 24 |
| 5 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 31 | 27 | 44 | 32 |
| 6 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 32 | 17 | 45 | 43 |
| 7 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 33 | 27 | 46 | 52 |
| 8 | 27 | 21 | 22 | 34 | 21 | 47 | 39 |
| 9 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 35 | 20 | 48 | 29 |
| 10 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 36 | 25 | 49 | 20 |
| 11 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 37 | 22 | 50 | 18 |
| 12 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 38 | 23 | 51 | 26 |
| 13 | 20 | 26 | 18 | 39 | 45 | 52 | 28 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 20 |
| Total .. | 252 | Total .. | 216 | Total .. | 294 | Total .. | 440 |

CITY TOTAL, 1936—1,202.

The following table shows that the number of attacks is highest in children up to 10 years.

TABLE III.

DIPHTHERIA.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS, OF DEATHS, AND CASE FATALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE FORTY-FIVE YEARS, 1891-1935, AND FOR 1936.

| Ages | 1891-1935 | | | 1936 | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|------------------|
| | Attacks | Deaths | *Case Fatality % | Attacks | Deaths | *Case Fatality % |
| Under 1 year | 568 | 299 | 52·64 | 9 | 2 | 22·22 |
| 1 to 2 years.. .. . | 1,434 | 620 | 43·24 | 18 | 6 | 33·33 |
| 2 to 3 „ | 2,084 | 584 | 28·02 | 44 | 8 | 18·18 |
| 3 to 4 „ | 2,613 | 560 | 21·43 | 74 | 7 | 9·46 |
| 4 to 5 „ | 2,903 | 532 | 18·33 | 105 | 14 | 13·33 |
| 5 to 6 „ | 3,071 | 451 | 14·69 | 122 | 11 | 9·02 |
| 6 to 7 „ | 2,563 | 290 | 11·31 | 163 | 15 | 9·14 |
| 7 to 8 „ | 2,002 | 210 | 10·49 | 109 | 11 | 10·09 |
| 8 to 9 „ | 1,635 | 167 | 10·21 | 98 | 4 | 4·08 |
| 9 to 10 „ | 1,238 | 104 | 8·40 | 52 | 7 | 13·46 |
| 10 to 15 „ | 3,688 | 173 | 4·69 | 241 | 8 | 3·32 |
| 15 to 20 „ .. . | 1,385 | 47 | 3·39 | 76 | — | — |
| 20 to 25 „ | 887 | 23 | 2·59 | 41 | 1 | 2·44 |
| 25 to 35 „ | 1,049 | 26 | 2·48 | 32 | — | — |
| 35 to 45 „ | 451 | 10 | 2·22 | 11 | 1 | 9·09 |
| 45 and over | 232 | 24 | 10·34 | 7 | — | — |
| All ages | 27,803 | 4,120 | 14·82 | 1,202 | 95 | 7·90 |

* The percentages in this column are the actual proportions of fatal cases to the attacks at those ages..

The case mortality rate at all ages since 1917 has been as follows :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10·8 | 10·8 | 9·1 | 7·3 | 8·7 | 9·8 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 8·8 | 8·6 |
| 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8·3 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 6·4 | 10·1 | 9·3 | 11·7 | 9·58 | 6·64 | 7·90 |

TABLE IV.

DIPHTHERIA, 1936.—ATTACKS IN WARDS, WITH ATTACK RATE, CASE FATALITY PER CENT., AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL PER CENT.

| Wards | Attacks | Deaths | Attack Rate per 1000 Living | † Case Fatality per cent. | Removals to Hospital per cent. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| City | 1,202 | 95 | 1.56 | 7.90 | 95.51 |
| All Saints | 50 | 9 | 2.33 | 18.00 | 96.00 |
| Ardwick | 82 | 7 | 3.44 | 8.54 | 96.34 |
| Beswick | 41 | 1 | 1.53 | 2.44 | 100.00 |
| Blackley | 84 | 7 | 3.78 | 8.33 | 94.05 |
| Bradford | 62 | 4 | 2.23 | 6.45 | 96.77 |
| Cheetham | 55 | 2 | 2.33 | 3.64 | 98.18 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy .. | 17 | 3 | 0.36 | 17.65 | 94.12 |
| Collegiate Church .. | 21 | 1 | 1.37 | 4.76 | 100.00 |
| Collyhurst | 23 | 1 | 1.30 | 4.35 | 100.00 |
| Crumpsall | 15 | 1 | 0.90 | 6.67 | 93.33 |
| Didsbury | 15 | 2 | 0.54 | 13.33 | 93.33 |
| Exchange | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gorton North | 32 | 4 | 1.52 | 12.50 | 84.38 |
| Gorton South | 66 | 4 | 2.16 | 6.06 | 95.45 |
| Harpurhey | 22 | — | 1.08 | — | 86.36 |
| Levenshulme | 24 | 6 | 1.22 | 25.00 | 91.67 |
| Longsight | 30 | — | 1.29 | — | 96.67 |
| Medlock Street | 26 | 2 | 1.15 | 7.70 | 96.15 |
| Miles Platting | 36 | 2 | 1.56 | 5.56 | 97.22 |
| Moston | 17 | 2 | 0.66 | 11.76 | 100.00 |
| Moss Side East | 17 | 1 | 0.90 | 5.88 | 94.12 |
| Moss Side West | 17 | — | 0.88 | — | 94.12 |
| New Cross | 68 | 3 | 2.95 | 4.41 | 94.12 |
| Newton Heath | 37 | 2 | 1.74 | 5.41 | 100.00 |
| Openshaw | 49 | 4 | 2.22 | 8.16 | 93.88 |
| Oxford | 3 | 1 | 4.70 | 33.33 | 100.00 |
| Rusholme | 11 | 4 | 0.49 | 36.36 | 100.00 |
| St. Ann's | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Clement's | 8 | — | 1.33 | — | 100.00 |
| St. George's | 47 | 4 | 1.89 | 8.51 | 100.00 |
| St. John's | 1 | — | 0.23 | — | 100.00 |
| St. Luke's | 43 | 3 | 1.65 | 7.00 | 97.68 |
| St. Mark's | 61 | 7 | 2.85 | 11.48 | 96.72 |
| St. Michael's | 30 | 2 | 1.64 | 6.67 | 100.00 |
| Withington | 39 | 2 | 0.78 | 5.13 | 82.05 |
| Wythenshawe | 53 | 4 | 1.50 | 7.55 | 94.34 |

† Corrected; the fatal cases are those actually occurring amongst the cases notified

TABLE V.
DIPHTHERIA MORTALITY, 1936.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING COMPARED
WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| England and Wales .. | 0·07 | 0·06 | 0·06 | 0·10 | 0·08 | 0·05 | 0·05 |
| 122 Great Towns | 0·08 | 0·07 | 0·08 | 0·11 | 0·09 | 0·09 | 0·06 |
| London | 0·06 | 0·07 | 0·08 | 0·11 | 0·06 | 0·08 | 0·06 |
| MANCHESTER CITY .. | 0·08 | 0·11 | 0·11 | 0·11 | 0·07 | 0·10 | 0·12 |
| 143 Smaller Towns .. | 0·05 | 0·03 | 0·04 | 0·09 | 0·07 | 0·06 | 0·04 |

THE PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

During 1936, 13,463 persons were immunised or found to be naturally immune, and 821 were partially immunised against the disease.

The following table illustrates the progress of the scheme since its inception :—

TABLE A.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN AGE GROUPS, COMPLETELY IMMUNISED OR FOUND TO BE SCHICK NEGATIVE.

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Under 1 year .. | .. | 20 | 162 | 248 | 212 | 598 | 595 | 691 | 963 | 822 | |
| 1 year | 3 | 50 | 269 | 313 | 331 | 813 | 743 | 805 | 1,219 | 1,328 | Total under 5 years |
| 2 years | 5 | 54 | 226 | 197 | 254 | 579 | 613 | 788 | 1,033 | 863 | at the end of 1936 |
| 3 " | 8 | 44 | 221 | 245 | 206 | 482 | 733 | 668 | 1,146 | 788 | 13,227 |
| 4 " | 16 | 34 | 238 | 205 | 210 | 458 | 744 | 664 | 1,333 | 845 | |
| 5 " | 9 | 40 | 270 | 160 | 208 | 473 | 921 | 997 | 1,256 | 872 | |
| 6 " | 19 | 35 | 285 | 128 | 186 | 406 | 1,015 | 987 | 1,408 | 919 | Total 5-9 years |
| 7 " | 22 | 20 | 295 | 106 | 138 | 367 | 1,002 | 1,078 | 1,324 | 927 | 25,351 |
| 8 " | 12 | 24 | 282 | 88 | 138 | 337 | 876 | 1,415 | 1,360 | 872 | |
| 9 " | 5 | 25 | 238 | 66 | 116 | 289 | 852 | 1,313 | 1,320 | 912 | |
| 10 " | 3 | 11 | 88 | 62 | 105 | 234 | 711 | 1,377 | 1,188 | 938 | |
| 11 " | 6 | 17 | 59 | 46 | 66 | 248 | 486 | 1,070 | 1,007 | 745 | Total 10-14 years |
| 12 " | 3 | 14 | 49 | 29 | 38 | 272 | 347 | 636 | 873 | 799 | 22,962 |
| 13 " | 5 | 10 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 122 | 283 | 443 | 880 | 675 | |
| 14 " | 4 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 61 | 78 | 261 | 196 | 136 | |
| 15 years and over | 2 | 10 | 53 | 57 | 77 | 141 | 165 | 595 | 1,433 | 1,022 | Total over 15 years |
| Total | 122 | 409 | 2,767 | 1,996 | 2,344 | 5,880 | 10,164 | 13,788 | 17,939 | 13,463 | 7,332 |
| Total 1927-1936 | | | | | | | | | | | 68,872 |

The totals at the end of 1936 indicate only approximately the immune population since no account is taken of any deaths that may have ensued subsequently.

Immunisation is carried out in the schools by part-time medical practitioners specially appointed for the work, at the maternity and child welfare centres and public health office, at the hospitals, and by general practitioners in their private practice.

TABLE B.
NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH IN MANCHESTER IN 1936.

| | Number completely immunised or found to be Schick Negative | Number partially immunised |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Schools | 6,315 | 576 |
| Child Welfare Centres | 3,627 | 54 |
| Hospitals | 2,800 | 167 |
| Public Health Office | 381 | 21 |
| General Practitioners | 340 | 3 |
| Totals | 13,463 | 821 |

In the majority of cases three 1 cc. injections of T.A.M. or T.A.F. were used, the latter mainly for those of 10 years of age and over. Alum precipitated toxoid has been found useful in isolation hospitals and in children's hospitals where the high and rapid immunity it confers is of value in the prevention of cross infection. But it is open to doubt whether the immunity conferred by a single injection of this prophylactic is of a sufficiently lasting nature to make it of equal value in community immunisation. A number of children under the age of eight years have been treated by the two-injection method, using 0.1 cc. and 0.4 cc. of A.P.T. at an interval of two weeks. There have been no local reactions and as judged by subsequent Schick tests the results appear to be satisfactory.

3,255 primary Schick tests were performed, with the result that 1,175 were positive, 2,004 negative, 62 pseudo and positive, and 14 pseudo and negative.

* ENTERIC FEVER.

Twenty notifications of enteric fever were received in 1936, five of which related to cases in which the diagnosis was subsequently altered. Thus, 15 persons contracted enteric fever, and of these 9 were infected by *B. typhosus* and six by *B. paratyphosus* B. One of the cases proved fatal.

Sources of Infection.

Four children in one family, who had recently arrived from India, were notified on January 7th to be suffering from typhoid fever. They were probably infected by their mother, who was found to be a "carrier" of typhoid organisms. Five persons were infected outside the City, and in the remaining six no source of infection could be discovered. There did not appear to be any association of the disease with the consumption of shellfish, or with other articles of diet such as milk, ice-cream, fried fish, etc.

"Carriers."

A.S. F. 37, who is engaged in house duty, was infected in April, 1932, with paratyphoid B. and she continues to harbour and to excrete the organisms.

M.C. F. 54, who is also engaged in house duties, had typhoid in 1933 and was still excreting organisms of the disease in February, 1934, since which time she has refused to allow specimens to be taken for examination.

Instructions are given to these persons as to the precautions they must take, and so far as is known they have not been responsible for any spread of infection.

Examination of Blood Specimens.

121 specimens of blood were submitted to the laboratory by medical practitioners in connection with cases of illness suspected to be enteric fever, and 7 gave positive Widal reactions. In addition, 29 specimens which were obtained from members of infected households, with a view to discovering overlooked cases or "carriers," were examined. In no case was any significant positive result obtained.

Table I. shows the attack and death-rates compared with those for England and Wales since 1913.

TABLE I.

INCIDENCE OF AND DEATH-RATE FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN MANCHESTER.
*Number of Notified Cases, Deaths, and Death-rates per 1,000 living from
 Enteric Fever in each of Twenty-four successive Years.*

| YEAR | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of cases notified and accepted ... | 292 | 156 | 174 | 78 | 86 | 68 | 90 | 54 | 74 | 36 | 50 | 105 |
| No. of deaths. | 47 | 34 | 46 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Death - rate — Man- chester | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Death - rate — Eng- land and Wales... | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

| YEAR | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of cases notified and accepted . . | 65 | 30 | 18 | 32 | 41 | 30 | 22 | 39 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 15 |
| No. of deaths | 8 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Death-rate — Man- chester | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Death-rate — Eng- land and Wales.. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |

* Including typhoid and paratyphoid.

Table II. shows at what ages enteric fever appears to be most prevalent and also at what ages it is most fatal.

TABLE II.

ENTERIC FEVER.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS, OF DEATHS, AND CASE FATALITY PER CENT. AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE FORTY-SIX YEARS, 1891—1936.

| Ages | 1891-1936 | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|
| | Attacks | Deaths | Case Fatality Per cent. |
| Under 1 year | 21 | 9 | 42·9 |
| 1 to 2 years | 58 | 8 | 13·8 |
| 2 „ 3 „ | 122 | 17 | 13·9 |
| 3 „ 4 „ | 175 | 22 | 12·6 |
| 4 „ 5 „ | 233 | 25 | 10·7 |
| 5 „ 6 „ | 265 | 28 | 10·6 |
| 6 „ 7 „ | 266 | 26 | 9·8 |
| 7 „ 8 „ | 247 | 20 | 8·1 |
| 8 „ 9 „ | 265 | 22 | 8·3 |
| 9 „ 10 „ | 261 | 26 | 10·0 |
| 10 „ 15 „ | 1,513 | 163 | 10·8 |
| 15 „ 20 „ | 1,651 | 298 | 18·0 |
| 20 „ 25 „ | 1,600 | 313 | 19·6 |
| 25 „ 35 „ | 2,367 | 541 | 22·9 |
| 35 „ 45 „ | 1,167 | 338 | 29·0 |
| 45 and over | 814 | 271 | 33·3 |
| All ages | 11,025 | 2,127 | 19·3 |

TABLE III.
ENTERIC FEVER ATTACKS IN WEEKS REPORTED IN 1936 ACCORDING TO
DATE OF ONSET.

| FIRST QUARTER | | SECOND QUARTER | | THIRD QUARTER | | FOURTH QUARTER | |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 | Week of Year | 1936 |
| 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 27 | — | 40 | — |
| 2 | 1 | 15 | — | 28 | 1 | 41 | — |
| 3 | — | 16 | — | 29 | 1 | 42 | — |
| 4 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 30 | — | 43 | — |
| 5 | — | 18 | — | 31 | — | 44 | — |
| 6 | — | 19 | — | 32 | — | 45 | — |
| 7 | — | 20 | — | 33 | — | 46 | — |
| 8 | — | 21 | — | 34 | 2 | 47 | — |
| 9 | — | 22 | — | 35 | 1 | 48 | — |
| 10 | — | 23 | — | 36 | — | 49 | — |
| 11 | — | 24 | — | 37 | 1 | 50 | — |
| 12 | — | 25 | — | 38 | — | 51 | — |
| 13 | — | 26 | — | 39 | 2 | 52 | — |
| | | | | | | 53 | — |
| Total .. | 5 | Total .. | 2 | Total .. | 8 | Total .. | — |

City total, 1936 = 15.

TABLE IV.
ENTERIC FEVER MORTALITY, 1936—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, COMPARED
WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean | 1936 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| England and Wales | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·01 | 0·01 |
| London | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·01 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 |

UNDULANT FEVER.

All blood specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Widal tests are examined for agglutination with Br. Abortus, the organism responsible for the occurrence of undulant fever in man but so far as Manchester residents are concerned the examination results were negative.

Two patients were admitted into Manchester hospitals from outside areas with symptoms compatible with this ailment. In the one case blood serum agglutinated Br. Abortus in 1 in 2,560 dilution, and in the other 1 in 640. The source of infection was not traced.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Sixty-two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified and accepted as such in 1936, the diagnosis being confirmed bacteriologically in 40 of them. The cases were widely spread over the city and no particular focus of infection was evident.

There were 41 deaths from this disease, giving a case mortality rate of 66.1 per cent., which compares with a rate of 53.1 per cent. in 1935.

As regards seasonal prevalence, 15 cases occurred in the first quarter of the year, 22 in the second, 12 in the third, and 13 in the last quarter.

Except in 17 instances all the patients were removed to Monsall Hospital and treatment by serum injected intrathecally was commenced at the earliest opportunity. There is evidence which shows the value of this treatment, especially when it can be given in the early stages of the illness. Further reference is made to the results obtainable by serum treatment in the section of this report dealing with Monsall Hospital on pages 208-235.

CASES OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER IN AGE GROUPS AND SEXES, 1936.

| Age Groups | No. Cases Males | No. Cases Females | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 0— 5 years | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| 5—10 „ | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 10—15 „ | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 15—20 „ | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 20—25 „ | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 25—35 „ | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 35 and over | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| All Ages | 27 | 35 | 62 |

POLIOMYELITIS.

Particulars of notified cases of poliomyelitis for 1936 are given in the following table :—

| Case | Sex | Age | Ward | Onset | Notified | Paralysis | Result—Jan., 1937 |
|------|-----|------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Years | | | | | |
| 1 | M | $\frac{8}{12}$ | Bradford .. | Jan. 17 | Jan. 24 | Legs.. .. | Recovered |
| 2 | F | 2 | All Saints .. | May 1 | May 13 | Left arm.. | Recovering |
| 3 | M | $4\frac{2}{12}$ | Miles Platting | May 16 | May 21 | Left arm.. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 4 | M | 5 | Cheetham .. | May 27 | June 11 | Legs.. .. | ? |
| 5 | M | 4 | St. Luke's .. | June 8 | June 15 | Left leg .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 6 | M | 51 | Medlock St. | June 19 | July 6 | Legs.. .. | ? |
| 7 | M | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Ardwick .. | July 1 | July 14 | Left arm and leg | Recovered |
| 8 | F | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Ardwick .. | July 9 | July 17 | Left leg .. | Recovered |
| 9 | M | 3 | Collyhurst .. | July 19 | July 23 | Right arm | Receiving mass treatment |
| 10 | F | $3\frac{1}{12}$ | St. Luke's .. | May 25 | July 24 | Face .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 11 | F | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | St. Luke's .. | May 25 | July 24 | Right leg | Recovering |
| 12 | M | $4\frac{11}{12}$ | Crumpsall .. | July 12 | July 24 | Legs.. .. | Recovering |
| 13 | F | 4 | Ardwick .. | July 24 | July 27 | Left leg .. | Still in hospital |
| 14 | F | $1\frac{2}{12}$ | Gorton North | July 30 | Aug. 11 | Legs.. .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 15 | F | $5\frac{3}{12}$ | St. Mark's .. | July 24 | Aug. 14 | Left leg .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 16 | F | $\frac{11}{12}$ | New Cross .. | Aug. 18 | Aug. 21 | Left leg .. | Still in hospital |
| 17 | F | $\frac{4}{12}$ | Withington.. | July 24 | Aug. 24 | Legs and arm | Still in hospital |
| 18 | M | 6 | St. Clement's | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Right leg | Still in hospital |
| 19 | M | $\frac{7}{12}$ | Blackley .. | Aug. 17 | Aug. 31 | Right leg | ? |
| 20 | M | $\frac{10}{12}$ | Ardwick .. | June ? | Aug. 31 | Left arm.. | Still in hospital |
| 21 | M | 2 | All Saints .. | July ? | Sept. 9 | Left leg .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 22 | M | $2\frac{4}{12}$ | Blackley .. | Sept. 5 | Sept. 29 | Legs.. .. | Still in hospital |
| 23 | M | 3 | Collegiate .. | ? | Sept. 30 | Right leg | Still in hospital |
| 24 | M | $6\frac{11}{12}$ | St. Mark's .. | July 11 | Oct. 9 | Left leg .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 25 | M | $3\frac{4}{12}$ | Blackley .. | Sept. ? | Nov. 6 | Left arm | Receiving mass treatment |
| 26 | F | 15 | Ardwick .. | May 13 | Nov. 10 | Legs.. .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 27 | F | 2 | Wythenshawe | July 22 | Nov. 17 | Left leg .. | Receiving mass treatment |
| 28 | M | 2 | St. Luke's | June ? | Nov. 10 | Right arm and leg | Still in hospital |
| 29 | F | $1\frac{1}{12}$ | Bradford .. | Dec. 11 | Dec. 30 | Right leg | Still in hospital |

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Nine notifications of encephalitis lethargica were received in 1936. Four related to persons suffering from post-encephalitic symptoms, which condition is not really notifiable. In the case of the other five the diagnosis was subsequently amended. No fresh cases, therefore, of acute encephalitis lethargica occurred during the year.

Seventeen deaths were registered in which chronic encephalitis lethargica was declared to be a contributory cause.

Table I, shows the fate of patients notified to be suffering from this disease between the years 1919 and 1936. From the table it may be calculated that during the last 18 years notifications were received in respect to 737 persons. 344, or 46·7 per cent., have died; 102, or 13·8 per cent., have apparently recovered; 253, or 34·3 per cent., remain alive, but are either partially or wholly disabled; 38, or 5·1 per cent., are untraceable.

There are at the present time 96 persons suffering from chronic encephalitis lethargica in the Municipal Hospitals. Many of these cases were unnotified in the acute stage of the illness.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER DURING
THE YEAR 1936, PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.**

| Month | Diphtheria | | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | | | | Water | |
|-----------------|------------|------|---------|--------------|-----|-------|-----|----------------------|----------|
| | | | | Sputum | | Milk | | Bacterio- logical | Chemical |
| | Total | + | Total | Total | + | Total | + | Total | Total |
| January | 891 | 90 | 6 | 189 | 20 | 115 | 8 | — | — |
| February | 775 | 97 | 8 | 199 | 23 | 132 | 19 | 30 | 30 |
| March | 1146 | 110 | 11 | 185 | 24 | 127 | 9 | — | — |
| April.. .. | 571 | 65 | 7 | 153 | 17 | 116 | 14 | — | — |
| May | 920 | 90 | 6 | 166 | 23 | 112 | 7 | 17 | 17 |
| June | 1225 | 83 | 3 | 150 | 24 | 90 | 3 | — | — |
| July | 707 | 95 | 15 | 145 | 22 | 151 | 15 | — | — |
| August | 904 | 121 | 2 | 96 | 10 | 142 | 15 | 28 | 29 |
| September | 1066 | 123 | 8 | 134 | 25 | 168 | 23 | — | — |
| October | 2912 | 208 | 13 | 134 | 19 | 91 | 11 | — | — |
| November | 1244 | 167 | 47 | 116 | 15 | 125 | 14 | 36 | 19 |
| December | 887 | 91 | 23 | 154 | 19 | 338 | 34 | — | — |
| Total | 13248 | 1340 | 149 | 1821 | 241 | 1707 | 172 | 111 | 95 |

Total specimens enumerated above 17,131. Other investigations 1,613 as under :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Milks—Coli, etc. | 911 |
| ,, Chemical examinations | 126 |
| ,, Microscopical for tubercle bacilli | 29 |
| Diphtheria—Virulence tests | 436 |
| ,, Swabs, direct examination | 3 |
| Swabs—Vincent's angina | 5 |
| Tonsils | 2 |
| Fluids, etc., for tubercle bacilli | 28 |
| Various specimens examined for typhoid, etc. | 25 |
| Cerebro-spinal fluid | 7 |
| Foods, for pathogenic organisms | 1 |
| Cultivation tests | 32 |
| Maternity outfit | 1 |
| Water, for lead | 1 |
| ,, microscopical examination | 1 |
| Urine, chemical examination | 1 |
| Milk bottle, bacterial count | 1 |
| Tuberculosis, typing bacteria | 3 |

1,613

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

| Cases notified | 1936 | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | Total |
| MEASLES— | | | | | |
| By Doctors | 5,784 | 769 | 183 | 105 | 6,841 |
| „ Others | 1,691 | 236 | 23 | 16 | 1,966 |
| Total | 7,475 | 1,005 | 206 | 121 | 8,807 |
| GERMAN MEASLES— | | | | | |
| By Doctors | 127 | 361 | 218 | 52 | 758 |
| „ Others | 17 | 44 | 43 | 4 | 108 |
| Total | 144 | 405 | 261 | 56 | 866 |

The deaths from measles in successive years are shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER DURING THE
TEN YEARS, 1927-1936.

| Under One Year | | | | Years of Age | | | | 5 Years and upwards | Total deaths at all ages |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----|----|----|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Years | Under 3 Months | 3-5 Months | 6-11 Months | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | | |
| 1927 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 65 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 164 |
| 1928 | 1 | 5 | 41 | 43 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 123 |
| 1929 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 60 |
| 1930 | 1 | 6 | 32 | 61 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 146 |
| 1931 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 65 |
| 1932 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 55 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 122 |
| 1933 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 48 |
| 1934 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 40 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 97 |
| 1935 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 51 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 98 |
| 1936 | 0 | 5 | 32 | 46 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 121 |

TABLE 2.

INCIDENCE OF MEASLES IN MANCHESTER DURING THE YEAR 1936,
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

| Disease | Under 5 years | 5 years and over | Total |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Measles | 5,571 | 3,236 | 8,807 |

TABLE 3.—MEASLES, DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

| YEAR | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Whole Year |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1901-1910 (mean) . | 80 | 122 | 68 | 59 | 329 |
| 1911-1920 (mean) . | 87 | 125 | 33 | 32 | 277 |
| 1921-1930 (mean) . | 51 | 62 | 26 | 30 | 159 |
| 1931 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 50 | 65 |
| 1932 | 89 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 122 |
| 1933 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 39 | 48 |
| 1934 | 88 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 97 |
| 1935 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 90 | 98 |
| 1936 | 104 | 17 | — | — | 121 |

TABLE 4.—MEASLES MORTALITY RATES.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING,
COMPARED WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean 5 years | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|
| England and Wales .. | 0·06 | 0·08 | 0·05 | 0·09 | 0·03 | 0·08 | 0·07 |
| 122 Great Towns .. | 0·07 | 0·11 | 0·06 | 0·12 | 0·04 | 0·11 | 0·09 |
| London | 0·07 | 0·19 | 0·02 | 0·20 | 0·00 | 0·14 | 0·14 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER. | 0·08 | 0·16 | 0·06 | 0·13 | 0·13 | 0·16 | 0·16 |
| 143 Smaller Towns .. | 0·05 | 0·06 | 0·04 | 0·07 | 0·03 | 0·07 | 0·04 |

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The cases of this disease notified are obtained entirely through the schools and the same disabilities attach to this mode of notification as were experienced in measles. Notwithstanding, these notifications are useful. The cases are visited and dealt with by the Health Visitors in the same manner as cases of measles.

Whooping cough notifications during 1936 :—

| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter | Total |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1936 | 585 | 440 | 258 | 174 | 1,457 |

TABLE I.

WHOOPIING COUGH MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, COMPARED
WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean 5 years | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|
| England and Wales .. | 0·06 | 0·07 | 0·05 | 0·05 | 0·04 | 0·06 | 0·05 |
| 122 Great Towns .. | 0·07 | 0·08 | 0·06 | 0·06 | 0·04 | 0·07 | 0·06 |
| London | 0·07 | 0·08 | 0·08 | 0·07 | 0·04 | 0·07 | 0·06 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER. | 0·11 | 0·10 | 0·06 | 0·05 | 0·06 | 0·09 | 0·06 |
| 143 Smaller Towns .. | 0·05 | 0·06 | 0·04 | 0·02 | 0·03 | 0·05 | 0·04 |

TABLE 2.—WHOOPIING COUGH, DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

| Year | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Whole Year |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1911-1920 (Mean) | 59 | 73 | 24 | 17 | 173 |
| 1921-1930 (Mean) | 48 | 52 | 15 | 15 | 130 |
| 1931 | 31 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 86 |
| 1932 | 39 | 27 | 7 | 7 | 80 |
| 1933 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 47 |
| 1934 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 35 |
| 1935 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 46 |
| 1936 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 47 |

TABLE 3.
INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH (KNOWN CASES) IN MANCHESTER
DURING THE YEAR 1936 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

| Disease | Under 5 years | 5 years and over | Total |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Whooping Cough | 1,127 | 330 | 1,457 |

A COMPARISON OF MORTALITY FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA,
MEASLES, AND WHOOPING COUGH.

| YEAR | WHOOPING COUGH | | MEASLES | | SCARLET FEVER | | DIPHTHERIA | |
|--|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Known Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| 1927 | 2,244 | 124 | 13,987 | 164 | 1,823 | 20 | 1,208 | 91 |
| 1928 | 3,189 | 89 | 7,141 | 123 | 2,100 | 14 | 1,033 | 99 |
| 1929 | 4,037 | 220 | 9,512 | 60 | 2,318 | 11 | 761 | 57 |
| 1930 | 1,388 | 37 | 10,738 | 146 | 3,701 | 16 | 838 | 58 |
| 1931 | 3,150 | 86 | 7,771 | 65 | 2,913 | 8 | 573 | 60 |
| 1932 | 2,280 | 80 | 12,238 | 122 | 2,283 | 17 | 885 | 82 |
| 1933 | 2,230 | 47 | 6,350 | 48 | 1,773 | 18 | 732 | 86 |
| 1934 | 1,565 | 35 | 11,383 | 97 | 2,080 | 14 | 866 | 84 |
| 1935 | 1,632 | 46 | 9,907 | 98 | 2,795 | 15 | 903 | 57 |
| 1936 | 1,457 | 47 | 8,807 | 121 | 2,402 | 10 | 1,202 | 92 |
| Total | 23,172 * | 811 | 97,834 | 1,044 | 24,188 | 143 | 9,001 | 766 |
| Manchester— Case fatality rate per cent. | 3.5 | | 1.1 | | 0.6 | | 8.5 | |

* It should be pointed out that the estimated number of cases (23,172) occurring during the 10 years does not represent all the actual cases. Since this disease is not notifiable by medical practitioners, many cases escape our notice.

DIARRHŒA.

TABLE I.—1936.—DIARRHŒA AND SIMPLE CHOLERA MORTALITY :
DEATHS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS,
COMPARED WITH THE MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | Mean 5 years | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|
| England and Wales .. | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| 122 Great Towns .. | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| London | 9.7 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 14.4 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER. | 12.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| 143 Smaller Towns .. | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 |

The number of deaths in successive years, and their distribution in quarters of the year, are exhibited in the following figures :—

TABLE 2.—DIARRHŒA AND SIMPLE CHOLERA DEATHS IN QUARTERS
1927–1936.

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| First Quarter | 32 | 44 | 38 | 46 | 55 | 32 | 28 | 29 | 18 | 29 |
| Second Quarter | 34 | 48 | 45 | 39 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 41 | 25 | 12 |
| Third Quarter | 49 | 42 | 38 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 17 | 29 | 23 | 15 |
| Fourth Quarter | 36 | 64 | 58 | 42 | 31 | 24 | 21 | 29 | 19 | 17 |
| | 151 | 198 | 179 | 153 | 148 | 116 | 96 | 128 | 85 | 73 |

DYSENTERY.

One case of dysentery came to the notice of the department during the year.

The six cases of dysentery and five carriers which are known to the Department have been visited each six months. The investigation of the health of the members of the patients' families revealed no suspicious symptoms.

MALARIA.

Two cases of malaria were notified in 1936.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of anthrax were notified during the year 1936.

FOOD POISONING.

In May, four persons were taken ill with vomiting, diarrhoea, and stomach pains about two hours after a meal consisting of tea, milk, sugar, bread-cakes, butter, and tinned salmon. This was the only meal taken in common. None of the suspected food remained. Cultural examination of stools gave negative results, and the cause of the illness was not determined.

In June, one of the staff of a hospital suffered from food poisoning. Salmonella organisms of the Suipestifer sub-group being isolated from the faeces. The suspected source of infection was a crab salad eaten the day before at a seaside resort, but no other similar cases were known to have been infected from that source.

In August, three persons in one house were ill with symptoms of food poisoning. The suspected food was tinned salmon and the incubation period approximately two hours. Bacteriological examination of the remains of the salmon and of the stools gave no indication of the nature of the infection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These regulations, which came into force on May 1st, 1925, are administered by the Public Health Committee in so far as Part V., which relates to shops, stores, etc., is concerned. With a view to the equitable administration of the regulations, the co-operation of the interested trades was sought at the time the regulations came into force and mutual agreement with the associations concerned was arrived at on the following points :—

Requirements.

1. Meat shall not be hung outside premises.
2. All meat which is displayed must be protected from the dust of the streets by glass windows.
3. Reasonable precautions must be taken to protect meat from flies.
4. The provision of covered receptacle of suitable material for refuse and sweepings is imperative, and the receptacle must be kept clean.
5. Shops must be adequately ventilated.

These agreed conditions have greatly facilitated the administration of the Meat Regulations. This strikingly illustrates the value of conference between the Public Health Committee and accredited representatives of interested trades as a preliminary to administration of such regulations.

345 visits were paid during the year to meat shops by the special inspectors, and it was found that these requirements and suggestions were generally being carried out.

REPORT FROM MARKETS DEPARTMENT AS TO
SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Medical Officer of Health is indebted to the General Manager for the following particulars relating to the operations of the Markets Department during the year ended 31st March, 1936.

The number of animals slaughtered at the city abattoir during certain years is shown in the subjoined statement "A."

The bulk of the meat, fish, and fruit which is condemned is found to be unfit for food on arrival at the markets, railway stations, and wholesale houses. An efficient system of inspection at the centre of distribution lessens the risk of diseased meat, etc., being exposed for sale in retail shops.

The staff of inspectors comprises 1 chief veterinary inspector, 3 assistant veterinary inspectors, and 9 meat, fish, etc., inspectors.

Statement " B " shows the total condemnations in the city and statement " C " the total weight of meat condemned at the city abattoir and wholesale meat market.

Statement "A."

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT CITY ABATTOIR DURING CERTAIN YEARS.

| Year ended 31st March | Cattle | Sheep | Lambs | Calves | Pigs |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1900 | 34,675 | 106,855 | 45,595 | 872 | 18,163 |
| 1910 | 38,389 | 193,855 | 57,553 | 2,179 | 10,486 |
| 1920 | 89,143 | 214,363 | 48,656 | 8,202 | 9,636 |
| 1930 | 73,244 | 272,868 | 119,299 | 5,472 | 15,259 |
| 1931 | 64,354 | 240,219 | 106,091 | 5,246 | 14,945 |
| 1932 | 57,418 | 308,249 | 95,079 | 5,474 | 17,776 |
| 1933 | 56,083 | 337,398 | 135,202 | 6,079 | 15,460 |
| 1934 | 60,109 | 333,947 | 153,408 | 7,852 | 11,868 |
| 1935 | 67,735 | 296,767 | 146,082 | 10,067 | 13,003 |
| 1936 | 77,239 | 411,464 | | 10,628 | 14,216 |

Statement " B."

TOTAL CONDEMNATION OF VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS DURING 1930-36.

| Kind of Food | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Meat | 472 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 434 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 399 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 458 | 537 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 601 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 703 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Fish | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 135 | 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Fruit | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 70 | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vegetables | 199 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 307 | 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 180 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Eggs (number) | 1,150 | .. | 4,149 | .. | 4,224 | 5,560 | 7,608 |
| Game (head) | 645 | 338 | 122 | 147 | 518 | 1,136 | 1,329 |
| Poultry (head) | 3,440 | 3,544 | 4,582 | 5,577 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,458 | 5,384 | 3,504 |
| Rabbits (head) | 7,895 | 9,107 | 10,401 | 8,932 | 7,111 | 18,717 | 12,206 |

Statement "C."

MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE CITY ABATTOIR AND WHOLESALE MEAT MARKET DURING 1930-36.

| Particulars | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Total weight of meat condemned at the city abattoir and wholesale meat market | 451 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 403 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 368 | 426 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 505 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 565 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 663 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Of which the weight of dressed meat consigned from places other than the city was .. | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 160 | 180 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 194 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 244 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 266 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Included in which were imported offals amounting to | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1933-36.

| Kind of Food | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| MEAT :— | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Beef | 1,017,822 | 1,155,610 | 1,374,382 |
| Mutton | 35,401 | 30,952 | 34,401 |
| Veal | 20,503 | 23,277 | 23,901 |
| Venison | — | 353 | 468 |
| Pork | 121,837 | 132,835 | 140,060 |
| Imported offal | 9,285 | 4,585 | 3,420 |
| | 1,204,848 = 537 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons | 1,347,612 = 601 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons | 1,576,632 = 703 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons |
| FISH :— | | | |
| Fish | 225,141 | 222,527 | 215,094 |
| Shellfish | 17,583 | 24,811 | 10,818 |
| | 242,724 = 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons | 247,338 = 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons | 225,912 = 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons |

UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED—*continued*

| | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| | HEAD | HEAD | HEAD |
| GAME | 518 | 1,136 | 1,329 |
| POULTRY | 5,458 | 5,384 | 3,504 |
| RABBITS | 7,111 | 18,717 | 12,206 |
| | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. |
| FRUIT | 98,325 = 43 ³ / ₄ tons | 156,713 = 70 tons | 115,196 = 51 ¹ / ₄ tons |
| VEGETABLES | 253,667 = 113 ¹ / ₄ tons | 375,042 = 167 ¹ / ₂ tons | 403,725 = 180 ¹ / ₄ tons |
| MISCELLANEOUS :— | NO. | NO. | NO. |
| Eggs | 4,224 | 5,560 | 7,608 |
| | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. |
| Condensed milk | 34 | 183 | — |
| Sundry provisions | 1,483 | 1,839 | 1,937 |

With the exception of the following, which were seized while deposited or exposed for sale, the quantities given in the preceding tables were surrendered after being condemned by inspectors of the department :—

| | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | LBS. | LBS. | LBS. |
| Meat | 239 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 285 |
| Fish | 32 | — | — |
| Fruit | — | 215 | 120 |
| Sundry provisions | — | 4 | — |

NOTE.—The term “surrendered” includes cases in which inspectors have discovered unwholesome food in the course of their duty, but in which, owing to the salesman’s acceptance of the inspector’s decision, it has been deemed unnecessary to obtain a magistrate’s order prior to destruction.

VETERINARY AND MILK CONTROL SECTION.

R. C. LOCKE, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict.),

Veterinary Officer.

The work of this section of the Public Health Department is administered under the following Acts and Orders:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 .. | } Dealing with milk and milk products |
| Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 .. | |
| Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 .. | |
| Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 .. | |
| Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 | |
| Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1899, section 18 | } Dealing with ice-cream |
| Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930, section 32 (1) (b) | |

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was replaced on June 1st, 1936, by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The new Order prescribes two raw designated milks instead of three. The old designations "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" are replaced by "Tuberculin Tested," and the standards required for the production, bottling, and distribution of this milk are substantially the same as those prescribed for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk in the previous Order. The term "Certified" thus disappears as a separate grade, but, if "Tuberculin Tested" Milk is bottled at the farm it may still be described as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk." The old designation "Grade A" is changed to "Accredited" in the 1936 Order. The conditions relating to the production of this milk are unaltered.

The standard of cleanliness for the designated raw milks remains as prescribed in the 1923 Order for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milks," namely, a maximum plate count of 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and the absence of coliform organisms in $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a cubic centimeter. The plate count, however, was discontinued at the end of the year and replaced by a Methylene Blue Reduction Test, but the test for the presence of coliform organisms was retained.

The conditions relating to the bottling of these two milks are modified so as to include as satisfactory the crown cork, aluminium caps, and sealed carton methods. These are good methods of sealing and it is satisfactory that they are permitted under the new Order.

Licences for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk will, in future, be granted by the local authority instead of the Minister of Health as hitherto.

"Pasteurised" Milk remains unaltered in the 1936 Order, both as regards the process employed and the method of testing the cleanliness of the finished product. Additional conditions are imposed as to the provision of indicating and recording thermometers, and the making and retention of temperature records. The policy in Manchester has for some years been to insist on such precautions being taken by all licensed pasteurisers.

The work carried out by the section is summarised in tabular form at the conclusion of this report, and it will be seen that similar measures have been taken as in the past to supervise the milk supply of the City.

City Farms.

The number of farms within the City is 58, with accommodation for approximately 1,500 cattle. The examination of bulk samples of the milk from each farm for the presence of tubercle bacilli has been carried out in addition to inspection of the herds by the Veterinary Officer. Ten cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder were found and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Two cows showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were also dealt with during the year.

There is one producer of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk in the City and the number of producers of "Accredited" Milk has increased during 1936 from 6 to 11.

These herds have been inspected quarterly by the Veterinary Officer and the conditions of production have been generally satisfactory. The milk produced has also been examined bacteriologically at regular intervals.

There were a number of outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the neighbouring counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire towards the end of the year, and in that portion of the City which lies south of the River Mersey, being for a period within an infected area, routine inspection of the cattle was discontinued as a precautionary measure. No actual case of the disease occurred within the City, however, and the outbreak, after assuming threatening proportions for a short time, now appears to have subsided.

Country Farms.

The examination of milk supplied to the City from farms outside the boundary was carried out as in previous years. Bulk samples from 1,031 such farms were examined by the biological test for tubercle bacilli and 124 gave a positive result. The incidence rate (12.03 per cent.) is lower than that for 1935 (13.14 per cent.), but is still higher than the average for the past 35 years.

There is little doubt, however, that there has been a considerable reduction in the length of time in which cows with tuberculous udders are allowed to remain in herds.

The inauguration of routine veterinary inspection of herds has led to the earlier removal of affected animals, whilst in herds found to be giving an infected supply the offending animal is much more frequently found by microscopical examination of the milk than formerly, thus ensuring its removal from the herd in forty-eight hours instead of not less than three, and even as long as seven, weeks.

A disturbing feature during the year was the fact that four samples of milk from "Tuberculin Tested" herds proved to contain *b. tuberculosis* on biological examination. Isolated instances of this description have occurred in the past in Manchester, and have also been recorded by other authorities, but taking into consideration the very small amount of this milk which is sold in Manchester—less than one per cent. of the total supply—four positive samples must be considered a high figure. Examination of the herd in each case failed to discover a cow with tuberculosis of the udder, and the cause of the infection was not satisfactorily explained. In each case there had been movements of reacting cows from the herd, but no infected cows were found on tracing those that had been moved. As this particular milk is often purchased specially for the feeding of infants or delicate children, the necessity for its being above suspicion is obvious.

From the point of view of cleanliness it can safely be stated that a considerable improvement in the general standard of milk production has been brought about by the "Accredited Herd Scheme." Prior to the introduction of this scheme there were less than 800 licensed producers of "Grade A" milk in the country, whilst the number licensed to sell "Accredited" milk at the close of 1936 had risen to 20,000. Despite the lack of uniformity in standards required by the various licensing authorities the effect of the scheme should be beneficial.

City Dairies and Milkshops.

Routine inspection of the dairies and milkshops in the City has been carried out by the milkshops inspectors—over 6,000 visits having been made during the year.

Special attention has been paid to the working of the pasteurising plants at the dairies licensed for this purpose, and a system whereby each plant is tested once monthly for efficiency has been inaugurated. These latter inspections are carried out in addition to the routine visits.

Registered shops from which loose milk is sold number 905, against 948 in 1935. The number of shops selling bottled milk only, however, continues to increase.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of a number of contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders. Particulars of these prosecutions are given in Table IV., and in every case a conviction was obtained.

Sixty samples of "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milks have been taken by the milkshops inspectors on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

Ice-cream.

There were 619 premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice-cream at the end of the year, against 563 in 1935. The increase is mainly confined to shops from which ice-cream is sold but not manufactured. 2,372 visits of inspection have been made by the milkshops inspectors and the general standard of cleanliness has been good. No prosecutions were instituted during the year and a much smaller number of warnings was required. (See Table VI.)

Manchester Corporation Hospitals' Milk Supply.

The pasteurised milk supplied to the Corporation hospitals and institutions has been sampled regularly and frequently. The results of the examinations have shown that the high standard of quality and cleanliness of previous years has been maintained and on no occasion was the milk found to be infected with *b. tuberculosis*.

Samples of the raw milk supplied to Monsall Hospital and Rose Hill Convalescent Home have also been frequently examined and have shown a similar standard of excellence.

Milk produced at the Langho Colony farms has again been supplied to the Langho Epileptic Colony and Booth Hall Hospital. The herd has been subjected to a monthly clinical veterinary inspection and the milk has given excellent results bacteriologically, chemically, and in regard to freedom from tuberculosis.

Similar excellent results have been obtained from the samples of milk examined monthly from the herd at Abergele Sanatorium farm. This herd has been regularly examined and supervised by the Veterinary Officer during the year.

General.

The supply of pasteurised milk to schoolchildren under the Milk-in-Schools scheme of the Milk Marketing Board has been continued and regular sampling of the milk to ensure compliance with the required standard has been carried out. Only on one occasion was it found necessary to call the attention of a dairymen to a breach of the regulations.

During the year three milk bars were established in the City. Until 1935 milk bars were unknown in this country although popular in America and Australia. They were introduced to London in that year and have been very successful so far despite our unreliable climate and the low per capita consumption of milk in this country.

Registration is not required as the milk is consumed on the premises only, the bars being similar in this respect to cafés. They are well equipped with the most modern hygienic fittings and utensils.

The Milk Marketing Board is encouraging the milk bar movement and has set up a special department to deal with enquiries from interested persons.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

PARTICULARS OF VISITS TO FARMS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| <i>City Farms.</i> | |
| Total number of farms in city | 58 |
| accommodation for 1,500 cows. | |
| Number of visits paid to farms by Veterinary Officer | 113 |
| „ cowsheds inspected | 275 |
| „ cows examined | 2,064 |
| „ cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder .. | 10 |
| <i>Country Farms.</i> | |
| Number of visits paid to farms by Veterinary Officer | 50 |
| „ cowsheds inspected | 150 |
| „ cows examined | 1,560 |
| „ cows found with tuberculous udders | 132 |
| „ cows removed from farms prior to visits of Veterinary Officer | 56 |

TABLE II.
PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| <i>Samples Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Collected by Food and Drugs Inspectors at— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Railway stations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) | Vehicles entering the city by road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 752 |
| Collected by Milkshops Inspectors at— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Hospitals and institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| (b) | City dairies and milkshops | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 |
| (c) | Vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 628 |
| (d) | Railway stations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) | City farms.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| (f) | Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Number of samples taken at corporation farms | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| ,, ,, ,, city farms by Veterinary Officer | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| <i>Samples Examined for Chemical Analysis, Bacterial Count, Bacillus Coli, etc.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Collected by milkshops inspectors at hospitals, dairies, vehicles, schools, etc. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | *1,038 |
| Collected by milkshops inspectors on behalf of the Ministry of Health | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 60 |

*Of these, 554 were also examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

TABLE III.
ANALYSIS OF FARMS TESTED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK
DURING THE YEAR.

| County | No. of farmers represented by samples of milk | No. of farmers sending tuberculous milk | Percentage |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|
| Cheshire | 605 | 84 | 13·89 |
| Lancashire | 94 | 8 | 8·51 |
| Derbyshire | 145 | 13 | 8·69 |
| Staffordshire | 157 | 15 | 9·55 |
| Shropshire | 2 | .. | .. |
| Cumberland.. .. . | 2 | 1 | 50·00 |
| Yorkshire | 25 | 3 | 12·00 |
| Roxburghshire | 1 | .. | .. |
| Totals | 1,031 | 124 | 12·03 |

TABLE IV.
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, and ORDERS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of registered premises—December 31st, 1936.. .. . | 905 |
| „ visits to dairies and milkshops by Milkshops Inspectors | 6,154 |
| „ applications for registration approved | 83 |
| „ applications for registration refused | 5 |
| „ persons removed from register by resolution of City Council | 5 |
| „ milk vessels found uncovered | 25 |
| „ milk vessels found dirty | 4 |
| „ milkshops found dirty | 15 |
| „ premises found in disrepair | 2 |
| „ premises with unsatisfactory washing facilities.. .. | 2 |
| „ milk conveyances found dirty | 5 |
| „ milk conveyances without name and address | 11 |
| „ milk purveyors found bottling milk in street | 2 |
| „ sites inspected for new dairies | 6 |
| „ persons warned for opening bottles of milk | 4 |
| „ prosecutions taken in respect of bottling milk in street | 2 |
| „ prosecutions taken in respect of persons selling milk not being registered for such purpose | 3 |
| „ prosecutions taken in respect of using vehicle without name and address on same | 3 |
| „ prosecutions taken for neglecting precautions to prevent contamination of milk | 11 |

TABLE V.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.
Licences issued during the year.

| | |
|---|----|
| Producer's licence to use the designation "Grade A" | 11 |
| Dealer's licence to use the designation "Certified" | 17 |
| Dealer's licence to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" | 41 |
| Dealer's licence to use the designation "Grade A" | 17 |
| Dealer's licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" :— | |
| (a) Pasteurising establishments | 15 |
| (b) Shops | 8 |
| Supplementary licence to use the designation "Certified" .. | 4 |
| Supplementary licence to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" | 3 |
| Supplementary licence to use the designation "Grade A" .. | 6 |
| Supplementary licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" .. | 6 |

TABLE VI.
ICE CREAM.

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| Number of registered premises, 31st December, 1936— | | |
| | <i>Purpose.</i> | |
| | Manufacture for sale | 29 |
| | Sale | 474 |
| | Manufacture for sale and sale.. | 116 |
| | | <hr/> 619 |
| Number of visits to ice cream premises by milkshops inspectors.. | | 2,372 |
| „ | applications for registration approved | 102 |
| „ | applications for registration refused | 10 |
| „ | sites for new premises inspected | 12 |
| „ | persons warned for using dirty utensils | 2 |
| „ | „ „ leaving ice cream mixture un- covered | 29 |
| „ | „ „ having dirty clothing.. .. . | .. |
| „ | „ „ using dirty premises | 3 |
| „ | premises found unregistered | 72 |
| „ | „ with unsatisfactory washing facilities | 2 |

TABLE VII.

TUBERCULOUS INFECTION IN MILK 1901—1936.

| YEAR | Number of farmers represented by samples of milk | Number of farmers sending tuberculous milk | Percentage | Percentage of Farmers from EACH COUNTY whose Milk was proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|------------|---|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Cheshire | Derbyshire | Staffordshire | Shropshire | Lancashire | Yorkshire | Cumberland | Montgomeryshire |
| 1901 | 272 | 27 | 9.90 | 10.46 | 9.23 | 8.00 | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1902 | 345 | 36 | 10.40 | 12.72 | 8.65 | 4.01 | .. | 8.31 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1903 | 329 | 45 | 13.60 | 14.76 | 9.58 | 15.15 | 40.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1904 | 318 | 29 | 9.10 | 11.17 | 6.02 | .. | .. | 7.14 | 25.00 | .. | .. |
| 1905 | 565 | 47 | 8.30 | 10.26 | 6.00 | 6.38 | .. | 2.98 | 12.50 | .. | .. |
| 1906 | 542 | 42 | 7.70 | 8.60 | 6.50 | 9.30 | 12.50 | 4.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1907 | 562 | 38 | 6.76 | 7.71 | 4.48 | 6.94 | 12.50 | 3.70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1908 | 289 | 27 | 9.34 | 11.56 | 6.25 | 7.70 | .. | 2.94 | 12.50 | .. | .. |
| 1909 | 535 | 31 | 5.79 | 4.80 | 7.47 | 8.57 | 11.11 | 3.33 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1910 | 468 | 30 | 6.41 | 6.20 | 8.69 | 5.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1911 | 494 | 51 | 10.32 | 11.11 | 2.50 | 12.12 | 10.00 | 12.20 | 50.00 | .. | .. |
| 1912 | 484 | 54 | 11.15 | 12.94 | 4.00 | 10.20 | 33.33 | 6.00 | 10.00 | .. | .. |
| 1913 | 486 | 60 | 12.51 | 13.99 | 11.58 | 9.26 | 33.33 | 5.88 | 20.00 | .. | .. |
| 1914 | 352 | 34 | 9.66 | 12.39 | 8.19 | .. | .. | 2.77 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1915 | 69 | 9 | 13.04 | 16.21 | .. | .. | .. | 13.63 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1916 | 321 | 38 | 11.83 | 11.59 | 8.80 | 13.04 | .. | 6.97 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1917 | 365 | 37 | 10.13 | 13.54 | 9.30 | 4.30 | .. | 11.70 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1918 | 288 | 18 | 6.25 | 8.17 | 5.12 | 4.16 | .. | 3.57 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1919 | 240 | 20 | 8.30 | 8.84 | 8.00 | 4.55 | .. | 8.10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1920 | 194 | 29 | 14.94 | 18.75 | 10.71 | .. | .. | 5.88 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1921 | 305 | 37 | 12.13 | 16.23 | 4.17 | .. | .. | 10.52 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1922 | 243 | 21 | 8.64 | 10.52 | 6.34 | 6.66 | .. | 3.57 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1923 | 296 | 33 | 11.14 | 12.94 | 7.14 | 10.34 | .. | 9.75 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1924 | 453 | 43 | 9.49 | 10.80 | 8.69 | 8.82 | .. | 5.12 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1925 | 292 | 24 | 8.21 | 10.00 | 11.86 | 4.34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1926 | 474 | 49 | 10.33 | 12.26 | 11.76 | 6.94 | .. | 5.76 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1927 | 604 | 67 | 11.09 | 14.11 | 4.62 | 6.52 | .. | 14.81 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1928 | 694 | 122 | 17.57 | 18.10 | 24.50 | 16.83 | 33.33 | 10.00 | .. | 22.22 | 50.00 |
| 1929 | 697 | 88 | 12.62 | 12.85 | 13.00 | 13.84 | .. | 9.89 | 42.85 | .. | .. |
| 1930 | 750 | 107 | 14.26 | 17.01 | 14.28 | 11.62 | .. | 8.10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1931 | 896 | 145 | 16.18 | 20.13 | 16.77 | 7.85 | 20.00 | 15.78 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1932 | 818 | 115 | 14.05 | 17.39 | 8.51 | 11.42 | 5.00 | 12.63 | 8.33 | .. | 20.00 |
| 1933 | 927 | 111 | 11.97 | 14.48 | 6.85 | 14.65 | .. | 10.40 | 3.70 | .. | .. |
| 1934 | 912 | 109 | 11.95 | 14.22 | 11.19 | 8.69 | .. | 10.00 | 4.76 | .. | .. |
| 1935 | 1,035 | 136 | 13.14 | 15.19 | 11.71 | 9.24 | .. | 11.71 | 9.99 | .. | .. |
| 1936 | 1,031 | 124 | 12.03 | 13.89 | 8.69 | 9.55 | .. | 8.51 | 12.00 | 50.00 | .. |
| Total .. | 17,945 | 2,033 | 11.33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

TABLE VIII.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AT FARMS DURING THE YEAR.

| SOURCE OF SAMPLES | | NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI | | | | Number of visits paid to farms | COWS WITH TUBERCULOUS UDDERS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Primary and subsequent | Control | Total | Positive results | | Number of cows examined | Condemned on clinical examination | Discovered on microscopical examination of milk | Discovered on biological examination of milk | Removed from farm prior to visit | Di covered by local authority prior to result of sample. |
| By Food and Drugs Inspectors | Railway stations.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Carts and city dairies | 701 | 51 | 752 | *85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| By Milkshops Inspectors | Hospitals and institutions.. | 45 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vehicles, city farms, city dairies, railway stations, and schools | 841 | 45 | 886 | †80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| By Veterinary Officer | Country farms { individual group | .. | .. | .. | .. | } 50 | 1,560 | 8 | 69 | 26 | 56 | 3 |
| | City farms { individual group | 19 | .. | 19 | 4 | | 2,064 | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Corporation farms { individual mixed | 9 | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Totals | 1,634 | 97 | 1,731 | 172 | 163 | 3,624 | 8 | 76 | 30 | 56 | 3 |

* Includes 6 control samples.

† Includes 4 control samples.

‡ Includes 1 control sample.

TABLE IX.
GRADED AND UNGRADED MILKS—TUBERCULOSIS RATE.

| CERTIFIED (Obsolete from 1st June, 1936) | | | GRADE "A" (T.T.) (Later "Tuberculin Tested") | | | GRADE "A" (Later "Accredited") | | | PASTEURISED | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| No. of samples taken | Positive T.B. results | Percentage | No. of samples taken | Positive T.B. results | Percentage | No. of samples taken | Positive T.B. results | Percentage | No. of samples taken | Positive T.B. results | P |
| 12 | .. | .. | 46 | 4 | 8.70 | 136 | 14 | 10.29 | 206 | .. | |

| | GRADED MILKS (excluding "Pasteurised") | PASTEURISED | UNGRADED MILK | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Total Number of Samples taken .. | 194 | 206 | 1,331 | 1,731 |
| Positive T.B. results | 18 | .. | 154 | 172 |
| Percentage | 9.28 | .. | 11.57 | 9.9 |

N.B.—If the "PASTEURISED" figure is included with that of "GRADED MILKS" the percentage would decrease to 4.5.

In the figures given above for "Ungraded Milk" it should be pointed out that a quantity of this milk was from Grade "A" (later "Accredited" herds, but was not sold as such.

TUBERCULOSIS.

By DR. D. P. SUTHERLAND, Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

It is again a matter for satisfaction to find that in the year 1936 the notification and death rates for the City constitute another low record figure.

Notification.

The notification rate for all forms of tuberculosis in 1936 is 1·654, a decline of ·037 from the 1935 figure. The diminution in the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is ·032 and in the non-pulmonary ·005. It will be seen that the decline is almost entirely in the pulmonary cases, but there is also a very slight diminution in the rate for non-pulmonary notifications.

This diminution in pulmonary cases is an appreciable one and has now continued for five years, resulting in the lowest figure ever recorded. On analysis it is seen to have occurred amongst males, and this balances the position for last year, when the greater fall in notifications was amongst females. Consequently we find the female notifications this year slightly in excess of the 1935 figure—the numbers being 21 more. The greatest increase is found in age-groups 10—44 years, and in all the other groups, with the exception of two insignificant ones, there is a diminution in the numbers.

The non-pulmonary cases again reverse the position, in regard to sex, of 1935, but the differences are so small as to be insignificant, and the figures may for all practical purposes be regarded as stationary.

It is probable that more cases are now being discovered in view of the increasing facilities for diagnosis and treatment, and that a truer index of incidence is being achieved year by year.

Treatment of the patient at the earliest manifestation of disease gives a very high proportion of recoveries. This result cannot be secured if the disease is advanced when it first comes under notice, and any delay in notification makes the position much more dangerous and prolongs the period of invalidity. These delays are seen for the most part to occur in direct proportion to the numbers of cases in each age group as is to be expected. The marked exception is in the later years of life, *e.g.*, from 65 years onwards, where we find the lowest proportion of notified cases associated with the greatest number of delayed ones. This means that in these ages there exists a large number of active, chronic tubercular individuals who are a potential source of infection to the rest of their families.

Every endeavour is made to improve this situation. Increasing efforts are also being put forward to secure the examination of contacts of known tuberculous patients.

Of these, young adults form an important group.

There still remains, however, the difficulty caused by the reluctance of patients to secure adequate medical attention at the earliest time.

This is due partly to indifference and partly to the fact that so many regard a trifling lassitude, feeling of fatigue, indigestion, repeated colds, as the normal state of existence in these parts. Their hopes are also artificially stimulated by advertisements of various remedies for these disabilities, and valuable time is taken up by the individuals putting to the test the inefficacy of the numerous nostrums. So much of the clever advertising of this pseudo-medical type is mischievous and dangerous, and is a real hindrance to any advance in treating early cases. It is not easy to find a remedy for this, and, until human credulity is replaced by educated intelligence, no improvement is to be expected.

It cannot be too much emphasised that any continued feeling of ill-health or of the symptoms already mentioned (especially if cough and loss of weight are present) should be the occasion for an immediate visit to a doctor for a thorough examination. This gives the opportunity for skilled estimation of the importance of the condition existing, and allows the medical practitioner to avail himself of the consultative advice and all the special diagnostic aids of the tuberculosis service.

The death-rate this year for all forms of tuberculosis is 1·01 per 1,000, this being made up of pulmonary cases ·87, and non-pulmonary cases ·14.

These low figures are the more gratifying in view of the somewhat unfavourable year for other respiratory diseases.

It is again to be noted that the effect of fog upon the tuberculous is very definite. For instance, in this year we find that, with the coming of the first fogs, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rapidly increased, and the highest figures were recorded during and after the foggy days. For example, in the January and February fogs the deaths rose from an average of 14 per week immediately before, to 15, 18, and as high as 20 in one week. Again, in the autumn, mortality figures of 16 and 24 were reached during two spells of fog in October and late November-early December. The average for the whole year was 13 deaths per week.

To revert to the mortality figures.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Males.—There is a continued improvement in the statistics for men, and their mortality is reduced from 1·17 to 1·09 per 1,000. The only material increase is in the 55—64 age group, which is more than counter balanced by a relatively greater improvement in the immediately preceding ten years.

Females.—The slight increase in deaths last year is now replaced by a fall, and the improvement is from ·69 to ·67 per 1,000, within ·01 of the lowest figure recorded, namely, that of 1934.

There is a diminution in the mortality during ages 15—34, a very satisfactory feature of the tables.

As in the case of the men, we find an increased number of deaths in the decennial period 55—64 years, and to a smaller extent in the 35—44 year group, all of which, as already stated, are offset by the improvement in the total figures.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In the last report attention was drawn to the somewhat marked decline in mortality of ·04 per 1,000 for the year. This was an abnormal figure, and it could not be expected to continue. It is therefore not surprising to find the adjustment always anticipated making itself evident by a slight increase this year of ·02 per 1,000.

It is satisfactory to note that there is no special increase in the tubercular meningitis figures, only four more being registered, and the other differences are spread practically throughout all the age groups in both males and females, and do not call for any special comment.

Housing.

It is of interest to record the assistance given in rehousing families in whom tuberculosis has occurred.

A very large number of applications are received by the Tuberculosis Officer for help in securing suitable Corporation houses. These are carefully considered in relation both to the requirements of the patient in regard to adequate conditions of living, and to the danger of family infection. The greater number apply on grounds other than the above, and are referred if necessary to the appropriate department.

Out of the great volume of applications received in recent years it was considered advisable to have a detailed report made in about 1,000 cases. After very close scrutiny, 181 of these families were recommended for special consideration for Corporation tenancies, and 123 obtained them. Of the remaining 58 families, in 31 instances they were successful in obtaining other suitable alternative accommodation for themselves, and the balance of 27 families is accounted for by removals out of the Manchester area, etc.

The statistics for the year are set out in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

Rates per Thousand of the Population.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Death Rates :—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | 13·28 | 13·90 | 13·06 | 15·51 | 13·07 | 13·86 | 13·03 | 13·41 | 12·24 | 12·91 |
| All respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis) | 2·61 | 2·93 | 2·42 | 3·25 | 2·10 | 2·59 | 1·98 | 1·97 | 1·47 | 1·73 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 1·41 | 1·38 | 1·29 | 1·4 | 1·37 | 1·29 | 1·17 | 1·15 | 1·13 | 1·04 |
| Phthisis, both sexes | 1·19 | 1·15 | 1·10 | 1·21 | 1·15 | 1·12 | 1·00 | 1·00 | ·97 | ·92 |
| „ males only | 1·58 | 1·41 | 1·42 | 1·54 | 1·41 | 1·43 | 1·23 | 1·25 | 1·32 | 1·17 |
| „ females only | ·84 | ·92 | ·80 | ·91 | ·91 | ·82 | ·79 | ·78 | ·66 | ·69 |
| Non-pulmonary tuber- culosis, both sexes .. | ·22 | ·22 | ·19 | ·19 | ·22 | ·17 | ·16 | ·15 | ·16 | ·12 |
| <i>Tuberculosis Notification Rates :—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| All forms | 2·44 | 2·53 | 2·51 | 2·28 | 2·23 | 2·32 | 1·93 | 1·80 | 1·79 | 1·69 |
| Pulmonary only .. | 1·84 | 1·88 | 1·87 | 1·79 | 1·64 | 1·67 | 1·41 | 1·40 | 1·39 | 1·30 |
| Non-pulmonary only | ·60 | ·65 | ·64 | ·48 | ·59 | ·65 | ·52 | ·40 | ·40 | ·40 |

TABLE 2.
NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1936.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------|-----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| 5 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 28 | .. | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 | 10 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | 40 | 64 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 39 | 5 | 9 |
| 20 | 61 | 106 | 11 | 22 | 31 | 53 | 5 | 7 |
| 25 | 107 | 95 | 13 | 16 | 68 | 61 | 2 | 6 |
| 35 | 100 | 74 | 8 | 5 | 86 | 44 | 3 | 1 |
| 45 | 102 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 88 | 32 | 7 | 3 |
| 55 | 85 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 77 | 23 | 5 | 2 |
| 65 and upwards .. | 24 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals .. | 540 | 435 | 154 | 147 | 396 | 275 | 56 | 53 |

The number of non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 15 = 2.23 per cent.

The number of non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 11 = 10.09 per cent. but it is to be noted that 3 of the 11 cases were certified as cases of tubercular meningitis. These cases as a rule have a very short illness, and diagnosis is frequently in doubt during life

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 3.33.

There were, in addition, 5 deaths of non-notified cases outside Manchester which were adjudged by the Registrar-General to be properly referable to this area.

TABLE 3.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1917-1936.

Age—Groups.

| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 0- | 1- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|---------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Notifications | Deaths |
| Notifications, 1917-1926... | 60 | 387 | 982 | 1027 | 1630 | 1687 | 3099 | 3097 | 2452 | 1169 | 462 | 16052 | 9771 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 37 | 141 | 101 | 222 | 917 | 995 | 1750 | 2162 | 2049 | 991 | 406 | | |
| Notifications, 1927 | 3 | 36 | 75 | 81 | 138 | 186 | 251 | 275 | 245 | 114 | 34 | 1438 | 881 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 3 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 83 | 110 | 157 | 159 | 198 | 101 | 32 | | |
| Notifications, 1928 | 3 | 16 | 63 | 66 | 144 | 158 | 319 | 258 | 233 | 149 | 29 | 1438 | 843 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 2 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 65 | 109 | 161 | 167 | 182 | 100 | 31 | | |
| Notifications 1929 | 1 | 18 | 38 | 43 | 146 | 191 | 294 | 254 | 235 | 135 | 30 | 1385 | 930 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 76 | 117 | 179 | 190 | 191 | 121 | 38 | | |
| Notifications, 1930 | 2 | 11 | 55 | 37 | 147 | 184 | 263 | 227 | 203 | 122 | 36 | 1287 | 903 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 89 | 110 | 200 | 150 | 168 | 129 | 34 | | |
| Notifications, 1931 | 1 | 10 | 75 | 63 | 143 | 191 | 263 | 209 | 191 | 113 | 26 | 1285 | 855 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 67 | 111 | 195 | 151 | 166 | 109 | 33 | | |
| Notifications, 1932 | 1 | 24 | 32 | 28 | 146 | 158 | 234 | 194 | 172 | 74 | 24 | 1087 | 770 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 2 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 52 | 114 | 151 | 136 | 167 | 91 | 28 | | |
| Notifications, 1933 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 27 | 125 | 170 | 253 | 176 | 188 | 85 | 26 | 1081 | 773 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 68 | 105 | 159 | 161 | 146 | 95 | 23 | | |
| Notifications, 1934 | .. | 9 | 19 | 40 | 127 | 170 | 228 | 172 | 164 | 104 | 40 | 1073 | 751 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 49 | 107 | 146 | 141 | 152 | 98 | 35 | | |
| Notifications, 1935 | 3 | 9 | 35 | 31 | 106 | 151 | 209 | 185 | 167 | 89 | 21 | 1006 | 711 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 56 | 93 | 152 | 122 | 155 | 81 | 36 | | |
| Notifications, 1936 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 34 | 104 | 167 | 202 | 174 | 132 | 106 | 32 | 975 | 671 |
| Deaths, " " " " | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 59 | 84 | 129 | 130 | 120 | 100 | 28 | | |
| Total notifications | 78 | 537 | 1408 | 1477 | 2956 | 3413 | 5615 | 5221 | 4382 | 2260 | 760 | 28107 | 17859 |
| Total deaths | 64 | 210 | 154 | 313 | 1581 | 2055 | 3379 | 3669 | 3694 | 2016 | 724 | | |

TABLE 4.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1917-1936.

Age—Groups

| Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis | 0— | 1— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Notifications | Deaths |
| Notifications, 1917-1926 .. | 184 | 1167 | 1290 | 1101 | 793 | 412 | 431 | 277 | 216 | 133 | 87 | 6091 | 2403 |
| Deaths, " .. | 247 | 708 | 285 | 268 | 235 | 141 | 148 | 127 | 115 | 75 | 54 | | |
| Notifications, 1927 .. | 11 | 96 | 107 | 75 | 60 | 47 | 47 | 28 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 503 | 172 |
| Deaths, " .. | 9 | 47 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 4 | | |
| Notifications, 1928 .. | 12 | 74 | 112 | 71 | 71 | 46 | 47 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 490 | 149 |
| Deaths, " .. | 11 | 35 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 4 | | |
| Notifications, 1929 .. | 11 | 65 | 78 | 40 | 55 | 28 | 44 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 375 | 152 |
| Deaths, " .. | 13 | 31 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 6 | | |
| Notifications, 1930 .. | 17 | 89 | 103 | 63 | 46 | 42 | 41 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 466 | 174 |
| Deaths, " .. | 10 | 49 | 20 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Notifications, 1931 .. | 10 | 83 | 95 | 87 | 67 | 40 | 55 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 496 | 132 |
| Deaths, " .. | 10 | 43 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | |
| Notifications, 1932 .. | 6 | 69 | 86 | 49 | 55 | 33 | 45 | 30 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 402 | 126 |
| Deaths, " .. | 7 | 38 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Notifications, 1933 .. | 6 | 46 | 70 | 41 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 313 | 114 |
| Deaths, " .. | 7 | 26 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Notifications, 1934 .. | 7 | 52 | 64 | 43 | 37 | 30 | 39 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 313 | 125 |
| Deaths, " .. | 9 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Notifications, 1935 .. | 3 | 45 | 56 | 45 | 31 | 27 | 49 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 307 | 95 |
| Deaths, " .. | 3 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 1 | | |
| Notifications, 1936 .. | 4 | 50 | 57 | 49 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 301 | 109 |
| Deaths, " .. | 7 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 2 | | |
| Total notifications .. | 271 | 1836 | 2123 | 1664 | 1236 | 771 | 862 | 514 | 374 | 226 | 130 | 10057 | 3751 |
| Total deaths .. | 333 | 1040 | 443 | 367 | 391 | 250 | 282 | 225 | 196 | 132 | 92 | | |

TABLE 5.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED FROM MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING 1936.

| Wards | Pulmonary | Non- Pulmonary | Totals |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. Exchange... .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| 2. New Cross | 43 | 11 | 54 |
| 3. St. Clement's | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| 4. Oxford | 2 | — | 2 |
| 5. St. John's | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 6. St. Ann's | — | — | — |
| 7. St. Michael's | 33 | 4 | 37 |
| 8. Collyhurst | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| 9. Cheetham | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| 10. Collegiate Church | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| 11. Crumpsall | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| 12. Blackley | 18 | 15 | 33 |
| 13. Harpurhey | 27 | 9 | 36 |
| 14. Moston | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| 15. Newton Heath | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| 16. Miles Platting | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| 17. Bradford | 30 | 13 | 43 |
| 18. Beswick | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| 19. Ardwick | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| 20. Openshaw | 34 | 8 | 42 |
| 21. St. Mark's | 40 | 7 | 47 |
| 22. Longsight | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| 23. All Saints' | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| 24. St. Luke's | 43 | 16 | 59 |
| 25. Medlock Street | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| 26. St. George's | 36 | 16 | 52 |
| 27. Moss Side East | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| 28. Moss Side West | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| 29. Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 43 | 15 | 58 |
| 30. Didsbury | 30 | 9 | 39 |
| 31. Withington | 48 | 23 | 71 |
| 32. Gorton North | 37 | 5 | 42 |
| 33. Gorton South | 36 | 7 | 43 |
| 34. Levenshulme | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| 35. Rusholme | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| 36. Wythenshawe | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Total—City of Manchester .. | 975 | 301 | 1,276 |

TABLE 6.
SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1936.

| Source | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Totals |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| Crumpsall Hospital | 84 | 16 | 100 |
| Withington Hospital | 104 | 23 | 127 |
| Booth Hall Hospital | 20 | 39 | 59 |
| District Medical Officers | 1 | — | 1 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary .. | 30 | 51 | 81 |
| Ancoats Hospital.. .. . | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Skin Hospital | .. | 11 | 11 |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Northern Hospital | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Jewish Hospital | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Pendlebury Hospital | — | 13 | 13 |
| Babies' Hospital | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Hulme Dispensary | 1 | — | 1 |
| Gartside Street Dispensary .. | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Hardman Street Dispensary .. | 18 | — | 18 |
| Asylums | 5 | — | 5 |
| Schools | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Tuberculosis Staff | 56 | 14 | 70 |
| Military | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Various Sources | 43 | 14 | 57 |
| Private Practitioners | 575 | 64 | 639 |
| Child Welfare Centres | 1 | — | 1 |
| Swinton House | — | — | — |
| Ear Hospital | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Eye Hospital | — | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 975 | 301 | 1,276 |

213 tenants have allowed the removal of bedding, etc., for disinfection or destruction.

95,580 cardboard boxes have been prepared in the office and supplied to patients for use as sputum boxes in the home.

549 sputum bottles have been supplied for use outside the house.

14,936 visits have been made by the Enquiry Officers during the year.

48,275 letters were sent out.

542 notices warning against spitting on floors, etc., have been supplied to offices and workshops.

TABLE 7

SOURCES OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATION OF NON-PULMONARY CASES FOR THE YEARS 1918 TO 1926

| Source | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cromwell Hospital | 104 | 14 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 25 | 8 |
| Wilmington Hospital | 183 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 23 |
| Beech Hall Hospital | 420 | 36 | 43 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 21 |
| Outside District Medical Officers | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Royal Infirmary | 331 | 200 | 28 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 35 |
| Annans Hospital | 453 | 47 | 20 | 21 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 20 |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 350 | 37 | 37 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 109 | 17 | 23 | 6 | 8 | 20 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| Northern Hospital | 89 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Jewish Hospital | 30 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Pendlebury Hospital | 54 | 3 | 21 | 10 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 14 |
| Baines' Hospital | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Falme Dispensary | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gartside Street Dispensary | 473 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 9 |
| Hardman Street Dispensary | 150 | 10 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Bowdon Hospital | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Asylums | 20 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Schools | 208 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 27 | 24 | 10 |
| Tuberculosis Office Staff | 120 | 11 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 14 |
| Military | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Various Sources | 121 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 16 |
| Private Practitioners | 1990 | 113 | 702 | 200 | 89 | 96 | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| Child Welfare Centres | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Ear Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Eye Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swinton House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3266 | 503 | 490 | 375 | 406 | 490 | 404 | 373 | 307 |

TABLE 8.

NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1900 TO 1936.

| | Year | Poor-law Cases | Institutions, etc. | Private Practitioners | Total |
|----|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1) | 1900* | 578 | 455 | 540 | 1,573 |
| | 1901 | 625 | 373 | 341 | 1,339 |
| | 1902 | 667 | 305 | 303 | 1,275 |
| | 1903 | 556 | 550 | 251 | 1,357 |
| | 1904 | 512 | 440 | 250 | 1,202 |
| | 1905 | 527 | 588 | 291 | 1,406 |
| | 1906 | 565 | 510 | 304 | 1,379 |
| | 1907 | 634 | 646 | 310 | 1,590 |
| 2) | 1908 | 659 | 498 | 346 | 1,503 |
| | 1909 | 681 | 542 | 384 | 1,607 |
| | 1910 | 543 | 760 | 356 | 1,659 |
| 3) | 1911 | 517 | 897 | 423 | 1,837 |
| 4) | 1912 | 488 | 947 | 969 | 2,404 |
| 5) | 1913 | 345 | 717 | 1,350 | 2,412 |
| | 1914 | 483 | 877 | 1,304 | 2,664 |
| | 1915 | 279 | 740 | 1,194 | 2,213 |
| | 1916 | 322 | 817 | 1,410 | 2,549 |
| | 1917 | 470 | 716 | 1,061 | 2,247 |
| | 1918 | 268 | 563 | 1,015 | 1,846 |
| | 1919 | 208 | 538 | 845 | 1,591 |
| | 1920 | 206 | 629 | 672 | 1,507 |
| | 1921 | 257 | 632 | 722 | 1,611 |
| | 1922 | 233 | 567 | 656 | 1,456 |
| | 1923 | 239 | 546 | 659 | 1,444 |
| | 1924 | 223 | 555 | 731 | 1,509 |
| | 1925 | 262 | 496 | 746 | 1,504 |
| | 1926 | 220 | 422 | 765 | 1,407 |
| | 1927 | 241 | 441 | 750 | 1,438 |
| | 1928 | 253 | 501 | 824 | 1,438 |
| | 1929 | 201 | 382 | 802 | 1,385 |
| | 1930 | 201 | 377 | 700 | 1,287 |
| | | <i>Transferred Hospitals</i> | | | |
| | 1931 | 206 | 362 | 717 | 1,285 |
| | 1932 | 202 | 218 | 657 | 1,087 |
| | 1933 | 205 | 213 | 663 | 1,081 |
| | 1934 | 242 | 197 | 634 | 1,073 |
| | 1935 | 218 | 202 | 586 | 1,006 |
| | 1936 | 208 | 192 | 575 | 975 |
| | Total | 13,744 | 19,281 | 25,121 | 58,146 |

* This table does not include 425 cases notified in 1899.

- 1). Voluntary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Manchester scheme.
- 2). Compulsory notification (Tuberculosis Regulations) from Poor Law institutions.
- 3). Compulsory notification from voluntary institutions.
- 4). Compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by all practitioners.
- 5). Compulsory notification of all forms of Tuberculosis.

TABLE 9.

NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1913-1936.

| Year | | | | | Total | | Total |
|------------|----|----|----|----|-------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | Males | Females | |
| 1913 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 759 | 714 | 1,473 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 519 | 413 | 932 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 422 | 415 | 837 |
| 1916 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 418 | 467 | 885 |
| 1917 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 433 | 449 | 882 |
| 1918 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 345 | 353 | 698 |
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 206 | 228 | 434 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 257 | 537 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 295 | 281 | 576 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 321 | 284 | 605 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | 380 | 730 |
| 1924 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 316 | 307 | 623 |
| 1925 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 322 | 300 | 622 |
| 1926 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 | 224 | 463 |
| 1927 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 277 | 226 | 503 |
| 1928 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 276 | 490 |
| 1929 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 204 | 171 | 375 |
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 | 215 | 466 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 259 | 237 | 496 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 | 201 | 402 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 | 159 | 313 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 143 | 313 |
| 1935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 146 | 161 | 307 |
| 1936 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 | 147 | 301 |
| Total.. .. | | | | | 7,255 | 7,008 | 14,263 |

TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).—PRIMARY CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1936.—AGE GROUPS AND SITE.

| Location of Disease | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----|-------|---------|
| | 0— | | 5— | | 10— | | 15— | | 20— | | 25— | | 35— | | 45— | | 55— | | | | 65— | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | Males | Females |
| Brain:—Tumour | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 |
| Meninges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hydrocephalus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glands:—Cervical | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 49 |
| Mesenteric | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Axillary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Inguinal | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Tuberculous Peritonitis | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 |
| Tuberculosis of Abdomen | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 10 |
| " of Breast | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " of Intestines | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Joints:—Spine | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 14 |
| Hip | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 7 |
| Elbow | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ankle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wrist | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Shoulder | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| Knee | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 7 |
| Bones:—Various | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Skin | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | 8 |
| General Tuberculosis | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Special Organs:—Ear | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Bladder, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Kidney | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 6 |
| Testicle, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| Muscles, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rectum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unclassified | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 |
| Totals | 33 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 154 | 147 |

TABLE II.—VARIOUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

| | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1914 to 1922 | 1899 Sept. 1st to 1913 Dec. 31st | Total |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------------|--|--------|
| Cases Visited and Registered— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 703 | 738 | 836 | 804 | 828 | 975 | 1014 | 1058 | 1106 | 1173 | 1100 | 1232 | 1204 | 1277 | 14875 | <i>Phthisis only</i> 14170 | 43093 |
| Females | 586 | 584 | 598 | 622 | 723 | 806 | 806 | 809 | 919 | 866 | 872 | 937 | 1032 | 1023 | 11144 | 8854 | 31181 |
| Totals | 1289 | 1322 | 1434 | 1426 | 1551 | 1781 | 1820 | 1867 | 2025 | 2039 | 1972 | 2169 | 2236 | 2300 | 26019 | 23024 | 74274 |
| Houses Disinfected— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. By Corporation— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) With solution of chlorinated lime only | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15582 | 9015 | 24597 |
| (b) With lime solution only | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 | 126 |
| (c) By Esmarch's method and solution of chlorinated lime | 2361 | 2608 | 2866 | 2952 | 2991 | 3224 | 3115 | 2934 | 2693 | 2083 | 1635 | 1332 | 1571 | 1607 | 8133 | 17232 | 29875 |
| (d) † By fumigating lamp | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29590 |
| Totals | 2361 | 2608 | 2866 | 2952 | 2991 | 3224 | 3115 | 2934 | 2693 | 2083 | 1635 | 1460 | 1571 | 1607 | 23715 | 26373 | 84188 |
| 2. By Tenants— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Esmarch's method of chlorinated lime, etc. | 4864 | 5108 | 5614 | 5791 | 5802 | 6342 | 7032 | 7192 | 6868 | 7338 | 6967 | 6392 | 5647 | 5885 | 39582 | 36919 | 163343 |
| Totals | 7225 | 7716 | 8480 | 8743 | 8793 | 9566 | 10147 | 10126 | 9561 | 9421 | 8602 | 7852 | 7218 | 7492 | 63297 | 63292 | 247531 |
| Specimens of Sputum examined— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Positive | 769 | 846 | 1002 | 966 | 649 | 408 | 360 | 392 | 360 | 348 | 347 | 325 | 391 | 558 | 5224 | 6705 | 19650 |
| Negative | 4202 | 4809 | 4957 | 4734 | 3569 | 2236 | 2039 | 1698 | 1548 | 1573 | 1363 | 1415 | 1419 | 1753 | 14719 | 12176 | 64230 |
| Totals | 4971 | 5655 | 5959 | 5700 | 4238 | 2644 | 2399 | 2090 | 1908 | 1921 | 1710 | 1740 | 1810 | 2311 | 19943 | 18881 | 83880 |
| Cases admitted to Hospital and Sanatoria | 2239 | 2347 | 2368 | 2275 | 2038 | 2275 | 2033 | 1919 | 1948 | 2062 | 1844 | 2027 | 2077 | 1942 | 19609 | 22669 | 71672 |
| Notified from Common Lodging houses | 36 | 24 | 28 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 62 | 71 | 62 | 56 | 53 | 76 | 65 | 84 | 1304 | 3109 | 5162 |
| Number of cases under observation .. | 7951 | 8271 | 8650 | 9017 | 9441 | 9759 | 10060 | 10197 | 10494 | 10586 | 10680 | 10379 | 9949 | 9561 | 64539 | 33702 approx. | .. |

† Method commenced on 1st December, 1925.

TABLE 12.—RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE CLINIC DURING THE YEAR 1936.

| Diagnosis | Pulmonary | | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | | Total | | | | Grand Total | |
|---|-----------|------|----------|-----|---------------|----|----------|-----|--------|-----|----------|----|-------------|------|
| | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.—New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely tuberculous | 429 | 311 | 10 | 21 | | | 53 | 61 | 52 | 42 | | | 63 | 979 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 118 |
| (c) Non-tuberculous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | 855 |
| B.—Contacts examined during the year— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely tuberculous | 40 | 43 | 3 | 8 | | | 3 | .. | 5 | 2 | | | 8 | 104 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 37 |
| (c) Non-tuberculous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 341 | 936 |
| C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Recovered | 139 | 88 | 24 | 25 | | | 34 | 57 | 45 | 46 | | | 69 | 458 |
| (b) Non-tuberculous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 468 | 2115 |
| D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely tuberculous | 2010 | 1608 | 260 | 237 | | | 360 | 438 | 468 | 353 | | | 728 | 5734 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 155 |

Total number of cases of Tuberculosis who received Treatment from the Clinic 702

Total number of attendances at the Clinic 19,289

TABLE 13.
INSURED CASES APPLYING FOR TREATMENT FOR THE YEARS 1914-1936.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1914 | 730 | 321 | 1,051 |
| 1915 | 572 | 315 | 887 |
| 1916 | 747 | 316 | 1,063 |
| 1917 | 728 | 359 | 1,087 |
| 1918 | 642 | 261 | 903 |
| 1919 | 630 | 255 | 885 |
| 1920 | 645 | 250 | 895 |
| 1921 | 615 | 255 | 870 |
| 1922 | 543 | 265 | 808 |
| 1923 | 539 | 291 | 830 |
| 1924 | 597 | 371 | 968 |
| 1925 | 610 | 327 | 937 |
| 1926 | 562 | 368 | 930 |
| 1927 | 555 | 296 | 851 |
| 1928 | 612 | 372 | 984 |
| 1929 | 610 | 376 | 986 |
| 1930 | 551 | 352 | 903 |
| 1931 | 555 | 360 | 915 |
| 1932 | 451 | 323 | 774 |
| 1933 | 503 | 281 | 784 |
| 1934 | 471 | 284 | 755 |
| 1935 | 428 | 283 | 711 |
| 1936 | 483 | 312 | 795 |

Cases of discharged soldiers referred for treatment—193.

Number of patients who had so far recovered that no signs of active disease were found: Insured—329; Uninsured—464.

Grants of food were made in 3,042 instances to 451 families, and 19 grants of clothing were supplied to 18 patients in hospital and sanatoria to enable them to derive full benefit from treatment.

Special visits to the number of 13,321 have been paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses and 1,464 visits by the Clinical Nurse who attends to domiciliary patients requiring surgical dressings and nursing care.

TABLE 14.—INSURED CASES TREATED IN 1936.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Residential | 1,634 |
| Tuberculosis Clinic | 74 |
| Domiciliary | 1,990 |
| Total | <u>3,698</u> |

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED.

TABLE 15.—*Residential (Insured).*

| INSTITUTION | Total Cases Treated | | Discharged from Institutions | | Died | * Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases | Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1937 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|------|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Improved | Without Improvement | | | |
| | (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| PULMONARY | | | | | | | |
| Baguley | 419 | 215 | 128 | 75 | 57 | 4 | 155 |
| | | | 58 | 29 | 24 | 3 | 101 |
| Crossley | 61 | 152 | 28 | 8 | .. | .. | 25 |
| | | | 78 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 54 |
| Abergele | 66 | 9 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 33 |
| | | | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Barrowmore | 66 | .. | 36 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Withington | 333 | 154 | 146 | 53 | 79 | 3 | 52 |
| | | | 59 | 28 | 37 | 13 | 17 |
| Crumpsall | 36 | 17 | 8 | 22 | 5 | .. | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Pulmonary | 981 | 547 | 572 | 255 | 214 | 28 | 459 |
| NON-PULMONARY | | | | | | | |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary .. | 7 | 8 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | | | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Skin Hospital | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ancoats Hospital | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 |
| | | | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Withington | 28 | 18 | 22 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| | | | 9 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| Crumpsall | 15 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Total Non-pulmonary .. | 64 | 42 | 59 | 10 | 20 | 28 | 17 |
| TOTAL—ALL FORMS | 1045 | 589 | 631 | 265 | 234 | 28 | 476 |

* The figures in column (5) relate to cases as to the progress of which no definite report is available for various reasons—*e.g.*, the withdrawal from the Institution of the insured persons themselves before the expiration of the period for which they were nominated for the treatment.

TABLE 16.—*Residential (Uninsured).*

| INSTITUTION | Total Cases Treated | | | Discharged from Institutions | | Died | * Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases | Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1937 |
|--|---------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|---------------------|------|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Children | Improved | Without Improvement | | | |
| | (1) | | | (2) | (3) |  |  |  | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| PULMONARY | | | | | | | | |
| Baguley | 92 | | | 28 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 31 |
| | | 96 | | 31 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 29 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Crossley | 19 | | | 10 | 1 | .. | 3 | 5 |
| | | 28 | | 18 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Abergele | 21 | | | 13 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| | | 11 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| | | | 119 | 42 | 3 | 6 | .. | 68 |
| Barrowmore | 12 | | | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Withington | 255 | | | 106 | 43 | 71 | .. | 35 |
| | | 239 | | 81 | 59 | 56 | 12 | 31 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Booth Hall | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 63 | 28 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 5 |
| Crumpsall | 36 | | | 2 | 31 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | | 25 | | 2 | 18 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Pulmonary | 435 | 399 | 182 | 365 | 206 | 176 | 40 | 229 |
| NON-PULMONARY | | | | | | | | |
| Abergele | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 180 | 47 | 6 | 3 | .. | 124 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary | 2 | | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 4 | | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin Hospital | 2 | | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 2 | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ancoats Hospital | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital | 2 | | | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | | 5 | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Withington | 14 | | | 7 | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| | | 25 | | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Booth Hall | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 75 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 7 |
| Crumpsall | 9 | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | | 9 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Non-Pulmonary | 29 | 45 | 266 | 128 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 145 |
| Total—ALL FORMS .. | 464 | 444 | 443 | 493 | 230 | 200 | 59 | 374 |

* The figures in column (5) relate to cases of which no definite report is available for various reasons—*e.g.*, the withdrawal from the Institution of the persons themselves before the expiration of the period for which they were nominated for the treatment.

LIGHT THERAPY.

Artificial light treatment has been continued for those cases that experience has proved benefit by this form of therapy. During the last nine years 388 cases have been under this treatment. Two forms of artificial sunlight are made use of, viz., the mercury vapour lamp, which was in use up to the time we moved into the new clinic, and the open arc lamp.

The following table analyses these cases in detail and shows a gain in weight and improvement in many patients. Quiescence was secured in a number of those who completed the necessary course of treatment. It is to be noted that those particularly benefitting are the sufferers from tuberculous adenitis (with or without abscess formation), and those in whom abdominal tuberculosis existed. It must be borne in mind that no figures of the treatment of lupus appear, as these cases are treated by the Manchester Skin Hospital (on behalf of the Corporation) by light therapy, and in the majority of instances with very marked benefit:—

TABLE 17.

| Localisation of the Disease | No. of Cases | Sex | | Conditions of Cases at the end of Treatment | | | | Weight Record | | | Average duration of Treatment in Months | Treatment discontinued | Cases still under Treatment and not included in table |
|---|--------------|-----|-----|---|----------|------------|-------|---------------|------------|------|---|------------------------|---|
| | | M. | F. | Quiescent | Improved | Stationary | Worse | Gain | Stationary | Loss | | | |
| Tuberculous adenitis with abscess | 47 | 22 | 25 | 17 | 7 | 3 | .. | 20 | 5 | 2 | 9.38 | 20 | 7 |
| Tuberculous adenitis without softening .. | 253 | 119 | 134 | 97 | 41 | 13 | 5 | 113 | 21 | 22 | 10.96 | 97 | 9 |
| Tuberculosis of bones, joints, and spine .. | 15 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | 13.3 | 6 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of abdomen (tabes mesenterica) | 37 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 4 | .. | 19 | 2 | 4 | 9.38 | 12 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of bronchial glands | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 7.0 | 1 | .. |
| Tuberculosis of skin .. | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4.0 | 4 | .. |
| Tuberculosis of kidney .. | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 12.0 | 3 | .. |
| Tuberculous conditions | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 9.0 | 1 | .. |

The following table summarises the non-pulmonary cases treated at various Institutions :--

TABLE 18.

Tuberculosis of :—

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|
| Bones and Joints | .. .. . | 248 |
| Glands | .. .. . | 64 |
| Genito Urinary Tract | .. .. . | 13 |
| Abdomen | .. .. . | 51 |

Skin—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 1. Lupus Vulgaris.. | .. .. . | 114 |
| 2. Toxi Tuberculids | .. .. . | 2 |
| 3. Bazins Disease .. | .. .. . | 16 |
| 4. Tuberculous Ulceration of Skin | .. .. . | 19 |

TABLE 19.

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED).
1926.

No Tubercle Bacilli found.

Tubercle Bacilli found.

| Stage | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Di |
|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|----|
| I. | M | 29 | 13 | 12 | 4 | M | 11 | 5 | 4 | |
| | F | 22 | 9 | 13 | .. | F | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| II. | M | 20 | 9 | 6 | 5 | M | 10 | 1 | 6 | |
| | F | 7 | 2 | 5 | .. | F | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| III. | M | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | M | 4 | 1 | .. | |
| | F | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | F | .. | .. | .. | |
| | M & F | 90 | 39 | 40 | 11 | M & F | 31 | 11 | 12 | |

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED)—continued

1927.

*No Tubercle Bacilli found.**Tubercle Bacilli found.*

| Stage | Sex | Number of cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died |
|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|
| I. | M | 23 | 9 | 11 | 3 | M | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | F | 26 | 12 | 11 | 3 | F | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| II. | M | 13 | 7 | 3 | 3 | M | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| | F | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | F | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| III. | M | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | M | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | F | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | F | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | M & F | 76 | 37 | 28 | 11 | M & F | 30 | 15 | 11 | 4 |

1928.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|
| I. | M | 34 | 21 | 8 | 5 | M | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | F | 28 | 17 | 10 | 1 | F | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| II. | M | 27 | 13 | 9 | 5 | M | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | F | 15 | 5 | 8 | 2 | F | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| III. | M | 12 | 10 | 2 | .. | M | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| | M & F | 119 | 67 | 38 | 14 | M & F | 31 | 15 | 7 | 9 |

1929.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|
| I. | M | 34 | 19 | 10 | 5 | M | 8 | 5 | .. | 3 |
| | F | 37 | 18 | 17 | 2 | F | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| II. | M | 24 | 14 | 5 | 5 | M | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | F | 13 | 9 | 4 | .. | F | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| III. | M | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | M | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | F | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | F | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | M & F | 121 | 68 | 39 | 14 | M & F | 31 | 18 | 5 | 8 |

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED)—continue

1930.

No Tubercle Bacilli found.

Tubercle Bacilli found.

| Stage | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died |
|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|
| I. | M | 80 | 48 | 15 | 17 | M | 24 | 18 | 1 | 5 |
| | F | 45 | 26 | 17 | 2 | F | 4 | 2 | 2 | . |
| II. | M | 44 | 26 | 7 | 11 | M | 24 | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| | F | 21 | 14 | 7 | .. | F | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| III. | M | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 | M | 4 | 3 | 1 | . |
| | F | 7 | 6 | .. | 1 | F | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | M & F | 212 | 128 | 48 | 36 | M & F | 72 | 45 | 10 | 17 |

1931.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|
| I. | M | 78 | 49 | 12 | 17 | M | 25 | 17 | 7 | . |
| | F | 57 | 37 | 12 | 8 | F | 5 | 3 | 2 | . |
| II. | M | 48 | 31 | 7 | 10 | M | 29 | 17 | 5 | 2 |
| | F | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | F | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| III. | M | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | M | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | F | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | M & F | 208 | 134 | 36 | 38 | M & F | 72 | 46 | 15 | 17 |

1932.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|
| I. | M | 46 | 29 | 10 | 7 | M | 21 | 13 | 6 | . |
| | F | 53 | 31 | 17 | 5 | F | 16 | 9 | 7 | . |
| II. | M | 30 | 18 | 10 | 2 | M | 15 | 14 | .. | . |
| | F | 22 | 17 | 4 | 1 | F | 9 | 7 | 1 | . |
| III. | M | 9 | 7 | 2 | .. | M | 2 | 2 | .. | . |
| | F | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | F | 3 | 3 | .. | . |
| | M & F | 164 | 104 | 43 | 17 | M & F | 66 | 48 | 14 | . |

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED)—continued

1933.

*No Tubercle Bacilli found.**Tubercle Bacilli found.*

| Stage | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died | Sex | Number of Cases taken off Register | Number known to be still living at end of 1936 | Lost sight of | Died |
|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|------|
| I. | M | 35 | 28 | 3 | 4 | M | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 23 | 17 | 6 | .. | F | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| I. | M | 22 | 18 | 2 | 2 | M | 15 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| | F | 15 | 7 | 6 | 2 | F | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| I. | M | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | M | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | F | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | F | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | M & F | 101 | 76 | 17 | 8 | M & F | 39 | 29 | 5 | 5 |

1934.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|
| I. | M | 35 | 29 | 5 | 1 | M | 14 | 12 | 2 | .. |
| | F | 28 | 25 | 3 | .. | F | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| I. | M | 14 | 13 | 1 | .. | M | 9 | 8 | .. | 1 |
| | F | 18 | 12 | 4 | 2 | F | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| II. | M | .. | .. | .. | .. | M | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | F | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | F | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | M & F | 96 | 80 | 13 | 3 | M & F | 31 | 27 | 2 | 2 |

1935.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|
| I. | M | 56 | 49 | 5 | 2 | M | 20 | 19 | 1 | .. |
| | F | 53 | 46 | 6 | 1 | F | 13 | 12 | 1 | .. |
| II. | M | 40 | 36 | 3 | 1 | M | 21 | 18 | 1 | 2 |
| | F | 22 | 19 | 2 | 1 | F | 8 | 8 | .. | .. |
| II. | M | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | M | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | F | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | F | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | M & F | 175 | 153 | 17 | 5 | M & F | 69 | 64 | 3 | 2 |

ABERGELE, BAGULEY AND CROSSLEY SANATORIA.

Conditions relative to patients treated in the above sanatoria during the last ten years are set forth in the following tables.

It should be noted that a number of observation cases are admitted to Baguley and are sent to the other sanatoria when found suitable for this form of care. Many of the advanced cases forming so large a proportion of the Baguley admissions improve markedly under treatment and become fit for transfer later to Abergele and Delamere.

The earlier the stage of the disease at which a patient can be given sanatorium treatment the greater the prospect of permanent benefit. Properly selected cases have their best chance of arrest in the shortest time by intelligently carried-out sanatorium treatment; moreover, they learn restraint, discipline, and an ordered way of life, which are essential for maintenance of health and for prevention of relapses.

Special attention is directed to the analysis of final results for the cases treated at Abergele. These figures have now become of value as we can give the after history of patients admitted since the extension of the institution by 210 beds for children in 1931. The response to treatment has been outstandingly good in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases, and there is every justification for confidence that the improvement made will be permanent.

TABLE 20.
ABERGELE SANATORIUM.
Adult Males—Pulmonary.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 90 | 26 | .. | 39 | 25 | 19 |
| 1928 .. | 83 | 34 | 1 | 37 | 11 | 13 |
| 1929 .. | 93 | 32 | 1 | 42 | 18 | 25 |
| 1930 .. | 66 | 21 | .. | 29 | 16 | 29 |
| 1931 .. | 84 | 36 | 3 | 32 | 13 | 18 |
| 1932 .. | 68 | 29 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 16 |
| 1933 .. | 61 | 35 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 18 |
| 1934 .. | 54 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 12 |
| 1935 .. | 37 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
| 1936 .. | 40 | 36 | 2 | .. | 2 | 9 |
| Total .. | 676 | 310 | 13 | 227 | 126 | 175 |

TABLE 20—*continued*
Adult Females—Pulmonary.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 15 | 7 | .. | 3 | 5 | .. |
| 1928 .. | 14 | 5 | .. | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 1929 .. | 20 | 12 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| 1930 .. | 22 | 6 | .. | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 1931 .. | 16 | 7 | .. | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 1932 .. | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 1933 .. | 10 | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 |
| 1934 .. | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 1935 .. | 11 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1936 .. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 138 | 77 | 2 | 33 | 26 | 15 |

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.
Child Males—Pulmonary.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1928 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1929 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1930 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1931 .. | 23 | 18 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. |
| 1932 .. | 20 | 16 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 1933 .. | 28 | 24 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 1934 .. | 16 | 15 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1935 .. | 21 | 19 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1936 .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 124 | 108 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 |

TABLE 20—continued
Child Females—Pulmonary.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1928 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1929 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1930 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1931 .. | 24 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 5 | .. |
| 1932 .. | 20 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1933 .. | 23 | 16 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 1934 .. | 16 | 12 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| 1935 .. | 22 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1936 .. | 24 | 21 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total .. | 129 | 97 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 |

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.
Child Males—Non-pulmonary.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1928 .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1929 .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1930 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1931 .. | 24 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1932 .. | 60 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 1933 .. | 23 | 22 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1934 .. | 29 | 26 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 1935 .. | 24 | 23 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1936 .. | 31 | 30 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total .. | 200 | 180 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 4 |

TABLE 20—*continued.**Child Females—Non-pulmonary.*

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1928 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1929 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1930 .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1931 .. | 24 | 20 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 1932 .. | 36 | 30 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 1933 .. | 20 | 16 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 1934 .. | 15 | 14 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1935 .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1936 .. | 28 | 27 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 141 | 125 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 |

TABLE 21.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

Males.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 307 | 65 | 101 | 115 | 26 | 84 |
| 1928 .. | 361 | 73 | 114 | 150 | 24 | 88 |
| 1929 .. | 355 | 78 | 127 | 128 | 22 | 83 |
| 1930 .. | 297 | 55 | 116 | 112 | 14 | 83 |
| 1931 .. | 264 | 87 | 88 | 77 | 12 | 87 |
| 1932 .. | 263 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 16 | 81 |
| 1933 .. | 285 | 117 | 74 | 84 | 10 | 67 |
| 1934 .. | 297 | 136 | 87 | 68 | 6 | 96 |
| 1935 .. | 250 | 130 | 48 | 53 | 19 | 118 |
| 1936 .. | 235 | 194 | 27 | 10 | 4 | 89 |
| Total .. | 2,914 | 1,017 | 865 | 879 | 153 | 876 |

Females.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 185 | 23 | 59 | 85 | 18 | 50 |
| 1928 .. | 168 | 39 | 59 | 56 | 14 | 38 |
| 1929 .. | 207 | 49 | 84 | 60 | 14 | 59 |
| 1930 .. | 182 | 33 | 81 | 66 | 2 | 27 |
| 1931 .. | 146 | 44 | 51 | 47 | 4 | 28 |
| 1932 .. | 157 | 60 | 54 | 38 | 5 | 21 |
| 1933 .. | 162 | 71 | 40 | 44 | 7 | 33 |
| 1934 .. | 184 | 93 | 36 | 47 | 8 | 56 |
| 1935 .. | 177 | 114 | 23 | 33 | 7 | 31 |
| 1936 .. | 144 | 120 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 39 |
| Total .. | 1,712 | 646 | 499 | 484 | 83 | 382 |

TABLE 22.
CROSSLEY SANATORIUM.
Males.

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 112 | 43 | .. | 52 | 17 | 39 |
| 1928 .. | 122 | 48 | .. | 58 | 16 | 27 |
| 1929 .. | 97 | 46 | .. | 45 | 6 | 53 |
| 1930 .. | 88 | 53 | .. | 31 | 4 | 35 |
| 1931 .. | 84 | 37 | .. | 31 | 16 | 23 |
| 1932 .. | 38 | 19 | .. | 13 | 6 | 26 |
| 1933 .. | 52 | 28 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 22 |
| 1934 .. | 43 | 29 | .. | 9 | 5 | 12 |
| 1935 .. | 72 | 57 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 1936 .. | 38 | 36 | .. | .. | 2 | 15 |
| Total .. | 746 | 396 | 2 | 265 | 83 | 266 |

TABLE 22—*continued**Females.*

| Year | No. of new cases | Position at the end of 1936 | | | | No. of Re-admissions These are additional to the cases in Column 2 and are given to show the number of beds occupied |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | | Known to be still living | Died in the Sanatorium | Died elsewhere | Lost sight of | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1927 .. | 140 | 59 | .. | 53 | 28 | 24 |
| 1928 .. | 126 | 48 | .. | 55 | 23 | 33 |
| 1929 .. | 139 | 62 | .. | 51 | 26 | 22 |
| 1930 .. | 137 | 84 | 2 | 37 | 14 | 41 |
| 1931 .. | 136 | 73 | 1 | 40 | 22 | 49 |
| 1932 .. | 135 | 78 | .. | 36 | 21 | 54 |
| 1933 .. | 130 | 69 | 3 | 28 | 30 | 37 |
| 1934 .. | 95 | 68 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 32 |
| 1935 .. | 98 | 83 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| 1936 .. | 92 | 88 | .. | 1 | 3 | 30 |
| Total .. | 1,228 | 712 | 10 | 323 | 183 | 354 |

HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION

including :—

★ HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.

SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

* Including special reports on :—

(1) The provision made in Manchester for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

(2) The work of the Maternity Department of Crumpsall Hospital in the years 1935 and 1936.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

General Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

| IN-PATIENTS | GENERAL HOSPITALS | | | SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS | | | INSTITUTIONS | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Crumpsall Hospital | Withington Hospital | Booth Hall Hospital | Rose Hill Convalescent Home | Langho Colony | Swinton Home | Crumpsall Institution (Mental Wards) | Withington Institution (Aged and Infirm Wards) |
| 1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) | 1,2551 | 14,837 | 5,540 | 631 | 80 | 90 | 972 | 590 |
| †2. Number of women confined in hospital | 2,115 | 2,185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Number of live births .. | 2,011 | 2,102 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Number of still-births .. | 119 | 95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)* | 62 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) | 66 | 65 | 214 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital | 12 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Total number of deaths .. | 1,389 | 1,825 | 400 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 263 | 175 |
| 9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) | 11,117 | 13,089 | 5,274 | 642 | 47 | 78 | 717 | 360 |
| 10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Four weeks or less.. | 9,544 | 11,679 | 3,847 | 226 | 8 | 13 | 525 | 36 |
| (b) Exceeding four but under thirteen weeks | 2,473 | 2,605 | 1,402 | 347 | 3 | .. | 207 | 135 |
| (c) Exceeding thirteen weeks | 489 | 630 | 425 | 70 | 51 | 68 | 248 | 364 |
| 11. Number of beds occupied— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Average during the year | 1,165 | 1,022 | 480 | 84 | 627 | 123 | 685 | 473 |
| (b) Highest | 1,357 on 10-3-36 | 1,219 on 7-2-36 | 629 on 7-2-36 | 115 on 27-3-36 | 637 on 24-10-36 | 129 on 28-7-36 | 699 on 17-8-36 | 508 on 14-11-36 |
| (c) Lowest | 1,124 on 25-12-36 | 867 on 24-12-36 | 390 on 25-10-36 | 68 on 10-2-36 | 614 on 8-2-36 | 112 on 1-1-36 | 660 on 24-2-36 | 354 on 6-1-36 |
| †12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations).. | 1,976 | 1,943 | 2,433 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. Number of abdominal sections | 611 | 714 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* This figure relates only to children born in hospital.
† Relates to women discharged from or dying in hospital during the year.
† Including spinal anæsthesia.

DETAILS OF
BED PROVISION AND STAFFING AT GENERAL HOSPITALS
AND INSTITUTIONS, 1936.

| | GENERAL HOSPITALS | | | SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS | | | INSTITUTIONS | | TOTALS |
|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|---|--------|
| | Crumpsall Hospital | Withington Hospital | Booth Hall Hospital | Rose Hill Convalescent Home | Langho Colony | Swinton Home | Crumpsall Institution (Mental Wards) | Withington Institution (Aged and Infirm Wards) | |
| Number of Resident Medical Staff | 11 | 10 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 29 |
| Number of visiting staff .. | 18 | 22 | 17 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 59 |
| Specialist services supplied* | { A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N } { A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N } { A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N } | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of | | | | | | | | | |
| Trained nurses | 113 | 127 | 53 | 4 | 2 | 3 | .. | 5 | 307 |
| Probationer nurses .. | 165 | 160 | 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 434 |
| Assistant nurses | 51 | 15 | 15 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 |
| Male attendants | 11 | 7 | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| Attendant nurses | .. | .. | 12 | 9 | 31 | .. | .. | 59 | 111 |
| Superintendents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Assistant Superintendents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Charge attendants | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | 10 |
| Mental nurses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 40 |
| Mental attendants | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 57 | .. | 78 |
| Instructresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| TOTAL | 340 | 309 | 189 | 17 | 66 | 25 | 116 | 64 | 1,125 |
| Total number of beds pro- vided for sick and maternity cases at 31st December, 1936— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) For men | 640 | 488 | .. | .. | 295 | .. | 356 | 293 | 2,072 |
| (b) For women | 739 | 682 | .. | .. | 341 | .. | 310 | 274 | 2,346 |
| (c) For children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards †.. | 21 | 5 | 760 | 123 | .. | 130 | .. | .. | 1,039 |
| TOTAL | 1,400 | 1,175 | 760 | 123 | 636 | 130 | 666 | 567 | 5,457 |

Specialist services supplied—
A Surgeon
B Physician
C Gynaecologist and Obstetrician
D Ophthalmic Surgeon
E Orthopaedic Surgeon
F Aurist and Laryngologist
G Children's Specialist
H Pathologist
I Dermatologist
J Radiologist
K Dentist
L Tuberculosis Specialist
M Radium Therapist
N Anaesthetist

† The inclusion of cots in maternity wards would increase the total number of beds in Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals by 82 and 91 respectively.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The work of the municipal hospitals and institutions continued smoothly during the year 1936.

The user of the general hospitals by the public again increased, as will be seen from the tables which appear on various pages of this report.

This steady gain in the public acceptance of the hospitals has necessitated corresponding advances in the accommodation and equipment provided. During the year the scheme approved in 1935 for reorganising the consultant medical and surgical services was implemented, and details of the procedure followed in making the appointments will be found in the report of the Manchester Joint Hospitals Advisory Board on pages 268 to 279.

The following pages contain a record of the principal events of the year from the hospital aspect. The record is not exhaustive, and it is to be remembered that in addition to the changes, major and minor, specially singled out for notice in this report, there is an unceasing forward movement in even the smallest matters, the total effect of which is a steady rise in the efficiency and standard of work done at the hospitals.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided at the general hospitals has not been increased during the year. As reported last year, 225 beds in Withington Institution have been converted for the accommodation of chronic sick patients. These patients formerly occupied beds in the hospital, and there can be no doubt that this virtual addition to the resources of Withington Hospital has, for the time being at any rate, obviated the need for building new wards or pavilions.

Pressure upon the accommodation in the two large general hospitals (Withington and Crumpsall) is, during the winter months, severe. This is particularly so in Withington Hospital. Fortunately it proved possible to afford some relief to the congestion by the transfer of two districts of the City formerly served by Withington to Crumpsall Hospital. The type of work done in the general hospitals continues to show increase in acute cases. This is a matter for real gratification, as it is a direct index of the esteem of the public for the hospitals and of the higher standard of work and equipment resulting from the changes effected during the past six years.

General Hospitals.

During the year 1936, 33,094 patients were "dismissed" from the general hospitals of the Corporation. ("Dismissals" are discharges and deaths combined.) This exceeds by 2,129 the total recorded last year, and is the highest total recorded since the hospitals came under the Corporation's control. The following table illustrates this fact:—

TABLE I.

TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND CONFINEMENTS
IN THE GENERAL HOSPITALS FOR THE
SIX YEARS 1931—1936.

| Hospital | Year | Admissions | Discharges | Deaths | Women Confined in Hospital |
|--------------------|------|------------|------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Booth Hall | 1931 | 4,993 | 4,436 | 487 | — |
| | 1932 | 5,347 | 4,913 | 492 | — |
| | 1933 | 4,919 | 4,602 | 342 | — |
| | 1934 | 4,809 | 4,548 | 331 | — |
| | 1935 | 5,285 | 4,988 | 374 | — |
| | 1936 | 5,540 | 5,274 | 400 | — |
| Crumpsall | 1931 | 11,003 | 9,863 | 1,123 | 1,676 |
| | 1932 | 11,474 | 10,479 | 1,136 | 2,038 |
| | 1933 | 12,040 | 11,140 | 1,229 | 1,794 |
| | 1934 | 11,731 | 10,514 | 1,055 | 1,863 |
| | 1935 | 11,671 | 10,158 | 1,251 | 1,845 |
| | 1936 | 12,551 | 11,117 | 1,389 | 2,115 |
| Withington | 1931 | 11,970 | 10,249 | 1,734 | 1,370 |
| | 1932 | 12,068 | 10,437 | 1,616 | 1,594 |
| | 1933 | 13,081 | 11,282 | 1,651 | 1,692 |
| | 1934 | 13,584 | 12,128 | 1,615 | 1,934 |
| | 1935 | 14,228 | 12,457 | 1,737 | 2,116 |
| | 1936 | 14,837 | 13,089 | 1,825 | 2,185 |
| Totals | 1931 | 27,966 | 24,548 | 3,344 | 3,046 |
| | 1932 | 28,889 | 25,829 | 3,244 | 3,632 |
| | 1933 | 30,040 | 27,024 | 3,222 | 3,486 |
| | 1934 | 30,124 | 27,190 | 3,001 | 3,797 |
| | 1935 | 31,184 | 27,603 | 3,362 | 3,961 |
| | 1936 | 32,928 | 29,480 | 3,614 | 4,300 |

The total of cases admitted to the hospitals shows a steady increase throughout the six years. In 1936 also, each one of the hospitals reached a maximum figure of admissions since the transfer from the Poor Law took place. The number of confinements in the hospitals was 4,300—the highest figure yet reached—and representing an increase of 43 per cent. over the figure of 1931. This means that in the year under review 36.45 per cent. of the total births of the City occurred in the maternity units of Withington and Crumpsall.

The proportion of “ acute ” cases (estimated roughly but reliably by reference to the duration of stay in hospital) continues to grow in each hospital, as the following table shows :—

TABLE II.
“ LENGTH OF STAY ” OF PATIENTS IN MUNICIPAL GENERAL
HOSPITALS DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

| YEAR | BOOTH HALL | | | CRUMPSALL | | | WITHINGTON | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Under 4 weeks | 4 to 13 weeks | Over 13 weeks | Under 4 weeks | 4 to 13 weeks | Over 13 weeks | Under 4 weeks | 4 to 13 weeks | Over 13 weeks |
| 1931 | 2,883 | 1,508 | 532 | 8,020 | 2,305 | 663 | 8,268 | 2,616 | 1,099 |
| 1932 | 3,210 | 1,621 | 574 | 7,973 | 2,771 | 871 | 8,557 | 2,772 | 724 |
| 1933 | 3,027 | 1,426 | 491 | 9,658 | 1,855 | 856 | 9,183 | 2,954 | 796 |
| 1934 | 2,990 | 1,388 | 501 | 8,958 | 2,110 | 501 | 10,712 | 2,442 | 589 |
| 1935 | 3,562 | 1,366 | 434 | 8,719 | 2,251 | 439 | 10,920 | 2,632 | 642 |
| 1936 | 3,847 | 1,402 | 425 | 9,544 | 2,473 | 489 | 11,679 | 2,605 | 630 |

The average duration of stay in hospital for all cases “ dismissed ” in 1936 was 31·54 days against 30·51 days in 1935. From Table III. below it will be seen that at Booth Hall and Crumpsall the average stay of patients in 1936 was longer than in the previous year, while at Withington a reduction of nearly four days was recorded.

TABLE III.

| Hospital | Average duration of stay of patients discharged from or dying in Hospital | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|
| | 1935—Days | 1936—Days |
| Booth Hall | 24·23 | 32·31 |
| Crumpsall | 31·22 | 34·91 |
| Withington | 32·30 | 28·41 |
| | 30·51 | 31·54 |

The records of duration of stay have not been kept for a sufficiently long period to enable any conclusions to be drawn from them. The records are kept on patients “ dismissed,” and it will be realised that the deaths of a small number of patients who have been in the “ chronic ” wards perhaps for many years, will have a considerable effect on a hospital’s figures ; and it is necessary to have records for a considerable number of years before any attempt is made to observe trends or tendencies.

It is interesting to note that one patient who died in 1936 had been in hospital for 6,840 days—a period of more than 18 years. Cases of more than 1,000 days in hospital numbered 85. Of these, 24 were included in the category “ Old Age, Senility, etc.”

The total number of patient days represented by the “ dismissals ” of 1936 was 1,043,783, an increase of 99,173 over 1935. The increases and decreases in individual categories are shown in **Table IV.** below :—

TABLE IV.
CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE GROUPS ACCORDING TO PATIENT-DAYS OF
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL,
1935 AND 1936.

| DISEASE GROUP | PATIENT—DAYS | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|----------|
| | 1935 | 1936 | + or — |
| Diseases of nervous system | 95,364 | 123,468 | + 28,104 |
| *Healthy | 110,827 | 116,031 | + 5,204 |
| †Infectious disease | 116,667 | 114,649 | — 2,018 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 99,560 | 109,694 | + 10,134 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 66,899 | 104,087 | + 37,188 |
| Diseases of digestive system | 79,948 | 86,465 | + 6,517 |
| Old age, senility, and senile decay | 42,374 | 66,201 | + 23,827 |
| Rheumatism, etc. | 73,664 | 62,306 | — 11,358 |
| Diseases of the skin | 57,210 | 61,318 | + 4,108 |
| ‡ Violence | 44,713 | 54,673 | + 9,960 |
| Diseases of genito-urinary system | 46,015 | 47,500 | + 1,485 |
| Cancer and other tumours | 36,612 | 37,425 | + 813 |
| Diseases of pregnancy, etc. | 26,736 | 18,765 | — 7,971 |
| Diseases of bones, etc. | 18,675 | 16,027 | — 2,648 |
| Ill-defined diseases | 10,964 | 9,121 | — 1,843 |
| Diseases of blood, etc. | 5,663 | 7,196 | + 1,533 |
| Diseases of early infancy | 6,812 | 6,188 | — 624 |
| Congenital malformations | 3,661 | 2,310 | — 1,351 |
| Chronic poisoning | 413 | 193 | — 220 |
| Convalescence | 1,833 | 166 | — 1,667 |
| | 944,610 | 1,043,783 | + 99,173 |

In the absence of comparable figures over a number of years, no comment can usefully be made on the table.

* Including mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards.
† Including tuberculosis patients.
‡ Including accidents associated with fracture.

Table V. (days of maintenance and average stay in the individual hospitals according to disease groups) also exhibits many variations from the corresponding table for 1935, but for the same reason, no comment is offered:—

TABLE V.
CLASSIFICATION (BY DISEASE GROUPS) OF DAYS OF MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS
DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN THE GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1936.

| DISEASE GROUP | BOOTH HALL | | CRUMPSALL | | WITHINGTON | | TOTALS | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total Days | Average Stay | Total Days | Average Stay | Total Days | Average Stay | Total Days | Average Stay |
| 1. Infectious Disease | 32,622 | 48·26 | 22,015 | 45·49 | 60,012 | 62·12 | 114,649 | 53·93 |
| 2. Cancer and other Tumours | 131 | 32·75 | 18,547 | 47·31 | 18,747 | 39·22 | 37,425 | 42·82 |
| 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | 18,318 | 68·10 | 18,150 | 38·78 | 25,838 | 42·77 | 62,306 | 46·46 |
| 4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | 630 | 31·50 | 3,385 | 54·60 | 3,181 | 45·44 | 7,196 | 47·34 |
| 5. Chronic Poisoning | — | — | 155 | 9·69 | 38 | 4·22 | 193 | 7·72 |
| 6. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | 15,029 | 46·24 | 50,928 | 52·56 | 57,511 | 77·30 | 123,468 | 60·58 |
| 7. Diseases of Circulatory System | 6,806 | 40·75 | 61,932 | 80·02 | 35,349 | 34·93 | 104,087 | 53·29 |
| 8. Diseases of Respiratory System | 33,828 | 38·44 | 40,877 | 40·31 | 34,989 | 25·58 | 109,694 | 33·63 |
| 9. Diseases of Digestive System | 21,812 | 12·49 | 29,657 | 25·30 | 34,996 | 21·22 | 86,465 | 18·93 |
| 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System | 2,846 | 46·66 | 20,669 | 31·80 | 23,985 | 27·79 | 47,500 | 30·18 |
| 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | — | — | 9,028 | 13·16 | 9,737 | 11·98 | 18,765 | 12·52 |
| 12. Diseases of Skin | 18,855 | 35·11 | 17,035 | 28·73 | 25,428 | 34·09 | 61,318 | 32·69 |
| 13. Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | 4,679 | 95·49 | 5,851 | 60·95 | 5,497 | 40·42 | 16,027 | 57·04 |
| 14. Congenital Malformations | 2,194 | 53·51 | 70 | 5·38 | 46 | 11·50 | 2,310 | 39·83 |
| 15. Diseases of Early Infancy | 5,115 | 62·38 | 548 | 9·13 | 525 | 6·65 | 6,188 | 28·00 |
| 16. Old Age, Senility, and Senile Decay | — | — | 57,182 | 188·72 | 9,019 | 46·01 | 66,201 | 132·67 |
| 17. Violence | 14,295 | 32·86 | 17,651 | 30·17 | 22,727 | 29·52 | 54,673 | 30·54 |
| 18. Ill-defined Diseases | 4,774 | 19·81 | 3,176 | 22·52 | 1,171 | 16·97 | 9,121 | 20·22 |
| 19. Convalescence | 151 | 3·78 | 11 | 11·00 | 4 | 4·00 | 166 | 3·95 |
| 20. Healthy (including Mothers and Infants) | 1,274 | 12·61 | 59,789 | 14·84 | 54,968 | 12·67 | 116,031 | 13·71 |

Table VI. below is extracted from **Table V.** to show in descending order the average stay in hospital of the various disease groups, and last year's figures have been included for comparison.

TABLE VI.
CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE GROUPS BY AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY
(DISMISSALS FROM GENERAL HOSPITAL, 1935 AND 1936).

| Disease Group | Average Stay in Hospital | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1935 | 1936 |
| | Days | Days |
| Old age, senility, and senile decay | 76·77 | 132·67 |
| Diseases of nervous system | 46·97 | 60·58 |
| Diseases of bones, etc. | 83·74 | 57·04 |
| † Infectious disease | 57·69 | 53·93 |
| Diseases of circulatory system | 44·13 | 53·29 |
| Diseases of blood | 51·95 | 47·34 |
| Rheumatism, etc. | 52·39 | 46·46 |
| Cancer and other tumours | 47·80 | 42·82 |
| Congenital malformations | 59·05 | 39·83 |
| Diseases of respiratory system | 30·34 | 33·63 |
| Diseases of skin | 32·27 | 32·69 |
| ‡ Violence | 29·53 | 30·54 |
| Diseases of genito-urinary system | 33·10 | 30·18 |
| Diseases of early infancy | 28·62 | 28·00 |
| Ill-defined diseases | 20·96 | 20·22 |
| Diseases of digestive system | 18·80 | 18·93 |
| * Healthy | 14·18 | 13·71 |
| Diseases of pregnancy, etc. | 18·89 | 12·52 |
| Chronic poisoning | 11·47 | 7·72 |
| Convalescence | 48·24 | 3·95 |
| Average stay—All cases | 30·51 days | 31·54 days |

* Including mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards.

† Including tuberculosis patients.

‡ Including accidents associated with fracture

Table VII., showing the allocation of "dismissals" to the various wards of the City, is capable of comparison with last year's figures, because the element of duration of stay does not enter into it. As the vast majority of patients enter and leave the hospital within the same calendar year, this table gives a fairly good picture of the distribution throughout the City of sickness requiring hospitalisation, even though, as has been pointed out in previous reports, it relates only to the municipal hospitals.

It may be noted that of the 35 wards into which the City is divided, 26 have increased their calls on the hospital service, while 9 have sent fewer patients than they did last year. The largest single increase was in the Cheetham district (280 cases). The Ardwick district had an increase of 238 cases. Other fairly large increases were recorded for Bradford (192), Moss Side East (191), Openshaw (191), Longsight (172), Moston (166), and Blackley (151). The largest decreases were in St. Michael's (190), Collyhurst (146), Collegiate Church (135), Beswick (103), and St. Clement's (101). Four of the five last-mentioned areas are involved in slum clearance schemes, and it is reasonable to conclude that the reductions in these cases are, in part at least, associated with the departure from the district of a considerable section of the population.

TABLE VII.
ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN THE
GENERAL HOSPITALS IN 1936, ACCORDING TO WARDS OF THE CITY.

| City Ward | Estimated Population | TOTALS | | | TOTAL | Rate per 1,000 of Population |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | | Booth Hall | Crumpsall | Withington | | |
| New Cross | 23,039 | 242 | 1,088 | 75 | 1,405 | 60.98 |
| Ardwick | 23,832 | 367 | 85 | 876 | 1,328 | 55.72 |
| St. Luke's | 26,063 | 272 | 58 | 985 | 1,315 | 50.45 |
| All Saints | 21,454 | 280 | 37 | 895 | 1,212 | 56.49 |
| St. George's | 24,779 | 260 | 31 | 848 | 1,139 | 45.97 |
| Bradford | 27,807 | 213 | 786 | 50 | 1,049 | 37.72 |
| Wythenshawe | 35,348 | 243 | 14 | 767 | 1,024 | 28.97 |
| Medlock Street | 22,611 | 228 | 23 | 749 | 1,000 | 44.23 |
| Withington | 50,108 | 147 | 26 | 795 | 968 | 19.32 |
| Moss Side East | 18,981 | 185 | 30 | 726 | 941 | 49.58 |
| Openshaw | 22,082 | 191 | 217 | 498 | 906 | 41.03 |
| Miles Platting | 23,139 | 193 | 661 | 47 | 901 | 38.94 |
| Cheetham | 23,668 | 125 | 709 | 35 | 869 | 36.92 |
| Collegiate Church | 15,292 | 144 | 645 | 35 | 824 | 53.88 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 46,938 | 78 | 15 | 731 | 824 | 17.56 |
| St. Michael's | 18,238 | 133 | 625 | 64 | 822 | 45.07 |
| Newton Heath | 21,204 | 157 | 608 | 29 | 794 | 37.45 |
| Collyhurst | 17,731 | 151 | 603 | 32 | 786 | 44.33 |
| Moston | 25,813 | 188 | 551 | 24 | 763 | 29.56 |
| Gorton South | 30,514 | 136 | 31 | 574 | 741 | 24.28 |
| Moss Side West | 19,414 | 117 | 26 | 584 | 727 | 37.45 |
| Beswick.. .. . | 26,758 | 127 | 481 | 116 | 724 | 27.06 |
| Harpurhey | 20,403 | 116 | 569 | 34 | 719 | 35.24 |
| St. Mark's | 21,393 | 168 | 40 | 498 | 706 | 33.00 |
| Blackley | 22,227 | 166 | 477 | 16 | 659 | 29.65 |
| Longsight | 23,332 | 96 | 15 | 492 | 603 | 25.84 |
| Didsbury | 27,589 | 80 | 10 | 472 | 562 | 20.37 |
| Rusholme | 22,333 | 88 | 14 | 456 | 558 | 24.99 |
| Gorton North | 21,015 | 105 | 56 | 389 | 550 | 26.17 |
| Crumpsall | 16,680 | 81 | 389 | 31 | 501 | 30.04 |
| Levenshulme | 19,672 | 88 | 17 | 375 | 480 | 24.40 |
| St. John's | 4,403 | 34 | 168 | 35 | 237 | 53.83 |
| St. Clement's | 5,995 | 44 | 98 | 16 | 158 | 26.36 |
| Oxford | 640 | 12 | 75 | 17 | 104 | 162.50 |
| Exchange | 299 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 31 | 103.68 |
| St. Ann's | 224 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 75.89 |
| No settled abode | — | 1 | 124 | 62 | 187 | — |
| Outside the City.. .. . | — | 177 | 681 | 265 | 1,123 | — |
| **Others | — | 233 | 2,390 | 2,215 | 4,838 | — |

** "Others" includes:—

(a) Births (totalling 4,327).

(b) Staff cases.

(c) Cases in which the patient's address has not been obtainable.

In accordance with the precedent set in last year's report, some notes are given on other facts revealed by the detailed tables on pp. 124 to 130 (**Tables IX. and X.**).

Infectious Disease.

Under this heading were 6·42 of the dismissals from the three general hospitals in 1936, approximating very closely to the 6·53 recorded in 1935. Tuberculosis represented 3·24 per cent. (3·51 in 1935); venereal disease 0·76 per cent. (0·85 in 1935); other infectious disease 2·42 per cent. (2·17 in 1935). There were 152 cases in the classification "influenza" as compared with 246 in 1935 and 136 in 1934. 253 cases of venereal disease were treated as against 255 in 1935. "Acquired" syphilis cases numbered 114 (103 in 1935), and cases of gonorrhœa 102 (133 in 1935).

Cancer, etc.

The number of cases in this group rose from 766 in 1935 to 874 in 1936. For 1934, the figure was 773. The largest individual increases were in intestinal cancer (33), and cancer of the breast (30). There were 53 cases of uterine cancer, compared with 60 in 1935. (See also special section on Cancer, pp. 142 to 152.)

Rheumatism and Chorea.

There was a further decrease in the number of cases under this heading, the dismissals for 1936 being 1341, compared with 1,406 in 1935 and 1,466 in 1934. 280 of these patients were under 16 years of age, a percentage of 20·88 (21·55 in 1935). The number of choreas was 145, an increase of 3 over last year, but 63 fewer than in 1934. Acute rheumatism and sub-acute rheumatism fell still further in 1936, the number being 316, against 360 last year and 460 in 1934.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Diabetes mellitus, which had risen from 146 in 1934 to 204 in 1935, receded to 180 in 1936.

Diseases of Nervous System.

2,038 cases were treated in this group, compared with 2,030 in 1935 and 1,849 in 1934. Only two items in this table call for comment. There was a fall in the diagnosis "neurasthenia" from 430 cases to 327, a reduction of 24 per cent. 1935 had shown a 20·45 per cent. increase over 1934 under this heading—a matter specially commented upon here. There was a rise of 47 in the category "Other Forms of Insanity," at Crumpsall Hospital.

Diseases of Pregnancy.

Once again the records under this heading compel special notice. Of 1,499 cases, only 19 died in hospital (1·28 per cent.). Of these, two were not confined in hospital. It is noteworthy that Crumpsall admitted 336 patients for ante-natal observation against 200 in 1935, whereas Withington admitted only 393 against 514 the previous year.

Senility, etc.

Cases of senility still occupy a relatively large number of hospital beds, and the average duration of stay of the 499 cases dismissed in 1936 was in excess of 18 weeks. This is a serious inroad upon the available "bed-weeks" of the two adult hospitals, and the gradual transfer of such patients to the special provision made for chronic cases is thus of two-fold value.

Diseases of Circulatory System.

The figures under this heading show an increase of 437. The preceding year there had been a fall of 160. The principal increase is 166, in myocardial conditions. "Other Diseases of the Heart" shows 129 increase (64·5 per cent.).

Diseases of Digestive System.

Following an increase of 293 in 1935, this classification is again higher in total by 312. There were 55 fewer tonsils and adenoids discharges at Booth Hall Hospital in 1936, so that the reason for the increase must be sought elsewhere. An increase of 56 in the cases of ulcer of the stomach and duodenum may be noted, following as it does upon an increase of 44 last year. Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, etc., records 47 more cases. Appendicitis has risen from 484 to 555. The increase in this group, however, is fairly evenly distributed over the classifications contained in it, and there are no noteworthy decreases.

Genito-Urinary System.

The increase of 183 in this group is chiefly attributable to a rise of 122 in cases of diseases of the female genital organs. Eighty-one of the extra cases were treated at Crumpsall.

Violence.

There was an increase in this class in 1936 of 276, principally caused by a rise of 145 in the fracture cases. Burns and scalds again showed slight increases. Ten cases of cut-throat were dealt with (none in 1935), and only one of these died.

The usual "fracture-table" is given below :—

TABLE VIII.
SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF "FRACTURE" CASES DISCHARGED FROM OR
DYING IN THE CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING THE
YEARS 1935 AND 1936.

| Length of Stay in Hospital | Booth Hall | | Crumpsall | | Withington | |
|---|------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Under 28 days.. .. | 17 | 54 | 164 | 189 | 212 | 243 |
| 29—52 days | 13 | 31 | 40 | 52 | 58 | 63 |
| Over 52 days | 32 | 44 | 40 | 56 | 80 | 86 |
| Total | 71 | 129 | 244 | 297 | 358 | 392 |
| Patients admitted from voluntary hospitals (included above) | 25 | 60 | 74 | 91 | 139 | 151 |

Age Group Tables.

Tables XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., on pages 132 to 139, showing the age distribution of patients, have been condensed from those of last year. The tables show the figures only for disease groups based on the International List of Causes of Death. Full information of each specified disease is kept in the departmental records still, however, and is, therefore, available for such investigations as are certain to become necessary in the future.

No comments on the age distribution of the 1936 patients are offered, it being obvious that reliable inferences cannot be drawn until these facts are known for a period of some years. The accumulation of this kind of knowledge should be of definite value in the consideration of public health policy in coming years.

Charts.

Last year, charts relating to cancer and diseases of the circulatory system were published. It was not at any time the intention to repeat the same charts each year, but to select now and again interesting figures which could most suitably be shown graphically. In this report, no such charts are included, but the present intention is to publish two or three charts next year, when the recording system will have been in operation for four full years, and the possibilities of illustrating current changes will have been extended.

Sources of Admission.

Table XV., on p. 140 (showing the sources of admission of patients), is, in the main, very similar to last year's table. The number of patients sent in by general practitioners direct again increased, the measure of increase this time being 19·88 per cent. The actual figures were 12,576 for 1936, as against 10,490 for 1935. The number of patients sent in to hospital by district medical officers fell again from 6,082 in 1935 to 5,064 in 1936. The number of "other" admissions increased from 6,271 in 1935 to 6,366 in 1936. The number of patients transferred from voluntary hospitals increased from 2,517 to 2,855; in the previous year a decrease in this type of admission had been recorded. The largest increase in this type of admission this year occurred at Withington Hospital, where 1,078 transfers from voluntary hospitals were accepted, against 862 in 1935. The number of staff cases fell from 181 to 148—(this figure refers only to staff treated in the wards of the hospital, and not to staff absent from duty but treated in their own quarters). Maternity and child welfare centres sent in 87 patients direct, against 36 the previous year. Accident wards were the medium in 303 cases, against 130 in 1935. All the hospitals recorded increases in this last category, Withington Hospital in particular increasing its accident work. Special reference to this department of Withington Hospital is made in the Medical Superintendent's report (see pp. 237 to 250.)

Recovery of Costs of Hospital Maintenance.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 1936, the amounts recovered under this heading were as follows:—

| From | Booth Hall | Crumpsall | Langho | Rose Hill | Withington |
|---|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Paying patients at fixed weekly charges | 143 | 2,076 | Nil | Nil | 5,292 |
| Patients' relatives according to means .. | 1,841 | 12,175 | 1,181 | 148 | 12,802 |
| Grand total £36,258 | | | | | |

The sums recovered from out-patients by the Almoner at Withington Hospital are set out in the Medical Superintendent's report on page 248.

Directors of Services at Municipal Hospitals.

Arising out of the Manchester Joint Hospitals Advisory Board's consideration of the reorganisation of consultant services, the Public Health Committee was recommended to consider the appointment of directors in the main branches of medicine in the municipal hospitals. The advantages of such appointments were immediately recognised by the Committee, and the following gentlemen were appointed Honorary Directors on the recommendations of the Advisory Panel:—

- Medicine—Professor G. R. Murray, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.P., D.L.
- Surgery—Professor E. D. Telford, M.A., M.Sc., B.C., F.R.C.S.
- Gynæcology—Professor D. Dougal, M.C., M.D., F.C.O.G.

Treatment of Cancer by Radium.

The agreement which has existed between the Corporation and the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute for the treatment of cancer by radium, which has been in force since March 1st, 1932, was again renewed in February, 1936. The advantages of this agreement are more fully referred to on pp. 142 to 152 of this report, in the special section relating to cancer.

Investigation of Problems in Hospital Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

As a result of discussions between the Medical Officer of Health and representatives of the Department of Pharmacological Research of the Manchester University, arrangements were made in 1936 for the submission of problems in pharmacy arising in the municipal hospitals to the University with a view to co-operative investigations. Professor A. D. MacDonald was appointed honorary consulting pharmacologist to the municipal hospitals, and Mr. H. Brindle, honorary consulting pharmacist.

The circumstances in which co-operative action of the kind contemplated is expected to be valuable may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) It will assist in the practical solution of difficulties which arise in ordinary hospital dispensing ;
- (2) it will assist in the investigation of the value of new preparations, especially into the actual quantity of the active principle of a new drug in relation to dosage and price ; and
- (3) it will ensure that the municipal hospitals will receive the benefit of the latest pharmacological research.

Hospital Saturday Fund.

The agreement entered into between the Corporation and the Manchester and Salford Hospital Saturday Fund in 1935 for the treatment of members of the Fund and their children in the municipal hospitals was reviewed in 1936, with the result that the agreement has now been renewed on the same terms for a period of five years.

Hospital Saving Association.

An agreement was made during the year with the Hospital Saving Association, a national organisation, whose objects include the provision of hospital treatment for contributors. The effect of the agreement is that the Association will pay to the Corporation, towards the maintenance and treatment of members or dependents of members in respect of whom the Association's voucher is produced, agreed sums for limited periods, and, in return, the Corporation will refrain from rendering accounts to the persons concerned or to their relatives.

Ambulance Charges to Hospital Contributory Fund.

In 1936 there came into operation an arrangement under which the Manchester and Salford Hospital Saturday and Convalescent Homes Fund undertook to pay ambulance charges in respect of members of the fund taken from home to hospital, or from hospital to home. The arrangement was limited to cases which required removal by stretcher. Certain price concessions to the fund were involved, and at the beginning it was not possible to estimate the financial effect of the arrangement. The year's experience showed, however, that the Corporation had definitely benefited, in that the amount received from the Fund (at reduced prices) exceeded the amount which would have been received had the patients themselves been assessed for payment in the usual way.

Offices at Hospitals for the Registration of Births and Deaths.

In January, H.M. Inspector of Registration suggested that the establishment of registration offices within the boundaries of the Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals was desirable. The main reasons for this suggestion were that members of the public were inconvenienced by having to go to registration offices some distance away from the hospitals, and that there was also some inconvenience to the registrars in maintaining constant communication with the hospitals' administrative offices. It was found possible to make over a room at Withington to a sub-registrar and staff without providing any new accommodation, but at Crumpsall there was no ready-made room available. Certain accommodation near the hospital lodge was therefore converted into a registration office, and the cost of this conversion was borne by the Public Health Committee. Rentals are charged to the Town Hall Committee for the accommodation at both hospitals.

The arrangement has proved of great value to the hospitals, and relatives and friends of patients have expressed their appreciation of the new provision.

Advertising for Nurses.

Throughout the year difficulty was experienced by all the hospitals in obtaining nurses, trained and untrained. Towards the end of the year it was decided to group all the nursing advertisements for the Manchester hospitals in a "block" advertisement, the object being to obtain a permanent displayed announcement. This was put into practice early in 1937, and has been the means of a considerable financial saving.

Central Stores Accountancy.

During the past year this unit has gained in the growth of still closer control over the receiving and issuing of stores. It has been in operation for three years, and thus comparable figures are now obtainable for any investigation which may be carried out.

Charts are prepared periodically showing the costs per head for both patients and staff at all establishments, and information supplied to all hospitals and institutions as to their expenditure against estimates week by week.

Stock control is an important part of the work, and stocks have been reviewed with a view to discovering surpluses, and arranging for their disposal by transfer to other establishments.

The following figures indicate the volume of work done in this unit during the past year :—

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Number of postings for goods received | .. .. . | 25,000 |
| Number of postings for goods issued | .. .. . | 65,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total postings | .. .. . | 90,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Approximate number of calculations involved in these | | |
| postings .. .. . | .. .. . | 160,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

The value of the stores issued in any one year is in the region of £150,000, and when it is realised that many of the individual issues are quite small—sometimes even being valued at a few pence—some idea will be gained of the number of transactions involved in a year's work.

In provisions alone there are nearly one hundred code items, some of which are issued daily at each establishment.

In addition to the calculations and general machine work referred to, there is much clerical work in collating all the information obtained and presenting the finished tables, stock sheets, etc.

Staff.

1936 was the last full year in office of Dr. J. T. D'Ewart, Medical Superintendent of Booth Hall Hospital. On December 1st, 1936, Dr. Wm. H. Patterson, M.D., B.A.O., D.C.H., the deputy medical superintendent, was appointed to succeed Dr. D'Ewart.

Dr. D'Ewart had had a very long career of public service, having been Medical Superintendent at Booth Hall since 1920, and having previously been a district medical officer under the old Board of Guardians. The Committee and staff joined in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Dr. R. W. Luxton, Deputy Medical Superintendent at Crumpsall Hospital, obtained one of the newly-created consultant appointments, and Dr. R. J. W. Withers, Resident Surgical Officer, was appointed to succeed Dr. Luxton as Deputy Medical Superintendent.

In January Dr. R. H. Hardman, Medical Officer of the Rose Hill Convalescent Home, retired on attaining the age limit, and Dr. P. Moran was appointed to succeed him.

The Matron of Langho Colony, Mrs. M. A. Byrne, retired on superannuation owing to ill-health on September 30th, 1936, and Mrs. A. J. Green (Assistant Matron) was appointed to succeed her.

Wages and Working Conditions of Hospital Employees.

An important decision was taken by the Public Health Committee in December, 1936, when, on the recommendation of the Lancashire and Cheshire Intermediate Grade Joint Committee, they approved a new schedule of wages and working conditions for certain classes of hospital and institution employees. The scheme involved an increase of £1,240 per annum in the wages bill, and concessions in regard to the charges made for meals and uniforms involved the Committee in a further additional payment of £1,527 per annum. The new schedule is now in operation.

GENERAL.

Developments of hospital work, and the modernisation of accommodation and equipment, continued during 1936 in accordance with settled policy. Notes on the more important events of the year are subjoined.

Electro-cardiographs for Municipal Hospitals.—It was decided during the year that as soon as financial conditions permitted, electro-cardiographs should be purchased for Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals. Provision has been made in the annual estimates for the purchases, and the instruments will be in use by the time this report appears in print.

Clinical Demonstrations at Crumpsall Hospital.—In February, 1936, approval was given to a proposal that, from time to time, clinical demonstrations should be held in the wards of Crumpsall Hospital, at which might attend medical practitioners in the area served by the hospital, and any other practitioners who may on occasion send cases to Crumpsall for treatment. Consideration was also given to the possibility of introducing a similar practice at Booth Hall and Withington Hospitals, but, owing to internal difficulties, it has not yet been found possible to do this.

Crumpsall Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.—During the year the ante-natal clinic at Crumpsall Hospital was almost completely reconstructed. Adequate waiting accommodation was provided, the number of dressing cubicles was increased, and a lecture and demonstration room was included in the reconstructed building. The work in this department, which had for several years been handicapped by inadequate space, has benefited considerably by the new accommodation.

Kosher Kitchen at Crumpsall Hospital.—A report upon the inadequate lighting and ventilation of the Kosher kitchen at Crumpsall Hospital, and a suggestion for its reconstruction, led to the transfer of this kitchen from the hospital to the institution. The change was justified by the fact that the Kosher kitchen caters more for inmates of the institution than hospital patients. A well lighted, well ventilated new kitchen was provided in the institution, incorporating modern ideas of kitchen construction, and valuable space in the hospital kitchen was released. The removal of the Kosher kitchen in fact avoided the necessity which would otherwise have arisen for extending the hospital kitchen premises.

Crumpsall Pathological Laboratory.—Owing to the increasing number of pathological examinations carried out in the Crumpsall laboratory and to complaints from the hospitals of their inability to obtain pathological reports quickly, authority was given during the year for the appointment of two temporary technicians for the laboratory pending reorganisation of the pathological service.

The laboratory continued under these conditions until the end of the year, and early in 1937 a scheme of reorganisation of the pathological service was approved. As it was not due to come into operation until the second half of 1937, an account of the new proposals and their results must be deferred until the next annual report.

Crumpsall Hospital, Surgical Cases.—At Crumpsall Hospital, the accommodation for female private patients was reduced and the beds thus freed were added to the accommodation already provided for female surgical cases.

Medical Officer for Crumpsall Mental Wards.—In 1936 a resident medical officer was appointed specifically for duty in the mental wards of the Crumpsall Institution. These wards contain over 600 mental patients, and, in the past, the medical work of this department had been done by the medical staff of the adjacent hospital. The medical superintendent of the hospital is also the medical officer of the institution, and it had been his practice to send a hospital resident over to the mental wards, and, in addition, to visit them himself. The medical superintendent

indeed, devoted a very considerable part of his time to clinical work there. The strain of this arrangement made it imperative that a special officer should be appointed, and there is now a full-time resident medical officer doing duty in this department. The medical superintendent retains control and supervises the work of the new man.

Crumpsall Institution Mental Wards.—In April, 1936, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report to the Public Health Committee upon the mental wards of the Crumpsall Institution. The report explained that because of the shortage of mental hospital beds in the county, patients were retained at Crumpsall who would be more suitably accommodated in mental hospitals. During the past ten years, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining county beds for Crumpsall patients. There is a record of correspondence with the County Mental Hospitals Board over a period of nine years on this subject, but the correspondence ceased because the Corporation realised the futility of adding to the tasks of the Board by repeated complaints when the Board was doing its best to meet the demands made upon it.

The Board have now secured sites and approved plans for the erection of two new large mental hospitals in the county, and it is hoped that the present difficulties will be eliminated when these hospitals are opened. Meanwhile, within the limits obviously imposed by shortage of accommodation, the patients at Crumpsall are being well cared for. The standard of work of the nursing staff is high. A special resident medical officer has been appointed. The periodical report of visits made by members of the Public Health Committee and officers of the Ministry of Health and of the County authority invariably comment favourably upon the treatment accorded to patients, and the matter may now safely be left until the new County accommodation is available for use.

Crumpsall Institution—Occupational Centre for Mental Patients.—With the approval of the Commissioner in Lunacy and the Ministry of Health's Inspector, work in the occupational centre for mental patients in Crumpsall Institution was extended during the year. New classes of handicraft were established, more patients drafted into the centre, and the staff of the institution was increased by the appointment of another instructress.

Crumpsall and Withington Institutions. Chiropodist.—The arrangements made in 1935 for the establishment of chiropodial clinics at the Crumpsall and Withington Institutions were attended by such success

that the number of visits of the chiropodist were increased in 1936. The chiropodist found that owing to the number of new cases requiring his services he was unable to follow up cases which required repeated treatments, and, upon this being reported to the respective house sub-committees, authority was given for additional sessions at each institution.

Baguley Sanatorium. Grading of Nurses.—In March, 1936, the grading and remuneration of staff nurses at Baguley Sanatorium was reviewed, and an establishment of senior and junior staff nurses and of assistant nurses was created. Assistant nurses will be recruited from nurses who have had two years' training without passing the State Preliminary examination or the examination of the Tuberculosis Association, provided they are good practical nurses. The revised establishment is now in operation, but the results are not very apparent as Baguley Sanatorium, like practically all other hospitals of local authorities, suffers from the prevalent shortage of nurses.

Baguley Sanatorium. Extension of Handicraft Workshop.—The very valuable scheme of occupational therapy for male tuberculosis patients at Baguley Sanatorium was extended during 1936 by the addition of another workshop at the rear of the existing workshop. The activities of this department during recent years have met with such success that the new provision is fully expected to pay its way.

Crèche Ward at Monsall Hospital.—For over fifteen years a "crèche" ward of eight beds has been maintained at Monsall Hospital for the treatment and care of young children suffering from purely nutritional disorders. This provision has proved of the very greatest value as an ancillary to the work of child welfare and, while doing its work without ostentation, has restored many children to the ranks of the general populace re-established in normal growth and development. It was so arranged before the transfer of the Poor Law hospitals. The need of better classification of infectious cases and the desirability of bringing the diseases of young children within the purview of the specialists appointed for the purpose has led to the abolition of this ward as a part of Monsall.

In November, 1936, the crèche was closed, and the children transferred to Booth Hall Hospital, where similar cases are dealt with as an integral part of the hospital's work.

Affiliation of hospitals for training of nurses.—During the year Ransom Sanatorium, Nottingham, Farnham and Guildford Hospitals, Surrey, and Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Burton-upon-Trent, were affiliated with Withington Hospital for the training of nurses. Withington will take up to four nurses per annum from each affiliated hospital for two years' training. This period will include a short-period transfer to Booth Hall Hospital for experience in children's nursing.

Rose Hill Convalescent Home.—Wall frescoes.

The Art Galleries Committee were approached to see whether some suitable pictures could be lent to Rose Hill Convalescent Home to replace obsolete prints which had for years past been hung in the children's dining hall and other rooms. As Rose Hill is an establishment provided solely for children, this proved to be rather a difficult problem, and although many pictures were viewed, a sufficient number of suitable ones could not be obtained. Miss B. Hindshaw, Curator of the Horsfall Art Museum, kindly offered to carry out a scheme of mural decoration in the dining hall. The offer was gratefully accepted. The decorations treat of nursery subjects and fantasies especially suitable to young children, and they are excellent both from the point of view of instruction and of amusement. The work was done without charge to the Committee and the thanks of the health authority are gratefully expressed to the artist.

Rose Hill Convalescent Home.—Garden plots for children.

The General Superintendent of Parks very kindly drew up a scheme for the provision of garden plots for children at Rose Hill Convalescent Home. This scheme arose out of a suggestion made by the Director of Education that the school routine at the Home should be supplemented by interesting occupational work such as gardening. Each child has its own plot, and every effort is made by the teaching staff to stimulate competition among the children for the distinction of having the neatest and best-kept personal garden. The children readily entered into the spirit of the scheme, and there is abundant evidence that the plots have given a new interest to many of them.

Rose Hill Convalescent Home.—Occupancy.

Owing to a fall in the occupancy of Rose Hill (chiefly attributable to a reduction in the length of stay of children there for

convalescence) consideration was given to the possibility of extending the field of admission. For many years Rose Hill has been in fact the convalescent unit of Booth Hall Hospital, all children reaching the Home from Booth Hall. At the end of the year, a new system was approved whereby children in the town requiring convalescence after illness could be recommended for Rose Hill by the district medical officers. It had always been the case that district medical officers could recommend children for seaside convalescence, but Rose Hill had been closed to them because Booth Hall had been able to keep the Home full. It is as yet too early to report upon the working of the new arrangement.

Swinton Home.—School.

The Headmaster of the Swinton Home School retired on superannuation at the end of 1935, and, at the request of the committee, the Director of Education submitted recommendations for reorganising and re-staffing this school, which is provided for mentally deficient children who are inmates of the Home. The average school population is between seventy and eighty children, and they are, of course, of varying types requiring specialised control.

On the recommendation of the Director, it was arranged that the general oversight and administration of the school should be the responsibility of the clerk and steward, but that the control of the actual educational curriculum should be the function of the Headmaster. A comparatively young headmaster was appointed and another woman teacher added to the staff. Both of the new appointments were conditional upon the successful candidates either having taken, or being willing to take, a special course of training at the Central Association for Mental Welfare in London.

The work of the reorganised school has given satisfaction, a noteworthy feature of the routine being the increase in organised games and occupational pursuits.

Swinton Home.—Maintenance Payments by County Mental Authority.

In November, 1936, discussions were begun with the Lancashire Mental Deficiency Acts Committee regarding the payments made by

the latter body for the maintenance of certified mentally defective children maintained in Swinton Home. This Home, as stated in the last annual report, is now an establishment approved by the Board of Control for the reception of certified cases under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and in November there were 96 certified children in the Home chargeable to the Lancashire Mental Deficiency Acts Committee. The negotiations have not yet been completed.

Withington Hospital.—Student Almoners.

In 1936, at the request of the Institute of Hospital Almoners, student almoners were taken at Withington Hospital. The students each spent two months in the almoner's department without remuneration, giving their services in return for the experience and information gained. Out-of-pocket expenses incurred in visiting the homes of patients were refunded.

TABLE IX.

CLASSIFICATION (ACCORDING TO DISEASES) OF PERSONS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM, OR WHO DIED IN THE MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1936.

| Disease Group | Disease | Booth Hall Hospital | | | | Crumpsall Hospital | | | | Withington Hospital | | | | Totals |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|------|---------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------|------|--------|
| | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | |
| | | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE | Enteric Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| | Smallpox .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Measles .. | 285 | 22 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 314 |
| | Scarlet Fever .. | 18 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 26 |
| | Whooping Cough .. | 57 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 69 |
| | Diphtheria .. | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | 68 | — | 43 |
| | Influenza .. | 15 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 1 | 133 |
| | Influenzal Pneumonia .. | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 18 | 6 | 19 |
| | Dysentery .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Erysipelas .. | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 38 |
| | Poliomyelitis .. | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| | Acute Lethargic Encephalitis .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Cerebro-spinal Fever .. | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| | Anthrax .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tetanus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | Tuberculosis— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Pulmonary, Thoracic, and Respiratory System .. | 32 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 98 | 14 | 4 | — | 517 | 238 | 911 |
| | Bones and Joints .. | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 6 | — | — | 31 | 3 | 74 |
| | Abdominal Peritonitis .. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 3 | 23 |
| | Peripheral Glands .. | 5 | 19 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 15 |
| | Meningitis and Brain .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 4 | 31 |
| | Skin (Lupus) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Urino-genital .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 6 |
| | Toxotubercule .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Bazin's Disease .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Ulceration of the Skin .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Empyema .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Fistula .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Soft Palate .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Other sites and ill-defined .. | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Syphilis—Congenital .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 105 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 114 |
| | Acquired .. | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | 90 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 102 |
| | Gonorrhœa .. | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 5 |
| | Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| | Other Venereal Disease .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Undulant Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (but not Puerperal) .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| | Malaria .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | Hydatid Cysts .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | Mycoses .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | German Measles .. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| | Chickenpox .. | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 49 |
| | Mumps .. | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| | Temphigus Neonatorum .. | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| | Other Infectious Diseases .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |

| Disease Group | Disease | Booth Hall Hospital | | | | Crumpall Hospital | | | | Withington Hospital | | | | Totals |
|---|---|---------------------|------|---------------|------|-------------------|------|---------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------|------|--------|
| | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | |
| | | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | |
| DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS, OTHER THAN ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA | Cerebral Abscess | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| | Encephalitis, including Chronic Encephalitis Lethargica | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 27 | 2 | — | — | 37 | 6 | 75 |
| | Meningitis, other than Tuberculosis | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | — | — | 3 | 6 | 23 |
| | Tabes Dorsalis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 4 | 24 |
| | Disseminated Sclerosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 4 | — | — | 19 | 1 | 31 |
| | Other Diseases of Spinal Cord | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 10 | — | 24 |
| | Cerebral Hemorrhage, Embolism, and Thrombosis | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 65 | 128 | — | 12 | 111 | 148 | 466 |
| | General Paralysis of the Insane | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| | Senile Dementia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 | 2 | — | — | 10 | 4 | 69 |
| | Other forms of Insanity | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 167 | 1 | — | — | 18 | — | 191 |
| | Epilepsy | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 69 | 4 | — | — | 46 | 1 | 131 |
| | Infantile Convulsions | 16 | 5 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 23 |
| | Hysteria and Hystero-epilepsy | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 29 | — | — | — | 13 | — | 50 |
| | Neurasthenia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 190 | — | — | — | 136 | — | 327 |
| | Mental Deficiency (including idiocy, imbecility, and Mongolism) | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 24 |
| | Other Disease of Nervous System (other than chorea, setatica, and rheumatic neuritis) | 10 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | 78 | 2 | 191 |
| | Diseases of Eye | 29 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 22 | — | 2 | — | 16 | — | 71 |
| | Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Sinus | 211 | 11 | — | — | 3 | — | 36 | 1 | 1 | — | 32 | 1 | 296 |
| | TOTALS | 301 | 22 | 2 | — | 11 | 2 | 799 | 157 | 3 | 13 | 552 | 176 | 2,038 |
| DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM | Pericarditis | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 5 | — | 15 |
| | Endocarditis | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 6 | — | — | 12 | 8 | 59 |
| | Valvular Disease of Heart | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 52 | 5 | — | — | 82 | 37 | 181 |
| | Diseases of Myocardium | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 117 | 192 | — | — | 163 | 240 | 714 |
| | Diseases of Coronary Arteries: Angina Pectoris | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 22 |
| | Other Diseases of Heart | 12 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 62 | 113 | — | — | 82 | 53 | 329 |
| | Aneurysm | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| | Arterio-sclerosis and Other Diseases of Arteries | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 7 | — | — | 46 | 17 | 93 |
| | Varicose Veins, including hemorrhoids | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 57 | — | — | — | 96 | 1 | 155 |
| | Other Diseases of Veins | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 1 | — | — | 26 | 3 | 47 |
| | Diseases of Lymphatic System | 110 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 13 | 1 | — | — | 23 | 1 | 150 |
| | Abnormalities of Blood Pressure | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | 2 | — | — | 54 | 10 | 118 |
| | Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | 25 | 9 | 61 |
| | TOTALS | 147 | 20 | — | — | 2 | — | 442 | 330 | 1 | — | 626 | 385 | 1,953 |

DISEASES OF
RESPIRATORY
SYSTEM

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Diseases of Nose and Larynx | 27 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 32 | 1 | 1 | — | 34 | 1 | 99 |
| Bronchitis | 258 | 21 | — | — | — | — | 447 | 43 | 2 | — | 449 | 77 | 1,297 |
| Bronchiectasis | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 8 | 6 | 30 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 122 | 81 | — | — | — | 2 | 35 | 25 | — | 1 | 39 | 38 | 345 |
| Lobar Pneumonia | 232 | 28 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 165 | 93 | — | — | 223 | 88 | 830 |
| Other Pneumonia | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 11 | — | — | 22 | 25 | 76 |
| Empyema | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 2 | 39 |
| Pleurisy | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 39 | — | — | — | 84 | 7 | 136 |
| Pulmonary Embolism | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Asthma | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 69 | 1 | 137 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 56 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 38 | 3 | — | 1 | 152 | 14 | 265 |
| TOTALS | 739 | 137 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 829 | 179 | 3 | 2 | 1,101 | 262 | 3,262 |

DISEASES OF
DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|---|---|----|---|-------|----|---|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Diseases of Teeth and Gums | 48 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 77 | — | — | — | 105 | — | 231 |
| Vincent's Angina | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Other Diseases of Tonsils (tonsillitis, etc.) | 1,285 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 123 | — | 1 | — | 194 | 1 | 1,613 |
| Other Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, and Esophagus | 23 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | 27 | 5 | 74 |
| Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 119 | 12 | 1 | — | 259 | 15 | 407 |
| Other Diseases of Stomach (excluding tumours) | 14 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 177 | 2 | — | — | 185 | 6 | 385 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 126 | 27 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 2 | — | — | 23 | 4 | 205 |
| Appendicitis | 111 | 4 | — | — | 8 | — | 184 | 3 | 2 | — | 243 | 8 | 555 |
| Hernia | 23 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 128 | 5 | 1 | — | 164 | 11 | 334 |
| Intestinal Obstruction | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 9 | — | — | 20 | 14 | 73 |
| Constipation and Other Diseases of Intestine | 40 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 120 | 2 | 1 | — | 163 | 5 | 334 |
| Cirrhosis and Other Diseases of Liver, Diseases of Gall | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bladder and of Pancreas | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 74 | 12 | — | — | 132 | 11 | 241 |
| Peritonitis (non-tuberculous and without stated cause) | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | — | — | 4 | 20 | 41 |
| Fistula in Ano | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 29 |
| Ischio Rectal Abscess | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 1 | — | — | 12 | — | 40 |
| TOTALS | 1,696 | 44 | 6 | — | 11 | — | 1,104 | 55 | 6 | — | 1,540 | 103 | 4,565 |

NON-VENEREAL
DISEASES OF
GENITO-URINARY
SYSTEM

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|-----|----|-------|
| Acute Nephritis | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 2 | 40 |
| Chronic Nephritis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 11 | — | — | 16 | 21 | 70 |
| Pyelitis (including peri-nephritic abscess) | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 35 | 3 | — | — | 69 | 2 | 114 |
| Other Diseases of Kidney | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 63 | 29 | — | — | 91 | 35 | 222 |
| Diseases of Bladder and Urethra | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 69 | 12 | — | — | 80 | 9 | 173 |
| Diseases of Prostate | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 3 | — | — | 48 | 16 | 102 |
| Other Diseases of Male Genital Organs | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | — | — | — | 77 | 5 | 150 |
| Diseases of Female Genital Organs | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 307 | 3 | — | — | 375 | 6 | 703 |
| TOTALS | 53 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 588 | 62 | — | — | 767 | 96 | 1,574 |

| Disease Group | Disease | Boeth Hall Hospital | | | Crumpsall Hospital | | | Withington Hospital | | | Totals | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|---------------------|------|---------------|--------|------|----|-------|--|
| | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | | | | |
| | | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | | Died | | | |
| DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE | Puerperal Pyrexia— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Women confined in hospital | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 16 | |
| | 2. Women admitted from outside | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | |
| | Puerperal Sepsis— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Women confined in hospital | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | 7 | |
| | 2. Women admitted from outside | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 7 | |
| | Post-abortive Sepsis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 7 | |
| | Abortion and Threatened Abortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | 281 | 1 | — | — | 367 | — | 649 | |
| | Ante-natal Observation, etc. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 336 | — | — | — | 393 | 2 | 731 | |
| | Ectopic Gestation and other Accidents of Pregnancy.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 7 | — | — | 14 | 4 | 37 | |
| | { Puerperal Haemorrhage | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | |
| DISEASES OF SKIN | Not Confined in Hospital { Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions and other Toxaemias of Pregnancy | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 12 | |
| | { Other Accidents of Childbirth | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| | { Puerperal Insanity | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | |
| | { Puerperal Diseases of Breast.. .. . | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | |
| | TOTALS | — | — | — | — | — | — | 677 | 9 | — | — | 803 | 10 | 1,499 | |
| | Carbuncle, Boil | 54 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 87 | 5 | 2 | — | 214 | 5 | 368 | |
| | Cellulitis, Acute Abscess | 125 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 118 | 5 | — | — | 229 | 7 | 493 | |
| | Bedsore | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | |
| | Dermatitis | 36 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 66 | — | — | — | 55 | 2 | 161 | |
| | Eczema | 22 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 51 | — | — | — | 47 | — | 126 | |
| | Herpes Zoster | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 24 | |
| NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION | Impetigo | 209 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 242 | |
| | Scabies | 33 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 48 | — | — | — | 16 | — | 100 | |
| | Ulcer of Leg | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 59 | 1 | — | — | 51 | — | 113 | |
| | Other Diseases of Skin | 31 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | 105 | 2 | 2 | — | 97 | 2 | 245 | |
| | TOTALS | 513 | 20 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 574 | 13 | 4 | — | 726 | 16 | 1,875 | |
| | Osteomyelitis and Periostitis | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | 17 | — | 47 | |
| | Talipes | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | |
| | Deformities due to Poliomyelitis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | |
| | Other Diseases of Bones, Joints, etc. | 30 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 76 | 2 | 2 | — | 114 | — | 227 | |
| | TOTALS | 44 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 93 | 2 | 4 | — | 132 | — | 282 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----|----|----|---|---|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|-------|----|-------|
| CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS | Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida and Meningocele | 3 | 23 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 33 |
| | Congenital Pyloric Stenosis | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| | Cleft Palate, Hare Lip | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| | Other Congenital Malformations | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 16 |
| | TOTALS | 13 | 27 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 48 |
| DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, etc. | 34 | 18 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 59 |
| | Premature Birth | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | 3 | 44 | — | — | — | 24 | 34 | — | — | 116 |
| | Injury at Birth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| | Other Diseases of Early Infancy | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 13 | — | — | 41 |
| | TOTALS | 51 | 31 | — | — | — | 9 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 48 | — | — | 221 |
| VIOLENCE | Old Age, Senility, Senile Decay (not senile dementia) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 111 | 192 | — | — | — | 104 | 92 | 499 |
| | TOTALS | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 111 | 192 | — | — | — | 104 | 92 | 499 |
| | Poisoning by Coal Gas or other Gas | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 8 |
| | Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 |
| | Other Poisoning | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 27 |
| HEALTHY | Cut Throat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 10 |
| | Drowning and Suffocation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| | Electrical Injuries and Lightning | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 4 |
| | Burns | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 29 | 1 | — | — | — | 36 | 1 | 95 |
| | Scalds | 90 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 1 | 131 |
| | Other Accidents associated with Fracture | 120 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 264 | 32 | — | 2 | — | 354 | 36 | 818 |
| | Other Accidents without Fracture | 146 | 1 | 19 | — | — | 3 | — | 193 | 7 | — | 5 | — | 275 | 8 | 657 |
| | Other Forms of Violence | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | 31 |
| | TOTALS | 394 | 8 | 31 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 536 | 45 | 7 | — | — | 714 | 49 | 1,790 |
| | Ill-defined Diseases | 235 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 137 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 64 | 3 | 447 |
| | TOTALS | 235 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 137 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 64 | 3 | 447 |
| | Convalescence (i.e., transferred from other Hospital) .. | 40 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 46 |
| | TOTALS | 40 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 46 |
| | Healthy Mothers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Healthy Infants | 1 | — | 89 | — | — | 1 | — | 2,009 | — | — | — | — | 2,179 | — | 4,278 |
| | Healthy (other than Mothers and Infants) | 11 | — | — | — | — | 2,015 | — | 3 | — | 2,139 | — | — | — | — | 4,155 |
| | TOTALS | 12 | — | 89 | — | — | 2,016 | — | 2,012 | — | 2,157 | — | — | 2,180 | — | 8,466 |

(TABLE X. SUMMARY OF TABLE IX.)

Classification (in Disease Groups) of Discharges and Deaths in the General Hospitals, 1936.

| Disease Group | Booth Hall Hospital | | | | Crumpsall Hospital | | | | Withington Hospital | | | | Totals |
|--|---------------------|------|---------------|------|--------------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | Children under 16 | | Men and Women | | |
| | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | Disch. | Died | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Infectious Disease | 598 | 68 | 10 | — | 24 | 5 | 406 | 49 | 8 | — | 696 | 262 | 2,126 |
| 2. Cancer and Other Tumours | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 190 | 202 | — | 1 | 208 | 269 | 874 |
| 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | 261 | 7 | 1 | — | 8 | — | 449 | 11 | 4 | — | 577 | 23 | 1,341 |
| 4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | 18 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 53 | 9 | — | — | 56 | 14 | 152 |
| 5. Chronic Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 25 |
| 6. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | 301 | 22 | 2 | — | 11 | 2 | 799 | 157 | 3 | 13 | 552 | 176 | 2,038 |
| 7. Diseases of Circulatory System | 147 | 20 | — | — | 2 | — | 442 | 330 | 1 | — | 626 | 385 | 1,953 |
| 8. „ Respiratory System | 739 | 137 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 829 | 179 | 3 | 2 | 1,101 | 262 | 3,262 |
| 9. „ Digestive System | *1,696 | 44 | 6 | — | 11 | — | 1,104 | 55 | 6 | — | 1,540 | 103 | 4,565 |
| 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-urinary System | 58 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 588 | 62 | — | — | 767 | 96 | 1,574 |
| 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | — | — | — | — | — | — | 677 | 9 | — | — | 803 | 10 | 1,499 |
| 12. Diseases of Skin | 513 | 20 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 574 | 13 | 4 | — | 726 | 16 | 1,876 |
| 13. Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | 44 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 93 | 2 | 4 | — | 132 | — | 282 |
| 14. Congenital Malformations | 13 | 27 | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 58 |
| 15. Diseases of Early Infancy | 51 | 31 | — | — | 9 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 48 | — | — | 221 |
| 16. Old Age, Senility, and Senile Decay | — | — | — | — | — | — | 111 | 192 | — | — | 104 | 92 | 499 |
| 17. Violence | 394 | 8 | 31 | 2 | 4 | — | 536 | 45 | 7 | — | 714 | 49 | 1,790 |
| 18. Ill-defined Diseases | 235 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 137 | 1 | 2 | — | 64 | 3 | 447 |
| 19. Convalescence | 40 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 46 |
| 20. Healthy | 12 | — | 89 | — | 2,016 | — | 2,012 | — | 2,157 | — | 2,180 | — | 8,466 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 5,122 | 397 | 152 | 3 | 2,099 | 72 | 9,018 | 1,317 | 2,232 | 65 | 10,857 | 1,760 | 33,094 |
| | 5,519 | 155 | 5,674 | | 2,171 | 12,506 | | 10,335 | 2,297 | 12,617 | | | |

Tables XI, XII, XIII and XIV, which follow, replace Tables X, XI, and XII published in last year's report. The value of the tables published last year is beyond question, but it is felt that, having regard to the space taken up by them and the consequent effect upon printing costs, a compression of the information into a smaller compass is desirable. The condensed tables now printed will, it is thought, be of equal value to the generality of readers, while the detailed figures for the individual disease classifications remain in the departments' records for reference when need arises.

The tables included last year to show the wards of the city from which patients were admitted in 1935 are not repeated this year. Last year's report pointed out that interest in the tables could only be local. In this case also, however, the records have again been assembled and are available to meet any demand which may arise for the information.

CLASSIFICATION (IN DISEASE GROUPS)
IN 1936 ACCORDING

| Disease Group | | | | | | | | | | | | 0—5 | | 6— | |
|----------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|------------|------|-----|-----|
| 1. | Infectious Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 372 | | 116 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 50 | | |
| 2. | Cancer and Other Tumours | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| 3. | Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 51 | | 95 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 3 | | |
| 4. | Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 5 | | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 1 | | |
| 5. | Chronic Poisoning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | .. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| 6. | Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 163 | | 75 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 15 | | |
| 7. | Diseases of Circulatory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 66 | | 44 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 9 | | |
| 8. | „ Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 508 | | 134 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 130 | | |
| 9. | „ Digestive System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 661 | | 705 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 39 | | |
| 10. | Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-urinary System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 24 | | 17 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 2 | | |
| 11. | Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | .. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| 12. | Diseases of Skin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 294 | | 115 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 20 | | |
| 13. | Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 19 | | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 2 | | |
| 14. | Congenital Malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 12 | | .. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 26 | | |
| 15. | Diseases of Early Infancy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 40 | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 31 | | |
| 16. | Old Age, Senility, and Senile Decay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | .. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| 17. | Violence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 172 | | 121 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 5 | | |
| 18. | Ill-defined Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 113 | | 74 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| 19. | Convalescence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 11 | | 22 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 4 | | |
| 20. | Healthy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 3 | | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged | 2514 | | 155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Died | 337 | | |

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN BOOTH HALL HOSPITAL
SELECTED LIFE PERIODS.

| AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----|
| -15 | 16-25 | 26-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | Over 80 | Totals | |
| | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 608 | |
| 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 68 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 262 | 2 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 7 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 303 | .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147 | 22 |
| 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 742 | 20 |
| 4 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1702 | 138 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 44 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 517 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 46 | 20 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 27 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| .. | 16 | 13 | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 425 | .. |
| .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 237 | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. |
| .. | 40 | 46 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| 26 | 80 | 64 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 5274 | 400 |
| | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5674 | |

CLASSIFICATION (IN DISEASE GROUPS
IN 1936, ACCORDING

| Disease Group | | | | | | | | | | | | 0—5 | | 6 |
|---------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|------|----|---|
| 1. | Infectious Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 24 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 5 | |
| 2. | Cancer and Other Tumours | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 3. | Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 4. | Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 5. | Chronic Poisoning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 6. | Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 2 | |
| 7. | Diseases of Circulatory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 2 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 8. | „ Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 2 | |
| 9. | „ Digestive System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 10. | Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-urinary System | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 11. | Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 12. | Diseases of Skin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 1 | |
| 13. | Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 1 | |
| 14. | Congenital Malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 12 | |
| 15. | Diseases of Early Infancy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | 49 | |
| 16. | Old Age, Senility, and Senile Decay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 17. | Violence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 18. | Ill-defined Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 19. | Convalescence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | .. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| 20. | Healthy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Discharged | 2015 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | .. | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | | 2979 | 72 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Died | | | |

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL
SELECTED LIFE PERIODS.

| AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|---------|----|--------|------|
| 1—15 | | 16—25 | | 26—40 | | 41—50 | | 51—60 | | 61—70 | | 71—80 | | Over 80 | | Totals | |
| | | 119 | 12 | 159 | 7 | 50 | 10 | 42 | 9 | 29 | 8 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 430 | 54 |
| .. | | 3 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 40 | 20 | 50 | 43 | 57 | 69 | 21 | 50 | 2 | 7 | 190 | 202 |
| 2 | .. | 60 | .. | 104 | 2 | 73 | 2 | 113 | 2 | 61 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 3 | .. | 457 | 11 |
| .. | | 2 | .. | 20 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 9 |
| .. | | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| 5 | .. | 130 | 6 | 226 | 11 | 136 | 13 | 126 | 32 | 106 | 54 | 65 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 810 | 159 |
| .. | | 34 | 6 | 82 | 26 | 74 | 39 | 84 | 82 | 118 | 99 | 47 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 444 | 330 |
| 1 | .. | 111 | 8 | 192 | 25 | 119 | 32 | 162 | 48 | 168 | 37 | 67 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 833 | 181 |
| 2 | .. | 268 | 1 | 338 | 6 | 192 | 14 | 149 | 9 | 111 | 16 | 40 | 9 | 6 | .. | 1115 | 55 |
| .. | | 123 | .. | 214 | 13 | 100 | 7 | 80 | 10 | 49 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 588 | 62 |
| .. | | 269 | 2 | 357 | 7 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 677 | 9 |
| 2 | .. | 121 | 1 | 129 | .. | 77 | 1 | 107 | .. | 103 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 2 | .. | 579 | 14 |
| .. | | 18 | .. | 22 | 1 | 17 | .. | 19 | .. | 12 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 3 |
| .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 |
| .. | | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 50 |
| .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 28 | 71 | 106 | 10 | 55 | 111 | 192 |
| 3 | .. | 101 | 2 | 117 | 2 | 89 | 4 | 103 | 6 | 84 | 12 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 540 | 45 |
| .. | | 23 | 1 | 32 | .. | 28 | .. | 23 | .. | 23 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 1 |
| .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1 | .. | 867 | .. | 1093 | .. | 51 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4028 | .. |
| .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | 2249 | 40 | 3108 | 114 | 1114 | 144 | 1071 | 245 | 961 | 352 | 461 | 344 | 55 | 77 | 11117 | 1389 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12506 | |

CLASSIFICATION (IN DISEASE GROUPS)
IN 1936, ACCORDING

| Disease Group | | | |
|--|------------|------|----|
| | | 0—5 | 6— |
| 1. Infectious Disease | Discharged | 4 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 2. Cancer and Other Tumours | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | 1 | .. |
| 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | Discharged | 1 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 5. Chronic Poisoning | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 6. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | Discharged | 3 | .. |
| | Died | 13 | .. |
| 7. Diseases of Circulatory System | Discharged | 1 | .. |
| | Died | .. | 1 |
| 8. „ Respiratory System | Discharged | 2 | .. |
| | Died | 2 | .. |
| 9. „ Digestive System | Discharged | 2 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-urinary System | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 12. Diseases of Skin | Discharged | 1 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 13. Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion.. .. . | Discharged | 4 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 14. Congenital Malformations | Discharged | 2 | .. |
| | Died | 1 | .. |
| 15. Diseases of Early Infancy.. .. . | Discharged | 31 | .. |
| | Died | 48 | .. |
| 16. Old Age, Senility, and Senile Decay | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 17. Violence | Discharged | 2 | 2 |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 18. Ill-defined Diseases | Discharged | 2 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 19. Convalescence | Discharged | .. | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| 20. Healthy | Discharged | 2157 | .. |
| | Died | .. | .. |
| TOTALS | | 2212 | 3 |
| | Died | 65 | .. |

T

(Summary of T

CLASSIFICATION (IN DISEASE GROUPS)

GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1936. ACCORDI

| Disease Group | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|------|
| | | 0—5 | 6— |
| 1. Infectious Disease | Discharged Died | 400 55 | 116 |
| 2. Cancer and Other Tumours | Discharged Died .. .. . | .. .. | 2 |
| 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, etc. | Discharged Died | 57 3 | 96 |
| 4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs | Discharged Died | 5 1 | 5 |
| 5. Chronic Poisoning | Discharged Died .. .. . | .. .. | .. |
| 6. Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs | Discharged Died | 171 20 | 76 |
| 7. Diseases of Circulatory System | Discharged Died | 69 9 | 44 |
| 8. Diseases of Respiratory System | Discharged Died | 513 135 | 135 |
| 9. Diseases of Digestive System | Discharged Died | 672 39 | 705 |
| 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-urinary System.. .. . | Discharged Died | 24 2 | 17 |
| 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State | Discharged Died .. .. . | .. .. | .. |
| 12. Diseases of Skin | Discharged Died | 298 21 | 115 |
| 13. Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | Discharged Died | 24 2 | 16 |
| 14. Congenital Malformations | Discharged Died | 15 39 | .. |
| 15. Diseases of Early Infaney | Discharged Died | 79 128 | 6 |
| 16. Old Age, Senility, and Senile Deeay | Discharged Died .. .. . | .. .. | .. |
| 17. Violence | Discharged Died | 174 5 | 124 |
| 18. Ill-defined Diseases | Discharged Died | 118 .. | 74 |
| 19. Convalescence | Discharged Died | 11 4 | 22 |
| 20. Healthy | Discharged Died | 4175 .. | 5 |
| TOTALS.. .. . | | 6805 474 | 1558 |

V.
, XII., and XIII.).

SCHARGES AND DEATHS IN THE THREE
SELECTED LIFE PERIODS.

| AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|---------|-----|--------|------|
| 1—15 | | 16—25 | | 26—40 | | 41—50 | | 51—60 | | 61—70 | | 71—80 | | Over 80 | | Totals | |
| 14 | 9 | 292 | 62 | 414 | 76 | 176 | 65 | 137 | 66 | 77 | 31 | 16 | 9 | .. | 2 | 1742 | 384 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 2 | 31 | 25 | 82 | 63 | 112 | 121 | 114 | 157 | 48 | 90 | 5 | 13 | 400 | 474 |
| 20 | 2 | 161 | 2 | 234 | 7 | 178 | 2 | 203 | 5 | 168 | 10 | 79 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1300 | 41 |
| 8 | 1 | 5 | .. | 39 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 127 | 25 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 12 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. |
| 68 | 4 | 190 | 8 | 390 | 19 | 234 | 29 | 201 | 78 | 211 | 108 | 109 | 77 | 18 | 14 | 1668 | 370 |
| 37 | 4 | 90 | 10 | 213 | 56 | 176 | 89 | 209 | 152 | 263 | 223 | 108 | 166 | 9 | 19 | 1218 | 735 |
| 98 | 4 | 260 | 24 | 471 | 58 | 340 | 80 | 373 | 115 | 323 | 94 | 142 | 57 | 24 | 14 | 2679 | 583 |
| 36 | 2 | 712 | 5 | 860 | 21 | 455 | 28 | 377 | 40 | 236 | 36 | 96 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 4363 | 202 |
| 17 | .. | 271 | 3 | 507 | 21 | 222 | 22 | 156 | 30 | 127 | 48 | 62 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 1414 | 160 |
| .. | .. | 536 | 5 | 852 | 13 | 89 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1480 | 19 |
| 10 | .. | 298 | 3 | 329 | .. | 209 | 3 | 213 | 5 | 189 | 9 | 60 | 9 | 5 | .. | 1826 | 50 |
| 9 | .. | 48 | .. | 65 | 1 | 56 | .. | 27 | .. | 23 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 276 | 6 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 40 |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 129 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 39 | 128 | 151 | 41 | 89 | 215 | 284 |
| 01 | .. | 225 | 5 | 296 | 3 | 199 | 5 | 236 | 13 | 225 | 27 | 85 | 33 | 21 | 10 | 1686 | 104 |
| 48 | .. | 34 | 1 | 50 | .. | 42 | 1 | 31 | .. | 30 | .. | 15 | 2 | 1 | .. | 443 | 4 |
| 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 4 |
| 5 | .. | 1878 | .. | 2305 | .. | 96 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8466 | .. |
| 084 | 26 | 4907 | 131 | 7064 | 305 | 2590 | 393 | 2304 | 634 | 2050 | 789 | 963 | 652 | 155 | 176 | 29480 | 3614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33094 | |

TABLE XV.
SOURCES OF ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED
FROM OR DYING IN GENERAL HOSPITALS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.

(Excluding Births).

| Source of Admission | Booth Hall Hospital | Crumpsall Hospital | Withington Hospital | Totals |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|
| District Medical Officer .. | 444 | 3,051 | 1,569 | 5,064 |
| General Practitioner .. | 2,325 | 3,675 | 6,576 | 12,576 |
| Voluntary Hospital.. .. | 1,017 | 760 | 1,078 | 2,855 |
| *City Institution | 303 | 512 | 157 | 972 |
| *City Hospital | 169 | 108 | 119 | 396 |
| Other | ‡1,292 | ‡2,139 | ‡2,935 | 6,366 |
| †Staff Cases | 20 | 23 | 105 | 148 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | 15 | 68 | 4 | 87 |
| Accident Ward | 89 | 40 | 174 | 303 |
| Totals | 5,674 | 10,376 | 12,717 | 28,767 |

* Transfers.

† Includes Staff from Corporation establishments other than Public Health.

‡ At Booth Hall Hospital the classification " Other " includes cases sent in by Education Department and the Central Public Health Office. Maternity cases classified as " Other " at Withington and Crumpsall Hospitals.

TABLE XVI.

EXAMINATIONS MADE AT THE CRUMPSALL
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

| | Crumpsall Hospital | Booth Hall Hospital | Withington Hospital | Total for all Hospitals |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Diphtheria tests | 177 | 14,197 | 78 | 14,452 |
| Sputum— | | | | |
| Tubercle bacilli | 2,371 | 372 | 3,324 | 6,067 |
| Pneumococcus typing | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Blood— | | | | |
| Wassermann reaction | 1,529 | 87 | 887 | 2,503 |
| Kahn test | 1,081 | 23 | 457 | 1,561 |
| Count | 1,304 | 124 | 684 | 2,112 |
| Reticulocytes | 309 | 4 | 192 | 505 |
| Sugar | 1,844 | 5 | 1,721 | 3,570 |
| Urea | 614 | 30 | 558 | 1,202 |
| Culture | 65 | 13 | 30 | 108 |
| Agglutination | 34 | 8 | 41 | 83 |
| Grouping | 235 | 2 | 32 | 269 |
| Bleeding-time | 5 | 15 | 2 | 22 |
| Coagulation-time | 5 | 14 | 3 | 22 |
| Van den Bergh | 20 | 5 | 20 | 45 |
| Sedimentation rate | 16 | 0 | 3 | 19 |
| Red cell fragility test | 4 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| Smears for Gonococcus | 1,245 | 204 | 216 | 1,665 |
| Urine— | | | | |
| Microscopical examination | 1,107 | 106 | 762 | 1,975 |
| Cultural examination | 965 | 97 | 732 | 1,794 |
| Chemical examination | 158 | 7 | 139 | 304 |
| Phenol red test | 16 | 0 | 6 | 22 |
| Fæces— | | | | |
| Microscopical examination | 15 | 7 | 34 | 56 |
| Cultural examination | 47 | 38 | 46 | 131 |
| Chemical examination | 112 | 0 | 126 | 238 |
| Cerebro-spinal fluid— | | | | |
| Microscopical examination | 163 | 83 | 188 | 434 |
| Cultural examination | 17 | 15 | 16 | 48 |
| Chemical examination | 147 | 72 | 161 | 380 |
| Lange Colloidal Gold | 74 | 1 | 24 | 99 |
| Wassermann reaction | 50 | 1 | 43 | 94 |
| Pus— | | | | |
| Microscopical examination | 95 | 147 | 93 | 335 |
| Cultural examination | 105 | 97 | 72 | 274 |
| Exudates, effusions— | | | | |
| Microscopical examination | 61 | 55 | 112 | 228 |
| Cultural examination | 23 | 21 | 32 | 76 |
| Pregnancy test (Friedman) | 78 | 0 | 137 | 215 |
| Tumours | 389 | 20 | 258 | 667 |
| Post-mortem examinations | 152 | 29 | 14 | 195 |
| Fractional gastric analysis | 347 | 6 | 298 | 651 |
| Vaccines | 62 | 22 | 33 | 117 |
| Basal metabolic rate estimation | 2 | 0 | 36 | 38 |
| Hairs—Ringworm parasite | 0 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Miscellaneous, including— | | | | |
| Examinations for diastatic index; asbes- tosis bodies, tumour cells and elastic fibres in sputum; cholesterol chlorides, phosphatase and phosphates, platelets, icterus index, spectroscopic examination, and malaria para- sites in blood; ringworms; Trichomonas vaginalis; Spirochaetes, etc... .. . | 4 | 4 | 43 | 51 |
| Total | 15,072 | 15,972 | 11,673 | 42,717 |
| Diphtheria tests for Rose Hill Convalescent Home .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 241 |
| | | | | 42,958 |

The following figures show how the volume of work has increased during the past six years :—

| Year ending December 31st | Number of examinations |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1930 | 19,252 |
| 1931 | 21,611 |
| 1932 | 28,393 |
| 1933 | 29,611 |
| 1934 | 31,623 |
| 1935 | 37,654 |
| 1936 | 42,958 |

SUMMARY OF PROVISION MADE FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The provision made in Manchester for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer can most easily be described under three headings :—

- (1) Provision made by the local authority.
- (2) Provision made by the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute (a National Radium Centre).
- (3) Provision made in other voluntary hospitals.

(1) *Provision made by the Local Authority.*

Cancer cases are admitted to the municipal general hospitals and are accommodated in general medical and surgical wards. No wards are set apart specifically for cancer patients.

The principal facts in relation to the work of the hospitals in cancer cases are grouped in **Tables A to K** which follow, and need not be elaborated upon particularly here, apart from the observations that the number of cancer cases in Booth Hall Hospital is negligible and that the distribution of such cases as between Withington and Crumpsall Hospitals is approximately over 60 per cent. in Withington and somewhat under 40 per cent. at Crumpsall Hospital. The number of beds occupied by cancer patients in the municipal hospitals at any one time is, as near as may be, 90.

It is essentially part of the organisation of the hospital service that all cases are seen as soon as possible after admission by a member of the consultant staff. The first requisite for the treatment of cancer is, therefore, thus attained. The treatment accorded to cancer cases is divisible into three forms :—

(a) Palliative treatment. This is obviously the only treatment practicable in inoperable or intractable cases.

(b) Surgical treatment alone.

(c) Treatment in which radium or deep X-ray therapy forms the whole or part of the therapeutics.

The first two forms of treatment need no elaboration as they are part of the normal activities of hospital work.

The treatment accorded under heading (c) is based primarily upon the agreement made between the local health authority and the Holt Radium Institute. This agreement has been in force since 1932. Under it the Radium Institute accepts reference of patients for radium treatment from the municipal hospitals. The agreement has operated for four years with good results and provides a satisfactory radium service as part of the cancer work of the municipal hospitals.

The number of cases referred to the Radium Institute during the four years have been as follows :—

| <i>Year</i> | | | | | <i>No. of patients</i> |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------|
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 |
| 1935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 |
| 1936 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 |

The original agreement was only for radium treatment, but, as deep X-ray therapy has developed, this treatment has been accorded by the Radium Institute to the patients although it was not included in the agreement. At the end of the year (1936) the City Council approved of an extension of the agreement by the inclusion of a formal undertaking for the provision of deep X-ray therapy by the Institute, and a corresponding increase in payment was incorporated in the agreement.

An unnecessary expense and a certain waste of the time of the radium therapists is occasioned by the distance separating Crumpsall Hospital (in the north of the city) from the Radium Institute (in the south) and consideration is at present being given to the possibility of concentrating cases of malignant disease, or at least those cases in which radium or

deep X-ray therapy is advised, in Withington Hospital, which is situated less than a mile from the Radium Institute. Any such redistribution of cases would of course mean corresponding changes in other branches of hospital work, and it may be some time before this scheme can definitely be put into operation.

The scheme of work for the administration of radium and deep X-ray therapy to cancer patients in the municipal hospitals is summarised below :—

Diagnosis.

All cancer cases are in the personal charge of the consultant staff of the hospitals, and the patients are referred at the discretion of the consultants to the radium therapists of the Radium Institute for decision as to radiological treatment. Those referred cases, if ambulant, are sent to the Radium Institute, where they are seen by the radium therapists; if they are bed cases, the radium therapist sees them in the municipal hospital.

Treatment.

1. *Mould cases.*

The moulds are applied at the Radium Institute. The patients are housed and nursed in the municipal hospitals. The nursing is carried out in accordance with typewritten instructions received from the Institute for each case.

2. *Radium Implants.*

These are done by the radium therapists alone; the majority of cases being so dealt with at the municipal hospitals. The patients are housed and nursed in the municipal hospitals. This work is done at sessions regularly held each month by the radium therapists. Complicated cases, however, are treated at the Radium Institute.

3. *Cases involving both surgery and radium.*

These cases are treated by the surgeon and radium therapist together, the operations being arranged for dates suitable to both. The nursing of the patient and the removal of the radium are effected by the staff of the municipal hospitals under the instructions of the radium therapists.

4. *Deep X-ray therapy.*

These cases are hospitalised in the municipal hospitals and are conveyed daily as required by ambulance to the Radium Institute for the treatments.

All cases remaining in-patients at the municipal hospitals, but receiving treatment at the Radium Institute, are conveyed to and fro by ambulance.

5. *Cases of cancer of the cervix uteri.*

The course of treatment in these cases is as follows :—

- (a) The first radium insertion is made in the municipal hospital.
- (b) A course of deep X-ray treatment is given at the Radium Institute—the cases being conveyed to and from the municipal hospitals by ambulance as required.
- (c) The cases are admitted to the Radium Institute to complete the course of radium therapy.

(This technique may be varied according to the case.)

“ Follow-up.”

All cases which have received treatment by radium or deep X-ray therapy are, on discharge, reported to the Radium Institute. They are then placed on the Institute's list of “ follow-up ” cases. None is left untraced or uninvestigated as to subsequent history.

(2) *Activities of the Manchester Radium Centre.*

The Manchester Radium Centre is a composite organisation of the Christie Cancer Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the Manchester Victoria University. It is a “ national radium centre ” recognised by the National Radium Trust and Radium Commission which was established in 1929 to buy and allocate radium for the nation.

When the Holt Radium Institute amalgamated with the new Christie Cancer Hospital the centre's field of activity was greatly widened by reason of the following facts :—

1. 115 hospital beds for the specific use of cancer patients became available. (Note.—The centre still has the use of approximately 20 beds in the Manchester Royal Infirmary and it is understood that extensions to the Christie Cancer Hospital will, in the near future, make available a further 50 beds.)
2. The centre provided greatly increased facilities for radiological diagnosis, pathological services and adequate out-patient accommodation.

3. The amalgamation made possible an intensive development of X-ray therapy.

The combined Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute now possesses a whole-time specialist radio-therapeutic staff, a physics department with whole-time physicists, two X-ray therapy plants and all the ordinary ancillary services of a hospital, *e.g.*, a specialist consultant staff, diagnostic X-ray department, pathological department and medical and surgical out-patient clinics. It maintains an efficient collaboration with all the established hospitals of the city and, not less important, possesses their goodwill.

The centre holds 4 grammes of radium (the major proportion of which is "national radium") and application has been made to the Radium Trust for the loan of an additional 3 grammes of radium. Extensions are in progress and are almost completed for the provision of five additional X-ray therapy plants.

In general it may be said that any Manchester hospital may call upon the resources of the centre at any time either by reference of patients to the centre's clinics or by asking for the attendance of a radium therapist to collaborate with the surgeon at the hospital concerned. The centre's X-ray therapy plant is also available for the patients of such hospitals.

No figures are at present available to show the percentage of cancer patients referred to the centre by the voluntary hospitals for radium or X-ray therapy. It may be said, however, that such hospitals and, in addition, the general medical practitioners of the city are encouraged to make the fullest use of the centre's resources.

The centre has, since its formation, discharged the function of training radium therapists, and the Director of the Radium Institute regularly gives lectures and demonstrations to University students in discharge of this function.

An important feature of the centre's work is its record keeping. Detailed records of treatment are kept and there is in addition a comprehensive "follow-up" system. The record system is applied to all cases dealt with by the centre, even though the cases may be actually located in other hospitals.

DEATHS FROM CANCER FOR THE YEAR 1936 (PROVISIONAL) CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS AND ACCORDING TO SITES—MALE AND FEMALE.

One of the most noteworthy features of the work done at the combined Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute is the extensive research which has been, and is being, carried out by the whole of the staff. Very valuable and important contributions have been made to our knowledge of radium therapy, and the activities of the centre in this respect have received world-wide recognition.

(3) *Provision made in other voluntary hospitals.*

Manchester Royal Infirmary.—20 beds are set aside in the Infirmary for the radium treatment of cancer. The Director of the Radium Institute (Dr. Ralston Paterson) is on the staff of the Manchester Royal Infirmary as the Radium Therapist and carries out radium treatment either alone or in conjunction with the necessary surgery.

St. Mary's Hospitals.—Information received from St. Mary's Hospitals is to the effect that the hospitals possess 220 milligrammes of radium. In addition, two of the consultants possess privately 100 milligrammes, and they allow the hospital to use this free of charge when it is not in use privately. The hospital radium is used inside the hospital, except on Sundays, when it is loaned to members of the staff for use in private practice. At times, also, it is lent to the Manchester Royal Infirmary for use in the gynæcological ward there. The radium, in addition to being used for the treatment of cancer, is also employed for the treatment of non-medical gynæcological conditions.

In 1936, 83 cases of cancer were treated with radium in St. Mary's Hospitals.

Provision made by other voluntary hospitals.—All the general voluntary hospitals admit cases of cancer. With the exception of the Manchester Royal Infirmary and St. Mary's Hospitals (the arrangements for which are described above) the voluntary hospitals call in a radium therapist from the Radium Institute when required, and a course of treatment is given by him, either by himself or in collaboration with the hospital's consultant staff.

CANCER CASES "DISMISSED" FROM MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING THE YEARS 1934, 1935, AND 1936.

TABLE B.
Numbers dealt with.

| | Discharged | | | Died | | | Totals | | | Total for 3 years |
|------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------------------------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | |
| BOOTH HALL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| CRUMPSALL | 124 | 110 | 177 | 151 | 189 | 198 | 275 | 299 | 375 | 949 |
| WITHINGTON | 209 | 162 | 187 | 232 | 263 | 265 | 441 | 425 | 452 | 1318 |
| Totals | 334 | 273 | 365 | 385 | 453 | 463 | 719 | 726 | 828 | 2273 |

TABLE C.
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SITE.

| | BOOTH HALL | | | | | | CRUMPSALL | | | | | | WITHINGTON | | | | | | TOTALS | | | | | | Totals for 3 years | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|------|------|-----|--------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| | 1934 | | | 1935 | | | 1936 | | | 1934 | | | 1935 | | | 1936 | | | 1934 | | | 1935 | | | | 1936 | | | | | | | |
| | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | Dis. | Died | | | Dis. | Died | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CANCER OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lip, Mouth, and Pharynx | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Larynx | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thorax (bronchi, lungs, mediastinum, pleura, pericardium) | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oesophagus | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stomach | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intestines (anus, appendix, cæcum, caput coli, colon, duodenum, ileum, jejunum, rectum, sigmoid, etc.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pancreas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gall bladder and liver | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peritoneum | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Respiratory organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uterus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other female genital organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Breast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Male genito-urinary organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Skin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other or unspecified organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 124 | 151 | 189 | 110 | 110 | 177 | 198 | 209 | 232 | 162 | 263 | 187 | 265 | 334 | 385 | 273 | 453 | 365 | 463 | 972 | 1301 | 2273 | | |

TABLE D.
DURATION OF STAY IN HOSPITAL—(DAYS).

| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | Average Stay (all cases) | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| BOOTH HALL | 60 | 95 | 11 | 20·0 | 47·5 | 11·0 |
| CRUMPSALL | 24098 | 18606 | 15809 | 87·63 | 62·23 | 42·15 |
| WITHINGTON | 38262 | 30964 | 18510 | 86·76 | 72·86 | 40·95 |
| Totals | 62420 | 49665 | 34330 | 86·81 | 68·40 | 41·46 |

TABLE E.
ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUP.

| | BOOTH HALL | | | | | | CRUMPSALL | | | | | | WITHINGTON | | | | | | TOTALS | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Discharged | | | Died | | | Discharged | | | Died | | | Discharged | | | Died | | | Discharged | | | Died | | |
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1936 |
| 6—10 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 11—15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 16—25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 26—40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 36 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 24 |
| 41—50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 26 | 20 | 38 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 35 | 41 | 37 | 42 | 75 | 44 | 73 | 59 | 56 | 61 |
| 51—60 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 48 | 36 | 28 | 48 | 33 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 52 | 59 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 107 | 102 | 114 | 121 |
| 61—70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | 39 | 39 | 55 | 60 | 82 | 68 | 56 | 52 | 51 | 78 | 88 | 85 | 95 | 91 | 106 | 138 | 170 | 153 |
| 71—80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 31 | 32 | 49 | 28 | 19 | 26 | 33 | 50 | 40 | 41 | 36 | 46 | 64 | 82 | 89 |
| 81+ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| Totals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 177 | 124 | 110 | 177 | 151 | 189 | 198 | 209 | 162 | 187 | 232 | 263 | 265 | 334 | 273 | 365 | 385 | 453 | 463 |

TABLE F.
ANALYSIS BY SEX.

| | BOOTH HALL | | | CRUMPSALL | | | WITHINGTON | | | TOTALS | | |
|---|------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| MALE | 2 | 1 | 1 | 170 | 174 | 203 | 191 | 213 | 207 | 363 | 388 | 411 |
| FEMALE | 1 | 1 | .. | 105 | 125 | 172 | 250 | 212 | 245 | 356 | 338 | 417 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 1 | 275 | 299 | 375 | 441 | 425 | 452 | 719 | 726 | 828 |
| Totals for 3 years—Males, 1,162. Female, 1,111. Total, 2,273. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE G.
ANALYSIS BY SOURCE OF ADMISSION.

| | BOOTH HALL | | | CRUMPSALL | | | WITHINGTON | | | TOTALS | | | Total for 3 years |
|-----------------------|------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------------------------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | |
| Accident Ward .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| M.O. | .. | .. | .. | 119 | 133 | 159 | 124 | 87 | 57 | 243 | 220 | 216 | 679 |
| General Practitioner | 2 | 2 | .. | 82 | 109 | 152 | 193 | 269 | 321 | 277 | 380 | 473 | 1130 |
| Emergency | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 38 | 14 | 20 | 72 |
| Pol. Hospital .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 38 | 29 | 26 | 37 | 48 | 47 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 227 |
| City Institutions.. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 41 | 30 | 28 | 99 |
| City Hospitals .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 15 |
| Birth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| L. & C. W. Dept. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Staff Case | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Whether or not stated | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 39 | .. | 4 | 39 | .. | 9 | 48 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 1 | 275 | 299 | 375 | 441 | 425 | 452 | 719 | 726 | 828 | 2273 |

TABLE H.
CASES SEEN BY RADIUM THERAPIST.

| | BOOTH HALL | CRUMPSALL | WITHINGTON | TOTALS |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1934 | — | 65 | 52 | 117 |
| 1935 | — | 63 | 56 | 119 |
| 1936 | — | 77 | 58 | 135 |
| Totals .. | — | 205 | 166 | 371 = 16·3 % of all cases. |

TABLE J.
ANALYSIS OF DISCHARGES.

| Discharged to | BOOTH HALL | | | CRUMPSALL | | | WITHINGTON | | | TOTALS | | | Tot fo 3 ye |
|---|------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------------------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1945 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | |
| Own Home | 1 | 1 | .. | 103 | 101 | 158 | 189 | 138 | 164 | 293 | 240 | 322 | 8 |
| City Institution .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 18 | 5 |
| City Hospital .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Voluntary Hospital | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Convalescent Home | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Staff ease—to duty | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Died | 2 | 1 | .. | 151 | 189 | 198 | 232 | 263 | 265 | 385 | 453 | 463 | 13 |
| Indiscipline | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Absconded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Hospital or Institution .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | .. | 10 | 7 | .. | 11 | 17 | .. |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 1 | 275 | 299 | 375 | 441 | 425 | 452 | 719 | 726 | 828 | 22 |
| Against advice .. (cases included in above table) | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 3 | 33 | 49 | 38 | 34 | 65 | 41 | 67 | 1 |

TABLE K.
ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS' CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

| CONDITION | BOOTH HALL | | | CRUMPSALL | | | WITHINGTON | | | TOTALS | | | Tot fo 3 ye |
|--------------|------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------------------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | |
| Improved* .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 60 | 41 | 79 | 151 | 95 | 105 | 212 | 137 | 184 | 53 |
| No change .. | .. | .. | 1 | 58 | 63 | 89 | 55 | 65 | 67 | 113 | 128 | 157 | 39 |
| Worse | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 41 |
| Totals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 124 | 110 | 177 | 209 | 162 | 187 | 334 | 273 | 365 | 97 |

* “Improved ” includes cases which are cured but which cannot be definitely classified as “cured ” in the absence of a follow-up system which would enable the classification to be confirmed.

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936,
By DR. J. E. GEDDES, Medical Superintendent.

The available beds are allocated according to the age of the patient and the type of disease, as follows :—

| Age | Type of Tubercle | Sex | Number of Beds |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1—4 | Bone and Joint Tuberculosis .. { | 10 boys 10 girls | } 20 |
| 4—15 | Ditto ditto .. { | 37 boys 37 girls | } 74 |
| 1—4 | Pulmonary tuberculosis, including tracheo-bronchial glands, peripheral glands, and abdominal tuberculosis { | 10 boys 10 girls | } 20 |
| 4—15 | Ditto ditto { | 37 boys 37 girls | } 74 |
| — | Admission Ward | — | 11 |
| | | | |
| Adults (Plas Uchaf) | Pulmonary Tuberculosis { | 42 males 10 females | } 52 |
| | | Total available beds | 251 |
| | Isolation Ward | — | 10 |

At the commencement of the year there were 244 patients in the sanatorium :—

48 in the adult section, and
196 in the children's section.

At the end of the year there were 241 patients in the sanatorium :—
49 in the adult section, and
192 in the children's section.

TABLE I.
GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF CASES TREATED IN 1936.

| Classification on Admission | In Residence on 1st Jan., 1936 | | Admitted | | Discharged | | Died | | In Residence on 1st Jan., 1937 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | Adults | Children | Adults | Children | Adults | Children | Adults | Children | Adults | Children |
| <i>Pulmonary Group—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| T.B. Minus | 15 | 56 | 16 | 31 | 15 | 31 | — | 1 | 16 | 55 |
| T.B. Plus Group 1 .. . | — | — | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 |
| T.B. Plus Group 2 .. . | 33 | 16 | 35 | 6 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 9 |
| T.B. Plus Group 3 .. . | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Observation | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Non-Pulmonary Group—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bones and Joints | — | 89 | — | 39 | — | 29 | — | 2 | — | 97 |
| Abdominal | — | 15 | — | 8 | — | 13 | — | 1 | — | 9 |
| Other Organs | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Peripheral Glands | — | 17 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 17 |
| Observation | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 48 | 196 | 59 | 107 | 54 | 102 | 4 | 9 | 49 | 192 |

TOTAL PATIENTS TREATED—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Adults' section of the sanatorium | 107 |
| Children's section of the sanatorium | 303 |

TABLE 2.

ANALYSIS OF ADMISSION OF CASES OF BONE AND JOINT TUBERCULOSIS.

| | Hip Joint | Knee Joint | Ankle Joint | Spine | Other Bones | Multiple Areas |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| Advanced | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Early | 4 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Totals | 13 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 |

This classification is based on the extent of bone destruction as shown by the initial radiological examination. It does not take into account the degree of activity of the disease.

RESULT OF TREATMENT IN DISCHARGED NON-PULMONARY CASES.

| Duration of Residence | | Under 3 months | | 3-6 months | | 6-12 months | | Over 12 months | | Totals | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Classification on Admission | Condition on Discharge | Children | | Children | | Children | | Children | | | |
| *Bones and Joints | Quiescent .. | M. .. | F. .. | M. .. | F. .. | M. 1 | F. 2 | M. 4 | F. 13 | M. 5 | F. 15 |
| | Improved .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| | Stationary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| | Worse .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Died .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Abdominal | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| | Improved .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Stationary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Worse .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Other Organs | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Improved .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Stationary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Worse .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peripheral Glands | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 | 1 |
| | Improved .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| | Stationary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Worse .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTALS | | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 21 | 31 | 25 |
| | | .. | | 2 | | 6 | | 48 | | 56 | |

* A complete analysis of 31 cases of bone and joint tuberculosis discharged during the year is shown in Table 11.

The result of treatment in these 163 discharged cases was as follows (the six observation cases are excluded from this table) :—

| | Total Cases Discharged | Quiescent | Improved | Stationary | Worse | Died |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Adults (pulmonary) | 58 | 9 (15.5%) | 36 (62.1%) | 8 (13.8%) | 1 (1.7%) | 4 (6.9%) |
| Children (pulmonary) | 49 | 26 (53.1%) | 14 (28.5%) | 2 (4.1%) | 1 (2.1%) | 6 (12.2%) |
| Children (non-pulmonary) | 56 | 40 (71.4%) | 7 (12.5%) | 5 (8.9%) | 1 (1.8%) | 3 (5.4%) |

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the total patients in each group discharged with their disease in the condition stated at the head of the column.

It is of interest to record that of the 49 children discharged in the pulmonary group 40, or 81.6 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge, and of the 56 children discharged in the non-pulmonary group 47, or 83.9 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge.

Of the 58 adult patients discharged 45, or 77.6 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge.

The children who died were in residence for 106 days, 166 days, 461 days, 461 days, 547 days, 1,040 days, 1,081 days, 124 days, 727 days, and 682 days respectively. The cause of death was :—

(1) Generalised miliary tuberculosis in a case of spinal tuberculosis.

(2) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

(4) Pulmonary tuberculosis and meningitis.

(5) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

(6) Pulmonary abscess and gangrene.

(7) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

(8) Spinal tuberculosis and meningitis.

(9) Abdominal tuberculosis with caecal fistula.

ADULT SECTION OF THE SANATORIUM.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| In residence on 1st January, 1936 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Admitted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 |
| Discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| Died | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| In residence on 1st January, 1937 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |

The more important aspects of general and special treatment have been reviewed in previous reports. No alteration of importance has been made during the present year. Special treatment adopted as an adjuvant to general treatment is summarised later in the report.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.

The following table shows the average duration of treatment from 1932 to 1936 :—

TABLE 5.

| Duration of Treatment | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | Under 3 months | 3—6 months | 6—12 months | Over 12 months | Total Discharges |
| 1932 | .. .. | 25 | 42 | 15 | 15 | 97 |
| 1933 | .. .. | 25 | 37 | 31 | 4 | 97 |
| 1934 | .. .. | 17 | 29 | 21 | 12 | 79 |
| 1935 | .. .. | 10 | 24 | 10 | 17 | 61 |
| 1936 | .. .. | 14 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 58 |

The average duration of treatment of patient discharged during 1936 was 229 days.

Handicraft Centre.

The construction and alteration of splints have given constant work throughout the year. A list of the more important splints made is appended :—

| | |
|---|----|
| Abergele frames for the treatment of hip joint tuberculosis | 11 |
| Supports for plaster shells | 7 |
| Spinal brace | 2 |
| Celluloid jackets | 5 |
| Pattens (special) | 3 |
| Liston splints | 5 |
| Plaster drying frames | 3 |

SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Gold Salts.

Crisalbine has been used alone or in conjunction with artificial pneumothorax in 10 cases.

X-RAY WORK.

The following table shows the number of radiograms taken during the year. Screen examinations made in connection with artificial pneumothorax treatment are not recorded in this table :—

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| Lungs (antero-posterior) | .. .. . | 88 |
| Bone and joint | .. .. . | 5 |
| Gastric (barium meal) | .. .. . | 1 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 94 |
| | | <hr/> |

A pulmonary radiogram is taken of each patient on admission and thereafter the patient is screened at intervals of six weeks.

LABORATORY WORK.

A list is appended of specimens examined and other work done in the laboratory during the year :—

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| Sputum—Ordinary examination (Ziehl-Neelsen) | .. .. | 427 |
| „ Concentration (Pottenger) | .. .. . | 152 |
| „ Inoculation (Lowenstein-Jensen medium) | .. | 80 |
| Urine—Ordinary | .. .. . | 12 |
| Pleural fluid examinations | .. .. . | 2 |
| Fæces (examination for Tubercle Bacilli) | .. .. . | 1 |
| Gastric analysis | .. .. . | 2 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 676 |
| | | <hr/> |

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Weight Records.

The following table shows the weight records of patients discharged during the year. The records show in a general way the response made by these patients to the regimen of treatment :—

TABLE 6.

| Total Discharges | Gain in Weight | | | | Stationary | Loss in Weight |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1—6 lbs. | 7—13lbs. | 14—19 lbs. | 20 lbs. & over | | 1—6 lbs. |
| 58 | 8 (13·9%) | 23 (39·6%) | 6 (10·3%) | 7 (12·1%) | 9 (15·5%) | 5 (8·6%) |

The table shows that of 58 patients discharged during the year 44, or 75·9 per cent., gained in weight, and 14, or 24·1 per cent., were either stationary or lost weight.

Patients Discharged as "Quiescent" or "Improved."

The duration of treatment depends on the response of the individual patient. On discharge it is desired that the general condition of the patient should be satisfactory, that the temperature and pulse records should be within normal limits, and that the clinical signs and the result of radiological and other ancillary examinations denote inactive disease. In the case of 45, or 78 per cent., of the patients discharged during the year these postulates have been attained.

GENERAL NOTES.

Library.

The library opened during 1935, has been a conspicuous success. During the year sixty volumes have been added. The library now consists of two hundred and seventy five volumes, and books are issued daily to bed patients, and twice a week to ambulant patients.

In pursuance of the scheme for the modernisation of the adult section of the sanatorium the following work was completed during the year :—

Kitchen equipment.

The coal range which had functioned very inadequately over a long period was dismantled and the following equipment installed :—

- (a) Electric cooker with double oven, hotplates, and one grill.
- (b) One steam jacketed boiling pan.
- (c) One two compartment steam oven.
- (d) One steam heated hot closet.
- (e) One steam heated water boiler.

New ward.

The old billard room was converted into a ward for three beds.

Additional bathroom.

A bathroom with two baths and dressing cubicles was provided by suitable alterations in a single bedded ward vacated by the transfer of the bed to the new ward.

Religious Services.

The Rev. H. R. Hughes, M.A., Rural Dean of Abergele, and ministers from the Nonconformist churches have held regular services throughout the year. These services have been greatly appreciated by the staff and patients. I desire to record our appreciation of this work.

CHILDREN'S SECTION OF THE SANATORIUM, 1931—1936

The children's section of the sanatorium was opened in June, 1931, and during the period of five and a half years 409 children have been discharged. The result of treatment in these children is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 7.

| | No. of Cases Discharged | Quiescent | Improved | Stationary | Worse | Died |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Pulmonary . | 188 | 113 (60·1%) | 57 (30·3%) | 5 (2·7%) | 1 (0·5%) | 12 (6·4%) |
| Non- pulmonary | 221 | 169 (76·4%) | 28 (12·7%) | 12 (5·5%) | 2 (0·9%) | 10 (4·5%) |
| Total | 409 | 282 (69·0%) | 85 (20·8%) | 17 (4·1%) | 3 (0·7%) | 22 (5·4%) |

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the total patients in each group discharged with their disease in the condition stated at the head of the column. Of 409 children discharged 367, or 89·8 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge.

In the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, of 221 children discharged, 197, or 89 per cent., were quiescent or improved on discharge.

The terms “quiescent” and “improved” are used because it is impracticable to adopt the classification “cured” but in each of these 367 children discharged as “quiescent” or “improved” there was an absence of all clinical signs of activity of the disease. The final verdict will only be passed after they have been under dispensary supervision for a requisite period.

CHILDREN'S SECTION, 1936.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| In residence on 1st January, 1936 .. | 196 |
| Admitted | 107 |
| Discharged | 102 |
| Died | 9 |
| In residence on 1st January, 1937 .. | 192 |

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Local treatment without concurrent general treatment is most likely to be productive of bad results. The use of sunshine as an integral feature of the general treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is fully employed. The indications for heliotherapy vary. The duration of exposure depends upon the age and physical condition of the patient, the activity of the tuberculous lesion and upon the sensitivity of the child to light.

The sunshine hours, the rainfall, and the temperature constitute the more important climatic features from the physiological aspect. The sunshine hours, rainfall, and temperature for 1936 for North Wales and Manchester are appended for comparison :—

| | Sunshine Hours | | Rainfall in Inches | | Mean Temperature | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | North Wales | Manchester | North Wales | Manchester | North Wales | Manchester |
| January | 43·6 | 7·7 | 3·83 | 3·55 | 39·6 | 39·6 |
| February | 75·0 | 36·8 | 1·84 | 1·93 | 38·6 | 38·7 |
| March | 52·3 | 26·5 | 2·24 | 1·57 | 45·1 | 45·0 |
| April | 177·1 | 137·8 | 1·04 | 0·93 | 44·1 | 44·3 |
| May | 197·2 | 150·6 | 2·40 | 0·54 | 52·1 | 53·8 |
| June | 172·6 | 127·4 | 3·58 | 3·10 | 58·1 | 59·3 |
| July | 132·6 | 89·4 | 3·31 | 4·55 | 59·3 | 61·3 |
| August | 177·7 | 125·5 | 0·85 | 2·49 | 60·7 | 62·1 |
| September | 94·6 | 78·5 | 4·11 | 4·34 | 57·9 | 60·7 |
| October | 97·8 | 66·8 | 1·22 | 3·37 | 51·1 | 50·5 |
| November | 56·1 | 14·9 | 2·56 | 4·51 | 44·3 | 42·9 |
| December | 50·9 | 13·6 | 3·44 | 3·20 | 44·3 | 43·0 |
| Totals | 1327·5 | 875·5 | 30·42 | 34·08 | 49·6 Average | 50·1 Average |

(We are indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, Rhyl, for the North Wales records.)

The summer of 1936 was a comparatively sunless one and there were 213 hours less sunshine than in 1935, and an increase of three inches in the total rainfall.

Heliotherapy was consequently used spasmodically and the maximum daily exposure of four hours was infrequently attained.

It is difficult to analyse the effect of these comparatively unfavourable climatic conditions on the health and progress of the children. It was apparent that the general vitality of the children was lowered and this was very probably partially reflected by the higher incidence of catarrhal infections which were in evidence during the autumn.

The following table shows the weight records of the children discharged during the year. These records show in a general way the response made by the children to the regimen of treatment :—

TABLE 8.

| Total Discharges | Gain in Weight | | | | Stationary | Loss in Weight | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 1—6 lbs. | 7—13lbs. | 14—19 lbs. | 20 lbs. & over | | 1—6 lbs. | 7—14lbs. |
| III | 9 (8·1%) | 22 (19·8%) | 33 (29·7%) | 33 (29·7%) | 12 (10·9%) | 1 (0·9%) | 1 (0·9%) |

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the total children discharged with a weight record as stated at the head of each column.

The table shows that of III children 97, or 87·4 per cent., gained in weight, and of this number 66, or 60 per cent., gained over 14 pounds ; 14, or 12·6 per cent., did not gain in weight.

LOCAL TREATMENT.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

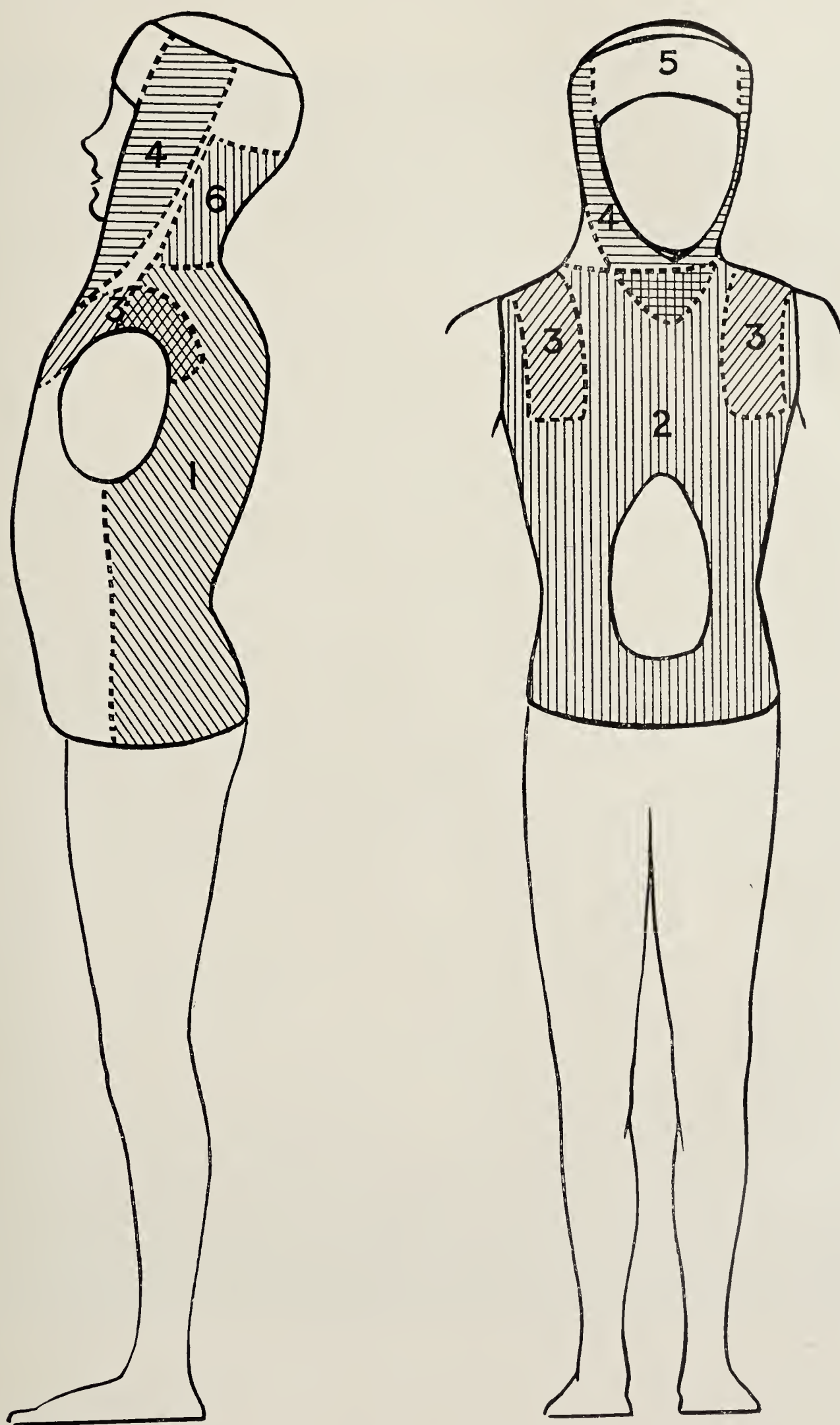
Technique of Application of Plaster of Paris splints.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the methods used in the treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis and splints devised for the treatment of disease of the hip joint and spinal column have been described.

During the year attention has been given to the technique of application of plaster jackets for the immobilisation of disease in the vertebral column. These jackets are usually applied with the child in the upright position and following a period of fixation in recumbency. Speed in the application of the jacket is of evident importance. The method of application by the use of plaster of paris bandages applied circularly has certain disadvantages. The rate of application is slow and it is difficult by this method to dispose pressure evenly over the whole surface of the trunk.

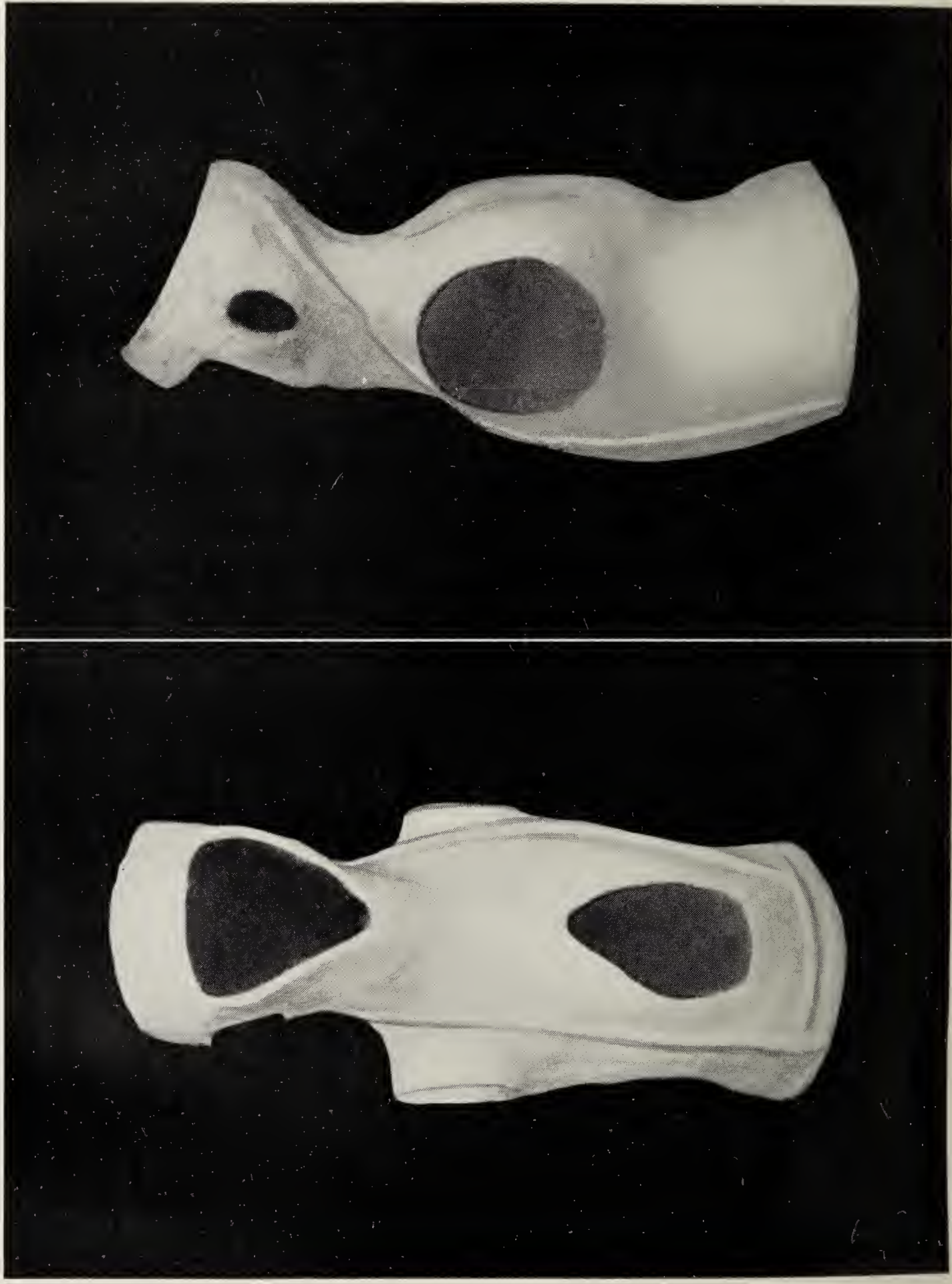
A method has been adopted which augments the rate of application and facilitates the even application of the jacket. This method consists in the replacement of bandages by slabs. These slabs are made from "plaster" muslin of suitable width prior to the fixation of the child in the suspension apparatus.

The shape of the slabs and the position in which applied are shown for a fillet plaster jacket (a plaster splint which includes the head and trunk) in the following diagram :—



The numbers indicate the order of application of the slabs.

The slabs are held in position by one bandage. A completed fillet plaster is shown in the following photograph :—



The number of operations performed during the year was as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Excision of knee joint | 6 |
| Excision glands of neck | 1 |
| Arthrodesis hip joint | 1 |
| Osteotomy | 1 |
| Sequestrectomy | 2 |
| Phrenic Evulsion | 3 |
| Laparotomy | 1 |
| Resection of rib | 1 |
| Appendicectomy | 1 |
| Minor operations | 4 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 21 |

I desire to record the very great advantage derived from the monthly visits of Mr. F. D. Telford, Consulting Surgeon to the Sanatorium.

MASSAGE DEPARTMENT.

Classes for general exercises are held daily and special remedial exercises for ambulant cases of bone disease are held twice weekly in the gymnasium. A system of remedial exercises, massage, and electro-medical treatment for all children confined to bed has been put into practice.

The end results in the treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis must be judged by the ability of the child to walk. The condition of the diseased joint is not the sole factor. The stability of healthy joints and tone of the general musculature, if good, are the ancillary factors which will furnish a satisfactory conclusion of treatment.

The results of treatment in respect of bone and joint cases discharged during the year are shown in Table II, in which particular reference is made to the ambulatory efficiency.

A summary of the work carried out in the department is shown below:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of ambulant children who attended classes for general exercises.. .. . | 35 |
| Number of bedfast children who received individual massage and exercises | 49 |
| Number of children who received electro-medical treatment | 19 |
| Number of children who underwent table exercises.. | 28 |

Table Exercises.—The exercises referred to as “table exercises” are devised particularly for pre-ambulant cases of spinal tuberculosis. The exercises are given on a special table and have as their objective the improvement of the muscles of the trunk. The developed muscular system provides the child with a solid muscular corset, which plays an important part in maintaining the correction obtained and reducing the tendency to secondary spinal deformities.

Photography.

Photographic records are now taken as a routine of all patients on admission and on discharge. This work is undertaken by the massage sister, and during the year 332 photographs were taken.

TABLE II.
ANALYSIS OF DISCHARGED CASES.

| LOCATION OF DISEASE | Number of discharges | Sound Ankylosis | Ankylosis not complete but good | Free mobility of joint | Small spinal Gibbosity with efficient compensatory spinal curves | Large Gibbosity with efficient compensatory spinal curves | Ambulation | | | REMARKS |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|------|------------|---|
| | | | | | | | Satisfactory | Poor | Not tested | |
| Hip joint... .. | 3 1 1 3 8 | + | — | — | — | — | + | — | — | 3 Quiescent |
| | | + | — | — | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Improved |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | + | — | 1 Quiescent |
| | | — | — | + | — | — | + | — | — | 3 Quiescent |
| Spine | 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 2 11 | — | — | — | + | — | + | — | — | 2 Quiescent |
| | | — | — | — | — | + | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| | | — | — | — | — | + | — | + | — | 3 Stationary—Ambulation in these three cases was poor because of the complication of an infantile paralysis in two cases, and a congenital spastic paralysis in the other |
| | | — | — | — | + | — | — | — | + | 1 Improved—Transferred to the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, on account of age |
| | | — | — | — | + | — | — | — | + | 1 Stationary—Complication advanced bilateral renal tuberculosis |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | + | 1 Stationary |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 Died |
| | | — | + | — | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| Knee joint | 1 3 4 | — | — | + | — | — | + | — | — | 3 Quiescent |
| | | — | — | + | — | — | + | — | — | 2 Quiescent |
| Ankle | 2 3 1 | + | — | — | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| | | — | — | + | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| Elbow | 1 | — | — | + | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| Pubis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| Shoulder | 1 | + | — | — | — | — | + | — | — | 1 Quiescent |
| Multiple areas .. | 1 1 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | + | 1 Worse |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | + | — | 1 Improved |

“ Satisfactory ” indicates that the ability to walk is such as to meet effectively all the ordinary requirements of daily life.

SPECIAL TREATMENT.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|
| Successful inductions | .. .. . | 4 |
| Unsuccessful inductions | .. .. . | 3 |
| Refills | .. .. . | 81 |
| Treatment by phrenic evulsion | .. .. . | — |

Gold Salt Therapy.

Crisalbine or myocrisin was administered in 12 cases.

The number of pulmonary radiograms taken during the year was 140 Pulmonary (antero-posterior and oblique).

The following table shows the radiological findings in 16 of the 31 T.B. minus children admitted during the year :—

TABLE 12.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Tracheo-bronchial glands | .. .. . | 5 |
| Primary pulmonary nodule | .. .. . | 1 |
| Infiltration of lung parenchyma | .. .. . | 6 |
| Epituberculosis | .. .. . | 2 |
| Pleurisy | .. .. . | 2 |
| Total | .. .. . | <u>16</u> |

Laboratory Work.

A list is appended of the specimens examined in the laboratory during the year :—

| | Children | Staff |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Sputum—Ordinary examination (Ziehl-Neelsen) | 211 | 5 |
| Sputum—Concentration (Pottenger) | 248 | — |
| Sputum—Inoculation (Lowenstein-Jensen medium) | 89 | — |
| Examination of gastric contents for tubercle bacilli | 34 | — |
| Urine—Ordinary | 139 | 76 |
| Blood counts | 9 | 1 |
| Fæces (analyses) | 2 | — |
| Throat swabs | 13 | — |
| Pus | 21 | — |
| Pathological fluid inoculations (Lowenstein-Jensen medium) | 26 | — |
| Gastric analysis | — | 1 |
| Totals | <u>792</u> | <u>83</u> |

Immunisation.

Children admitted during the year, with the exception of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, have been immunised against diphtheria. Toxoid-antitoxin floccules (T.A.F.) was used and the work has been completed with a complete freedom from any severe reaction. Children over ten are Schick tested before immunisation. The immunisation of children on admission has been adopted as a routine.

Dental Treatment.

The dental surgeon (Mr. A. Smith, L.D.S.) visits the sanatorium once a fortnight, and in addition to the work detailed below he instructs the children at regular intervals on the proper care of the teeth.

The following table shows the condition of the teeth of children admitted during the year.

| Age Group | All Teeth in Good Condition | One to Four Defective Teeth | Over Four Defective Teeth |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1—6 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| 7—15 | 19 | 47 | 5 |
| Totals | 33 | 53 | 7 |

Summary of dental work performed during the year :—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Visits | 40 |
| Extractions | 436 |
| Fillings | 168 |
| Scalings | 24 |

During the year arrangements were made for regular examination of and treatment for the adult patients.

NURSING STAFF.

Miss E. J. Knowles, Matron.

In common with many other hospitals difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of staff and probationer nurses. The shortage of staff has greatly increased the work and responsibility of the Matron (Miss E. J. Knowles). I desire to record the very able manner in which

over the year she has allocated the reduced staff to the various wards and departments and thereby ensured the maximum efficiency in circumstances of very considerable difficulty.

SCHOOL.

Miss M. C. T. Evans, Head Mistress.

The school staff consists of a head teacher and seven assistant teachers.

The school activities are grouped into five general grades which are arranged to reconcile the activities of school work with the physical capacity of each child.

The school is visited weekly by a member of the medical staff who determines to which grade each child should be allocated.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Lester Smith, Director of Education, and Mr. W. T. Stevenson, Chief Inspector of Schools, for quarterly visits of inspectors from Manchester.

General Statistics.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number on school register on 1st January, 1936 .. | 188 |
| Admissions to school during the year | 104 |
| Discharges from school during the year | 105 |
| Number on school register on 31st December, 1936 | 187 |

The school work is conducted in the wards for children confined to bed, and in the case of ambulant children classes are held in the school rooms. The average number of children who received instruction during the year was, in the former case 129, and in the latter case 57.

The school curriculum and the various tests of progress have been fully detailed in previous reports. No alteration has been made during the year.

Miss Atkinson, Miss Darby, and Miss Hey, Inspectors of the Manchester Education Committee visited the school during the year. Methods used in Primary, Junior, and Senior work were fully discussed and particular attention given to the problems peculiar to the work and development of a hospital school. These visits are of very great value and will be continued during 1937.

A May Day celebration was organised and a programme of songs and folk dances was appreciated by a large audience. The May Queen was crowned by Councillor Mrs. Gibbons.

Extraneous Activities.

The guide and scout companies have had a successful year and week-end camps have been held. The camp which is situated in close proximity to the farm has been improved by the addition of a coal fire range.

The guides entered for the competition organised for guide companies in the orthopaedic hospitals of England and Wales, and were placed first in the three sections of the competition. This is an unique result and demonstrates the keen interest taken in this work by Miss Evans and the other members of the school staff.

The scout troop is under the control of Dr. Murray, and the guide company under the control of Miss Evans. This work demands time and patience, and to record appreciation of the enthusiasm of the staff concerned is a pleasurable duty.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and forest work is controlled by Mr. W. Bell.

The farm estate consists of Pen-y-rallt, Ysgeirallt, and Gwreiddyn.

The farm has been visited and the dairy herd examined at intervals of a fortnight by the Veterinary Officer (Mr. R. C. Locke).

The work of the farm is concerned chiefly with the supply of milk and late potatoes for the sanatorium. Other crops produced on the farm are grown with the object of feeding the livestock maintained.

The number of cows in milk is maintained at 40, but with heifers, yearling animals, and calves the number of cattle averages 80.

The activities of the pig farm are ancillary to the main work of the farm, and are of importance as they afford an economical method for the disposal of hospital swill.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of milk samples taken during the year. The standard required under

the terms of the Milk (Special Designation) Order for 1923 for certified milk is also shown for the purpose of comparison :—

| Certified Milk | Maximum number of bacilli per cubic centimetre—30,000 | Coliform bacillus must be absent in 1/10 cubic centimetre | |
|-----------------|---|---|------------------|
| Abergele Milk | Bacilli per cubic centimetre | Coliform bacillus in 11/0 cubic centimetre | Tubercle Bacilli |
| Months | | | |
| January | 2,200 | Absent | January—Absent |
| February | 1,140 | „ | February „ |
| March | 1,400 | „ | March „ |
| April | 750 | „ | April „ |
| May | 610 | „ | May „ |
| June | 1,250 | „ | June „ |
| July | 3,300 | „ | July „ |
| August | 4,350 | „ | August „ |
| September | 6,900 | Present | September „ |
| October | 3,005 | Absent | October „ |
| November | 2,100 | „ | November „ |
| December | 1,290 | „ | December „ |

Ysgeirallt Pig Farm.

A new range of pig houses was erected during the year. This work represents half of the full scheme of reconstruction approved by the House Sub-Committee.

The quantity and approximate value of transfers from the farm during the year were as follows :—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Milk | 27,632 gallons |
| Potatoes | 20 tons |
| Mutton | 274 lbs. |
| Pork | 142 lbs. |
| Veal | 671 lbs. |
| Approximate value of transfers £2,378 8s.5d. | |

Afforestation.

In pursuance of the scheme for the further afforestation of the estate felling operations were completed in the Pen-y-Coed and Ysgeirallt plantations. These plantations have been cleared and the former replanted with hardwoods and the latter with conifers. At the end of the year three plantations of approximately six acres remained unplanted.

Kitchen Garden.

The work of the kitchen garden and of the grounds of the sanatorium is under the control of Mr. W. Rawson.

The value and amount of transfers from the garden is shown below. The value of transfers for 1935 was £617.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| Apples | .. .. | 6,185 lbs. | Herbs | .. .. | 1,226 bunches |
| Beetroot | .. .. | 894 lbs. | Onions | .. .. | 126 bunches |
| Beans—French | .. .. | 461 lbs. | Onions | .. .. | 1,174 lbs. |
| Beans—Broad | .. .. | 2,821 lbs. | Plums | .. .. | 127 lbs. |
| Blackcurrants | .. .. | 353 lbs. | Parsnips | .. .. | 1,313 lbs. |
| Broccoli and | | | Peas.. | .. .. | 1,866 lbs. |
| Cauliflowers | .. | 274 doz. | Pears | .. .. | 42 lbs. |
| Celery | .. .. | 133 doz. | Potatoes | .. | 19,712 lbs. |
| Cucumbers | .. .. | 147 doz. | Radishes | .. | 670 bunches |
| Cabbages (Savoys) | .. | 903 doz. | Raspberries | .. | 464 lbs. |
| Carrots | .. .. | 546 lbs. | Rhubarb | .. | 2,130 lbs. |
| Gooseberries | .. .. | 494 lbs. | Strawberries | .. | 35 lbs. |
| Kale (Greens) | .. .. | 1,312 lbs. | Sprouts | .. .. | 2,544 lbs. |
| Leeks | .. .. | 538 lbs. | Tomatoes | .. | 860 lbs. |
| Lettuce | .. .. | 327 doz | Turnips | .. .. | 139 lbs |
| Marrows | .. .. | 575 lbs | | | |

Approximate value of transfers .. £558

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

BY DR. H. G. TRAYER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of available beds was (average) 335.

The number of patients admitted was 511, the daily average number of beds occupied being 330·92.

The following table gives the number of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year 1936, compared with the previous four years :—

| | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of patients :— | | | | | |
| In hospital, 1st January | 309 | 311 | 307 | 330 | 320 |
| Admitted during the year | 532 | 549 | 641 | 583 | 511 |
| Discharged during the year | 362 | 429 | 470 | 477 | 404 |
| Died during the year | 168 | 124 | 148 | 116 | 109 |
| Total treated during the year .. | 841 | 860 | 948 | 913 | 831 |
| Remaining in hospital, 31st Dec. | 311 | 307 | 330 | 320 | 318 |
| Daily average number of beds occupied | 325·45 | 326·9 | 326·67 | 334·37 | 330·92 |
| Average length of stay of patients discharged :— | | | | | |
| Males (days) | 167·55 | 157·42 | 176·57 | 165·75 | 178·76 |
| Females „ | 252·74 | 216·95 | 248·2 | 184·36 | 219·4 |
| Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases :— | | | | | |
| Males (days) | 206·02 | 230·26 | 287·38 | 276·74 | 282·88 |
| Females „ | 165·1 | 194·13 | 235·75 | 322·39 | 374·19 |
| Case mortality | 19·97 | 14·41 | 15·61 | 12·71 | 13·12 |

Cases admitted from the districts of the Bucklow Joint Hospital Board are included in all totals given in this report. The details of such cases are :—

On January 1st, there were five patients in the Sanatorium ; four patients were admitted during the period, four patients were discharged, and three died ; two patients remained in the hospital on December 31st.

Pathological Laboratory Report :—

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-------|
| Number of specimens of sputum examined | .. | .. | 2,033 |
| Number of specimens found to be positive | .. | .. | 1,073 |
| Number of specimens found to be negative | .. | .. | 960 |

Other examinations :—

| | Number | Result | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Special examination of urine .. | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| Pleural effusion | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Pus | 6 | 3 | 3 |

During the year a large number of Wassermann reactions were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory.

Blood Sedimentations.

There is no doubt that this is a valuable test in estimating the progress of a patient and is extremely helpful in prognosis.

Even with the inadequate laboratory accommodation available here, some 798 tests were made during the year.

X-Ray Report.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Number of patients screened | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,513 |
| Number of skiagrams taken | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 828 |

Dental Report.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Patients seen | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 329 |
| Extractions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 378 |
| Fillings | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Scraping and cleaning | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dentures | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Repairs and adjustments to dentures | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

The dentist has also paid numerous visits to the wards for the purpose of examining the mouths of bed-patients.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

| Classification on Admission | Age at Discharge | Condition on Discharge | Duration of Stay | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|---------------------------|----|-------|
| | | | Under 3 months | | 3—6 months | | 6—12 months | | More than 12 months | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| CLASS T.B. MINUS | Ages 15—24 | Quiescent .. | I | I | I | .. | .. | I | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Improved .. | I | .. | I | I | .. | I | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Stationary .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | I |
| | | Worse | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| | | Died | I | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Ages 25—34 | Quiescent .. | I | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Improved .. | .. | I | 2 | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Stationary .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | 4 |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Died | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ages 35—44 | Quiescent .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| | | Improved .. | I | I | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Stationary .. | I | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Died | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ages 45—54 | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Improved .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | | Stationary .. | 4 | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | I | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | Died | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ages 55 and over | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Improved .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | Stationary .. | I | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Died | .. | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |

[illegible]

| Classification on Admission | Age at Discharge | Condition on Discharge | Duration of Stay | | | | | | | | Total | Posi Sputu Admis Negati Disch |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|---------------------------|----|-------|---|
| | | | Under 3 months | | 3—6 months | | 6—12 months | | More than 12 months | | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| CLASS T.B. PLUS. GROUP II. | Ages 15—24 | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| | | Improved .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 24 | |
| | | Stationary .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 26 | |
| | | Worse | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | |
| | | Died | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 12 | |
| | Ages 25—34 | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| | | Improved .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 18 | |
| | | Stationary .. | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 49 | |
| | | Worse | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | |
| | | Died | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | 15 | |
| | Ages 35—44 | Quiescent .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 |
| | | Improved .. | 15 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 26 | |
| | | Stationary .. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | .. | 2 | 2 | 28 | |
| | | Worse | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | |
| | | Died | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | |
| | Ages 45—54 | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 16 |
| | | Improved .. | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | |
| | | Stationary .. | 8 | 3 | 6 | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | 28 | |
| | | Worse | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | |
| | | Died | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | |
| | Ages 55 and over | Quiescent .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 |
| | | Improved .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | |
| | | Stationary .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 6 | |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | Died | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 | |

| Classification on Admission | Age at Discharge | Condition on Discharge | Duration of Stay | | | | | | | | Total | Positive Sputum on Admission— Negative on Discharge | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|---------------------------|----|-------|---|----|---|
| | | | Under 3 months | | 3—6 months | | 6—12 months | | More than 12 months | | | | | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | |
| Class T.B. Plus. Group III. | Ages 15—24 | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | |
| | | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | | | |
| | | Stationary | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | | | |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | | 1 | 6 |
| | | Died | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 20 | | | |
| | Ages 25—34 | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| | | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | Stationary | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 7 | | | |
| | | Worse | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | | | |
| | | Died | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 16 | | | |
| | Ages 35—44 | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | Stationary | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | | | |
| | | Worse | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | | | |
| | | Died | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | | | |
| | Ages 45—54 | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | Stationary | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | | | |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | Died | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | | | |
| | Ages 55 and over | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| | | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | Stationary | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | | | |
| | | Worse | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | | |
| | | Died | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | | | |

Summary of Tables.

| Classification | Condition on Discharge | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|-------|------|
| | Quiescent | Improved | Stationary | Worse | Died |
| Class T.B. Minus | 9 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| „ T.B. Plus, Group I. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| „ T.B. Plus, Group II. | 8 | 87 | 137 | 28 | 44 |
| „ T.B. Plus, Group III. | 1 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 62 |
| Totals | 19 | 111 | 175 | 49 | 109 |

Observation Cases.

| Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation | Stay under four weeks | | Stay over four weeks | | Totals | |
|---|-----------------------|----|----------------------|----|--------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Tuberculous | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Non-Tuberculous | 8 | 1 | 17 | 14 | 25 | 15 |
| Doubtful | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |

Three deaths (males) occurred among cases appearing under the classification T.B. Minus. The particulars in respect of these deaths are as follows :—

| Age | Remarks | |
|-----|---|--|
| 18 | Clinical findings. Radiological findings—miliary tuberculosis. Post mortem examination refused. | |
| 67 | Pulmonary tuberculosis Tuberculous pericarditis | } Confirmed by post-mortem examination. |
| 24 | Pulmonary tuberculosis General peritonitis Ulceration of ileum with perforation | |

Patients.

The usual lectures on elementary hygiene and preventive measures have been given to up-patients.

On account of the increased number of bed patients, a series of talks are now regularly broadcast, so that all patients can receive instruction and have explained to them the many important details of routine treatment.

There has been a definite decrease in the number of patients reaching the heavier and higher grades of graduated exercise. This, from an administrative point of view, means less assistance in the maintenance of cleanliness and tidiness, and if this condition of affairs persists, additional staff will be required to fill this ever widening gap.

Occupational Therapy.

Occupational Therapy still proves to be of the greatest value to all patients on six or more hours up.

The opportunities of being able to dispose of work done by ex-patients are few and far between. The reasons are, firstly, that the productions of the in-patients more than meets the demand and, secondly, that those crafts at which an appreciable number of patients reach a high degree of efficiency are the less readily saleable.

The present state of financial stringency necessitates postponing the consideration of any scheme for assisting ex-patients, such as the provision of a small factory.

The magazine "San Toy" still continues on its useful way, although the editorial staff sees many changes as time passes.

Treatment.

Congo Red has been used in the treatment of haemoptysis. It is early to form an opinion, but it seems to possess some value.

Recreation.

The opportunity is again taken of expressing sincere and grateful thanks to all those who have so willingly given their services in entertaining the patients. These entertainments have been very much appreciated.

Staff.

Six members of the Nursing Staff were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association.

Recruitment for the Nursing Staff becomes more difficult and the future does not seem much brighter.

It is quite certain that the forty-eight hour week, or even the forty-hour week, will not solve the problem of the present shortage, particularly for the special hospitals.

If a short week is introduced in the near future for the nursing staff, it is quite obvious that special provision should be made for the increased leisure that will occur.

It would not be any gain for large numbers of the staff to be at a loose end as it were for long periods. Some of this leisure would be absorbed by the individual in study and improvement of the mind. Organised recreation should be provided, such as physical culture, instruction in dress-making, shorthand and typewriting. The actual teaching of outdoor games should form part of such a scheme, and the provision of a swimming pool becomes almost a necessity.

Even a forty-eight hour week would require the adoption of some of these proposals.

The monumental work of The Lancet Commission does not receive the attention that it deserves. Its survey of the problem may be incomplete, yet most of its recommendations are worthy of adoption for the improvement of the Nursing Profession.

It is becoming so obvious that a special hospital such as this Sanatorium is more likely to become efficiently and satisfactorily staffed if it had a free hand, rather than being brought into line with general hospitals where the outlook is entirely different.

The difficulty of finding domestic help is ever increasing. In order to get the best results in domestic work some mental effort is required, and the worker has to learn the best methods in order to get the best results in the shortest time with the minimum of physical effort.

Many who take up this work have no experience at all ; their previous occupation being employment in a factory or workshop.

It appears that the time has arrived to consider alternative conditions of service, such as are briefly outlined herewith. Domestic workers to be placed in two groups—one group to consist of those employed in the kitchen and the other group employed in work covered by the general term “cleaning.” Advancement to be by merit, and remuneration through the various grades to carry increases, but when the highest attainable grade and salary is reached, increases should be given for length of service.

The lowest grade in the first group would be scullery maids, and they would be able to advance through the grades of 2nd and 1st kitchen maids, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st assistant cook.

The other group would commence as relief maids, pass through either the grades of ward maid; or 2nd house-maids to 1st house-maid. The highest grade of house-maid would probably be responsible for the work of other workers and her salary should therefore equal that of an assistant cook.

In concluding this report, I wish to express my personal appreciation of the loyal and willing service rendered by all members of the staff throughout the year.

BOOTH HALL HOSPITAL:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

BY DR. J. T. D'EWART, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The work of the hospital since appropriation is shown in the following table.

| Year | Number Treated | Number of Days' Maintenance | Duration of Stay (Days) | Number of Operations |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1930 | 5,036 | 196,548 | 39·0 | 1,394 |
| 1931 | 5,567 | 216,356 | 38·8 | 2,079 |
| 1932 | 5,991 | 218,412 | 36·4 | 2,251 |
| 1933 | 5,504 | 193,748 | 35·2 | 2,127 |
| 1934 | 5,387 | 184,131 | 34·2 | 2,073 |
| 1935 | 5,959 | 177,894 | 29·8 | 2,087 |
| 1936 | 6,130 | 175,710 | 28·6 | 2,198 |

It will be noted that 1936 again shows an increase in the number of patients treated and a further diminution in the number of days' residence, and in the duration of stay of each patient.

The continued increase in the number of patients treated is particularly interesting in view of the rapid fall in the child population of the City. The high birth-rate years immediately following the war are so far past that the children born in them are no longer eligible for admission to this hospital, consequently the reduction in the child population has been considerable and will increase. The increase in admissions is consequently really greater than is apparent.

As mentioned in previous reports the main cause of the reduction in the "duration of stay" is the changing type of hospital population. It is now infrequent for the number of long stay cases of tuberculosis to reach ten, as against what was considered a normal tubercular population of over fifty. Cases of ringworm, whose duration of stay used to average twelve months and who used to number not less than seventy, have been eliminated. The long stay cases are now osteomyelitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, and (in infants) deformities and nutritional diseases. Occasionally, cases of diabetes and malignant diseases stay with us for some months. Apart from these the turn-over is now considerable and it is not likely that the duration of stay can be much further reduced.

Oaklands.

The opening of "Oaklands" gave improved accommodation for the resident medical staff, and released several bedrooms in the administration block for use as accommodation for additional nursing staff. Both arrangements have been of value.

Visiting Staff.

Each year sees some development in either the work or the administration of the hospital.

The great change for which the year 1936 will be noteworthy is the development of the visiting staff which took place in August, and which was accomplished with absolute ease, the scheme working perfectly satisfactorily from its inception.

The modifications of routine necessitated by the new arrangements are progressing satisfactorily.

Medical Staff.

The strength of the medical staff has been very satisfactory during the year. No changes took place in the senior staff, but five resident assistant medical officers were appointed during the year. The R.M.O. and one of the Residents obtained the Diploma in Child Health, and the R.S.O. took the first part of the Diploma in Laryngology and Otology.

Nursing Staff.

No important change has taken place in the nursing staff. The usual good results of the State Examination were reported, 21 sitting for the preliminary examination and 18 passing, and 21 sitting for the final examination, all of whom were successful.

Sickness among the nursing staff during the year was not so high as last year. There were 133 *(146) separate illnesses with a total number of days off duty of 1,569 (1,673).

Six general trained staff nurses on completion of twelve months' training in sick children's nursing received the hospital certificate. One Sister took a house-keeping course and received a certificate of proficiency.

Co-ordination.

No developments have taken place in the recognised co-ordination with the Tuberculosis Department, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and the Voluntary Hospitals, but further assistance has been rendered to the Education Committee through the granting to their orthopaedic surgeon of permission to operate on his cases in this hospital. This facility is not required to any very great extent but is much appreciated. This hospital is now, therefore, responsible for the provision of accommodation for the Education Authority's scheme for tonsils and adenoids, and operative orthopaedic treatment.

The appointment of an aurist by the Education Committee has led to increase in the cases sent to this hospital, but they are admitted as ordinary cases. The investigation by the Education Committee of the results of operative treatment of empyema thoracis is progressing but naturally takes considerable time. Supervision of cases of bronchiectasis has also commenced, the results of which will be available in due course.

Epilepsy and Mental Deficiency.

The difficulties referred to in previous reports regarding the lack of accommodation for epileptics under the age of five, and ineducable epileptics between 5 and 16, still give rise to considerable inconvenience.

Little trouble has been experienced in dealing with the cases of mental deficiency and post encephalitis presented for admission.

Tuberculosis.

Mention has been made of the reduction of cases of tuberculosis in residence in hospital. Last year comment was made on the increased use made of the hospital by the Tuberculosis Department for observation and report on their cases. These cases are now supervised by the Department every week, a very satisfactory service, and, in spite of the fewness of cases resident in the hospital at any one time, considerably increased use has been made of the accommodation, as is shown by the number of admissions 92 (72), the number of cases transferred to Abergele being 34 (28). Thirty (39) cases died—the smallest number yet recorded—but it must be remembered that twenty-one of these were cases of tuberculous meningitis. These figures only indicate a portion of the work done, for many of the cases sent in by the Tuberculosis Department are not finally diagnosed as tubercular and consequently in the foregoing figures no mention of them is made.

Casualty Department.

Reference was made last year to the probability that the numbers treated in the Casualty Department would not materially increase. This has proved to be the case the figures for both years being as follows :—

| | 1936 | 1935 |
|--|------|------|
| (a) Patients treated | 241 | 212 |
| (b) Road accidents | 55 | 30 |
| (c) Cases admitted to the wards | 92 | 72 |
| (d) Cases transferred as in-patients to other hospitals | 18 | 15 |
| (e) Brought in dead | 3 | 4 |

Burns and Scalds.

Another successful year has to be recorded.

Numbers remain very constant 85 (93) cases of scalds being admitted and 25 (23) burns. Of the former, 6 died, and of the latter 1, giving a percentage of 6 per cent.—slightly higher than last year but still wonderfully good. One adult died. Of the 6 children who died the oldest was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, one was under 1 year, and three under 2 years. Three of the 7 died within 48 hours, one (aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years) dying immediately after admission whilst under an anæsthetic.

General Anæsthetics.

The number of general anæsthetics given — 2,198 (2087). Of these 1,136 (1,258) received Avertin, a slight reduction. Emergency operations rose considerably from 205 to 250. Unfortunately we have to record that one death took place during the administration of ethyl chloride and ether.

Ophthalmic Department.

The ophthalmic department has been slightly busier during the year, the weekly visit of the ophthalmologist proving very satisfactory.

Number of patients seen by the ophthalmologist—77

Number of patients' attendances—319.

Number of cases of :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | .. | .. | . | 2 |
| Conjunctivitis.. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Keratitis | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Blepharitis | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Other | .. | .. | .. | 24 |

Number of staff seen by ophthalmologist—17.

Number of staff attendances—57.

Dermatological Department.

This department was re-organised in August and has also now a weekly visit of the dermatologist.

Full figures for the whole of the year obviously are not available but 8 (12) cases of ringworm, 46 (34) scabies, and 241 (138) cases of impetigo were admitted.

It will be noted that the cases of impetigo admitted with that diagnosis are almost double those of the preceding year. As mentioned in previous reports, in almost every instance the condition is persistent, mainly on account of malnutrition.

Aural Department.

This work has been carried on very satisfactorily, the number of cases seen exceeding 40 per session.

During the year 1,240 patients had tonsils and adenoids removed—an increase of 116—of whom 785 were under the Education Committee's scheme—a reduction of 86.

As usual, many cases of chronic suppurative otitis media were admitted, and there was an increase number of acute mastoids. The number of operations for mastoiditis was 71 (57) of which 44 (36) were dealt with as emergencies. There were 13 (8) deaths.

Dental Department.

This department has again been very active, 175 sessions taking place.

The number of children treated and the number of special treatments have diminished. Of the treatments, 37 per cent. were given in special cases to facilitate their recovery from the illness for which they were admitted. There is a reduction of 13 per cent. in the number of children inspected and receiving treatment.

The number of teeth extracted is still far too high, 40 per cent. of the children treated having 1,063 teeth extracted, 94 per cent. of these having some form of anæsthetic and 106—24 per cent.—requiring a general anæsthetic.

The number of children inspected per session averaged 45, the number of children treated at an ordinary session being 12·5 and at conservative sessions 7. Altogether there were 450 actual fillings. Members of the staff were treated on 24 occasions.

Radiological Department.

As suggested last year, the X-Ray apparatus has been used much more freely, 2,234 (1,951) patients being X-Rayed and 3,210 (2,522) films exposed.

In addition 32 patients have been screened, some on many occasions, for foreign bodies and for bronchiectasis.

General anæsthetics were necessary in 9 cases.

Physio-Therapeutic Department.

There has been a considerable reduction in the activity of this department. The number of cases treated by massage has diminished from 816 to 687, and the number of treatments from 14,132 to 12,958. Electrical treatments have fallen from 1,833 to 1,389 and the number of patients treated from 139 to 107. But the greatest reduction has been in the use of artificial sunlight. The number of cases treated has fallen from 2,485 to 1,585 and the number of treatments from 20,471 to 14,856.

Occupational Therapy.

No increase in this staff has taken place, but the work done has been very satisfactory. Particular stress has been laid during the year on Folk Dancing. Rhythmic exercises in the form of "Folk Dancing" prove an extremely suitable form of exercise for children, the girls loving it and the boys tolerating it at the beginning but becoming enthusiastic later. In order that the work should be of a high standard the patients have been prepared for examination either by the Scouts or by the Folk Dancing Society. Very great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of examiners just as required. When patients reach a standard of excellence warranting examination their further stay in hospital is likely to be very short. Fortunately, we are now in a position to obtain an examiner at very short notice, and next year we should be able to record many successes. It is very interesting to see children with fractures improving rapidly as they become less self-conscious of their defect during the dance, and, in injuries to limbs, the speed of recovery has been materially expedited.

The Scouts have had a very successful year, and the number of badges obtained constitutes a record. In no preceding year have we ever approached six first-class scouts in one year.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| First Class | 6 |
| Second Class | 9 |
| Leatherworker | 18 |
| Basketry | 6 |
| Bookbinder | 11 |
| Ambulance | 4 |
| Missionary | 2 |
| Naturalist | 1 |
| Pioneer | 1 |
| Signaller | 1 |
| Collector (Cubs) | 1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 60 |

The provision of a "den" is of course still an ideal. Its realization would intensify the zeal for scouting, and would greatly facilitate the efforts of the Rovers who so kindly give so much of their spare time to the movement in this hospital.

* The figures in brackets relate to last year's figures, *i.e.*, 1935.

CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936,
BY DR. W. A. RAMSAY, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

During the course of the year 12,551 patients were admitted to hospital—an increase of 880 as compared with the previous year. For prolonged periods during the winter months the accommodation was very seriously embarrassed and great difficulty was experienced in dealing with the large number of admissions. The hospital does not possess a waiting list and all patients are admitted to the wards provided admission is recommended by their own doctor.

On August 1st a new scheme of Consultant Service came into operation. In medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, the number of consultants has been increased and, in other departments, there has been an increase in the number of visits paid by the consultants. The scheme is now working quite smoothly. It ensures that practically every patient is seen by a consultant physician or surgeon within a reasonable time of his admission to hospital.

The resident medical staff has been increased by the appointment of a medical officer in charge of the mental wards of Crumpsall Institution.

Many alterations and additions to the buildings have been carried out during the year. Three wards have been entirely reconstructed, each being provided with two single-bed wards which are so necessary

for the isolation of infectious cases and also for patients who are seriously ill. An interesting experiment has been carried out in the private maternity ward, where the beds have been divided by partially-glazed screens. The beds are placed parallel with the side walls, the result being additional privacy for the patients who are also spared the necessity of facing the windows of the wards.

The former massage department has been incorporated in the X-ray department, certain apparatus having been transferred to it and dressing cubicles provided for out-patients. Considerable improvements have been carried out in the equipment of the staff-kitchen and further work will be done during the present year.

Many other alterations and improvements have been undertaken during the year, but considerable difficulty is often experienced in adapting an old building to modern needs.

The number of in-patients treated at the physio-therapy department during the year totalled 580 the number of attendances being 8,488, comprised as follows :—

| | Treatments |
|--------------------|------------|
| Massage | 5,995 |
| Radiant heat .. | 2,516 |
| Electro-therapy .. | 1,765 |
| Exercises | 4,991 |
| Sunlight | 1,590 |

The number of out-patients treated was 261 and the number of attendances 4,420, comprised as follows :—

| | Treatments |
|--------------------|------------|
| Massage | 2,648 |
| Radiant heat .. | 1,182 |
| Electro-therapy .. | 1,953 |
| Exercises | 3,213 |
| Sunlight | 405 |

This department in its new premises has been of very much greater service to the hospital and the working conditions have been much more pleasant for the staff.

The X-ray department, as already mentioned, has increased in size and there has also been an increase in the scope of work. The statistics for the year as compared with 1935 are as follows :—

| | 1936 | 1935 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of examinations | 4,038 | 3,329 |
| Number of films used | 6,577 | 5,360 |
| Number of treatments.. .. . | 154 | 234 |

During the year 92 of the cases of malignant disease were referred to the Holt Radium Institute for consultation. Of this number 53 cases received altogether 457 treatments at the Institute. The number of cases dealt with in the operating theatre at this hospital by members of the Institute staff was 28. In the last annual report it was mentioned that this arrangement, whereby patients are transferred daily for deep X-ray therapy, is not an ideal one.

The out-patient attendances are as follows :—

| | Patients | Attendances |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| X-ray | 310 | 373 |
| Wards | 533 | 586 |
| Ear, nose, and throat | 79 | 364 |
| Diabetic clinic | 80 | 828 |
| Mothers' clinic | 86 | 152 |
| Dental department.. .. . | 898 | 976 |
| Eye department | 194 | 210 |
| Ante-natal clinic | 2,139 | 12,689 |
| Post-natal clinic | 533 | 586 |
| Total | 4,852 | 16,764 |

The number of operations performed was 2,108, an increase of 427 as compared with the previous year. The anæsthetics administered comprise :—

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Local | 271 |
| General | 1,460 |
| Spinal | 377 |

The number of post-mortem examinations carried out was 176, an increase of 24 over the figure for 1935.

During the year 60 blood transfusions were performed. The blood transfusion service has now become an integral part of the hospital work. In urgent cases, donors are brought to the hospital by ambulance and there has seldom been delay in obtaining a suitable donor. Few donors feel any ill effects after giving blood for a transfusion but, if necessary, a donor is transported home by ambulance.

877 casualty cases were dealt with in the receiving ward. Of these, 647 were admitted to the wards, the remainder being sent home to the care of their own doctor. 158 casualty cases were sent from voluntary hospitals during the year.

As will be observed from the figures given above there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients attending the ante-natal clinic this year. The post-natal clinic was attended by approximately one quarter of those who were confined in hospital. Every maternity patient on discharge is given a date to attend the post-natal clinic, so that any condition resulting from her confinement may be attended to.

The health of the resident nursing and domestic staffs has been reasonably good. There were 70 cases of sickness, the average period of disability being 18 days. In the non-resident staff (nursing) there were 40 cases of sickness averaging 28 days per person.

The examination results for the year are as follows :—

| | Entered | Successful |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Hospital Final Examination | 29 | 27 |
| State Final Examination | 29 | 25 |
| State Preliminary Examination.. .. | 39 | 31 |
| C.M.B. Examination | 35 | 31 |

Six people took their housekeeping course and gained a certificate of proficiency. This course comprises a six-months' training in the supervision of nurses homes, hospital kitchen, service of food, care and issue of linen, and hospital book-keeping.

In general it may be said that the work of the hospital shows increased growth both in numbers of patients dealt with and also in the variety of cases treated. An increasing number of cases are being transferred from the voluntary hospitals, while others have been on the waiting list of voluntary hospitals for some considerable time. The ancient prejudice against the Local Authority Hospital is fast disappearing as patients find that the nursing and medical services of the hospital are of a high standard.

REPORT OF THE MATERNITY DEPARTMENT OF CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL FOR THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936.

YEAR, 1935.

During the year 1,872 women were treated in the maternity department. Of these, 1,713 were booked cases (*i.e.*, had attended the ante-natal clinic at the hospital) and 159 were emergency cases.

The booked cases comprised the following :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Patients delivered at or near term | 1,692 |
| *Patients who were delivered before the 28th week | 10 |
| Patients admitted after delivery | 9 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,711 |
| | <hr/> |

The emergency cases comprised the following :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Patients delivered at or near term | 136 |
| *Patients who were delivered before the 28th week | 14 |
| Patients admitted after delivery | 11 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 161 |
| | <hr/> |

Of the booked cases :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Number of primipara | 815 = 47.6% |
| Number of multiparæ | 896 = 52.4% |

Of the emergency cases :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Number of primiparæ | 58 = 36.03% |
| Number of multiparæ | 103 = 63.97% |

* The majority of the abortions are treated in the Gynæcological Wards, not in the Maternity Department.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 14 deaths in the Maternity Department. Also one patient was transferred to Monsall Hospital on account of puerperal sepsis and died there ; therefore, the total number of deaths was 15.

Of these 8 were booked cases and 7 were emergency cases. The causes of death are given below :—

Booked Cases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained placenta and puerperal sepsis | 1 |
| Retained placenta—no abnormal hæmorrhage | 1 |
| Post-partum hæmorrhage | 2 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 1 |
| Puerperal sepsis (died at Monsall Hospital) .. | 1 |
| *Peritonitis following Cæsarean Section (1934 delivery) | 1 |

Emergency Cases.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Broncho-pneumonia | 1 |
| Cardiac disease | 2 |
| Pyelo-nephritis | 1 |
| Placenta prævia | 1 |
| Toxæmia of pregnancy | 1 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 1 |

These cases may be classified as in the Ministry of Health Report into :—

(1) Deaths directly due to child-bearing.

(2) Deaths due to an independent disease, concurrent with pregnancy or childbirth, in which child bearing contributed to or accelerated death, or was merely present as an incident.

There were 1,828 deliveries during the year. There were 14 deaths in 1,828 deliveries.

(The case marked * is excluded as this was a 1934 delivery.)

Of these 7 were in Class (1) and 7 were in Class (2).

This gives a Maternal Mortality of 3·83 per thousand deliveries in each class.

The combined Maternal Mortality = 7·7 per thousand deliveries.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

Morbidity has been estimated by the Ministry of Health Standard.

By this standard there were 42 morbid cases in 1,828 deliveries. Morbidity rate = 22·9 per thousand.

The following table gives the causes of the morbidity.

(The 12 cases where death was due to causes other than sepsis are excluded.)

| Cause | Booked | Emergency |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Sepsis | 12 | 3 |
| Urinary infection | 4 | 0 |
| Acute mastitis.. .. . | 4 | 0 |
| Bronchitis.. .. . | 2 | 1 |
| Lobar pneumonia | 1 | 0 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 0 | 1 |
| Pleural effusion | 0 | 1 |
| Inflamed throat | 1 | 0 |
| | 24 | 6 |

ABNORMALITIES IN CONFINEMENTS.

TABLE I.

| Nature of Abnormality | Total No. | Result to Mother | | Result to Child | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| | | Living | Died | Living | Still-birth | Died |
| Persistent occipito-posterior | 51 | 51 | — | 42 | 7 | 2 |
| Breech presentation .. | 88 | 88 | — | 58 | 22 | 8 |
| Face presentation | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Transverse presentation | 4 | 4 | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| Prolapse of Cord | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Twin pregnancy | 26 | 26 | — | 42 | 8 | 2 |
| Ante-partum hæmorrhage | 49 | 46 | 3 | 22 | 26 | 3 |
| Post-partum hæmorrhage | 14 | 12 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Eclampsia | 6 | 6 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Heart disease | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Contracted pelvis | | * See following paragraph. | | | | |

* CONTRACTED PELVIS.

Under this heading are included all cases in which the diagonal conjugate measured $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches or less.

The total of such cases was 207 and the deliveries were as follows :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Spontaneous delivery | 150 |
| Spontaneous delivery preceded by induction .. | 28 |
| Forceps delivery | 5 |
| Forceps delivery preceded by induction | 1 |
| Cæsarean Section | 19 |
| Cæsarean Section preceded by induction | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 206 |
| | <hr/> |

Maternal mortality in the above cases was 3 in 206 = 1.45 per cent.

The cause of death in the three cases was respectively :—

- (1) Retained placenta (adherent to old Cæsarean Section scar).
- (2) Placenta prævia and post-partum hæmorrhage.
- (3) Placenta prævia, uterine inertia, and sepsis.

Fœtal mortality was as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Still-births | 13 = 6.31% |
| Neo-natal deaths | 8 = 3.88% |

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

TABLE II.

| Nature of Operation | Total No. | Result to Mother | | Result to Child | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| | | Living | Died | Living | Still-birth | Died |
| Forceps | 79 | 78 | 1 | 61 | 13 | 5 |
| Induction of labour .. | 142 | 141 | 1 | 119 | 20 | 5 |
| Cæsarean Section | 35 | 35 | — | 33 | 1 | 1 |

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.

During the year 120 women received in-patient treatment in the ante-natal ward for various reasons. The conditions for which the treatment was given are indicated in the following table :—

| Type of case | Number of cases |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Toxic Albuminuria | 45 |
| Pyelitis | 8 |
| Bronchitis | 8 |
| General debility | 15 |
| Anæmia | 5 |
| Hyperemesis gravidarum | 5 |
| Heart disease | 4 |
| Late vomiting of pregnancy | 4 |
| Mental instability | 2 |
| Vaginal discharge | 2 |
| Influenza | 3 |
| Fibrositis | 3 |
| Asthma | 1 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 1 |
| Pleurisy | 1 |
| Fainting attacks | 1 |
| Chronic nephritis | 1 |
| Injury to back | 1 |
| Varicose ulcer | 2 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 1 |
| Dental abscess | 1 |
| Constipation.. .. . | 1 |
| Mastitis | 1 |
| Hyperpiesis | 4 |
| | 120 |

STILL-BIRTHS.

TABLE III.

| | Booked | Emergency |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| Full term | 54 | 15 |
| Premature | 24 | 14 |

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

TABLE IV.

| | Booked | Emergency |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Full term and premature | 35 | 15 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of women delivered | 1,828 |
| Number of twin pregnancies | 26 |
| Therefore, number of infants born | 1,854 |
| Number of still-births | 107 |
| Therefore, still-birth rate | 5 8% |
| Number of infants dying after delivery | 50 |
| Therefore, neo-natal death rate | 2.7% |

YEAR, 1936.

During the year 2,084 women were treated in the Maternity Department. Of these, 1,897 were booked cases (*i.e.*, had attended the ante-natal clinic at the hospital) and 187 were emergency cases.

The booked cases comprised the following :—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Patients delivered at or near term (<i>i.e.</i> , after the 28th week of pregnancy) | 1,868 |
| *Patients who were delivered before the 28th week of pregnancy | 10 |
| Patients admitted after delivery | 19 |
| Total | 1,897 |

The emergency cases comprised the following :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Patients delivered at or near term (<i>i.e.</i> , after the 28th week of pregnancy) | 162 |
| *Patients who were delivered before the 28th week of pregnancy | 11 |
| Patients admitted after delivery | 14 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 184 |

Of the booked cases delivered at or near term :—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Number of primiparæ | 899 = 48·1% |
| Number of multiparæ | 969 = 51·9% |

Of the emergency cases delivered at or near term :—

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Number of primiparæ | 67 = 41·4% |
| Number of multiparæ | 95 = 58·6% |

* The majority of the abortions are treated in the Gynæcological Department, where 280 such cases were admitted during 1936.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 12 deaths in the Maternity Department. Of these, 4 were booked cases and 8 were emergency cases. The causes of death are given below :—

Booked Cases.

| | |
|--|---|
| Retained placenta | 1 |
| Concealed accidental hæmorrhage | 1 |
| Obstetric shock and nephritis | 1 |
| Pulmonary embolism | 1 |

Emergency Cases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Concealed accidental hæmorrhage | 2 |
| Cardiac disease and placenta prævia | 1 |
| Lobar pneumonia | 2 |
| Infective endocarditis | 1 |
| Mitral stenosis | 1 |
| Sepsis and chronic nephritis | 1 |

There were 2,030 deliveries during the year. There were 12 deaths in 2,030 deliveries. Therefore, the Maternal Mortality rate is 5·9 per thousand deliveries.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.

Morbidity has been estimated by the Ministry of Health standard.

By this standard there were 27 morbid cases in 2,030 deliveries. Therefore, the morbidity rate is 13·3 per thousand deliveries.

The following table gives the causes of the morbidity :—

(The 8 cases where death was due to causes other than those notified as sepsis or puerperal pyrexia are not included in this list.)

| Cause | Booked | Emergency |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Sepsis | 4 | 1 |
| Urinary Infection | 3 | 1 |
| Mastitis | 3 | 0 |
| Lobar Pneumonia | 2 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 1 | 0 |
| Typhoid | 1 | 0 |
| Nil found | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 16 | 3 |

ABNORMALITIES IN CONFINEMENTS.

TABLE I.

| Nature of Abnormality | Total No. | Result to Mother | | Result to Child | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| | | Living | Died | Living | Still-birth | Died |
| Persistent occipito-posterior | 65 | 63 | 2 | 53 | 9 | 3 |
| Breech presentation .. | 87 | 85 | 2 | 48 | 33 | 6 |
| Face presentation | 5 | 5 | — | 4 | 1 | — |
| Transverse presentation | 6 | 6 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Prolapse of cord | 6 | 6 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Twin pregnancy | 30 | 30 | — | 43 | 6 | 11 |
| Ante-partum hæmorrhage | 64 | 60 | 4 | 22 | 36 | 4 |
| Post-partum hæmorrhage | 20 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Eclampsia | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Heart disease | 39 | 36 | 3 | 34 | 1 | 4 |
| Contracted pelvis | | * See following paragraph | | | | |

* CONTRACTED PELVIS.

Under this heading are included all cases in which the diagonal conjugate measured $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches or less.

The total of such cases was 144 and the deliveries were as follows :—

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| Spontaneous delivery | .. .. . | 118 |
| Spontaneous delivery preceded by induction | .. | 10 |
| Forceps delivery | .. .. . | 8 |
| Cæsarean Section (including one Cæsarean hysterectomy) | .. .. . | 8 |
| Total | .. .. . | <u>144</u> |

Maternal mortality in the above cases was nil.

Fœtal mortality was as follows :—

| | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Still-births | .. .. . | 5 = 3·5% |
| Neo-natal deaths | .. .. . | 1 = ·69% |

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

TABLE II.

| Nature of Operation | Total No. | Result to Mother | | Result to Child | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| | | Living | Died | Living | Still-birth | Died |
| Forceps | 92 | 92 | — | 77 | 11 | 4 |
| Induction of labour .. | 54 | 54 | — | 34 | 15 | 5 |
| Cæsarean section | 12 | 12 | — | 12 | — | — |
| Cæsarean Hysterectomy | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT.

During the year 151 women received in-patient treatment in the ante-natal ward for varying periods, the maximum stay in hospital being 94 days. The conditions for which the treatment was given are indicated in the following table :—

| Type of case | Number of cases |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Albuminuria.. .. . | 36 |
| Cardiac disease | 25 |
| Pyelitis | 14 |
| Hyperemesis | 3 |
| Hyperpiesis | 13 |
| Debility | 10 |
| Investigation | 9 |
| Bronchitis | 7 |
| Vaginal discharge | 6 |
| Ante-partum hæmorrhage.. .. . | 5 |
| Œdema | 5 |
| Hydramnios | 4 |
| Chronic Nephritis | 3 |
| Tonsillitis | 3 |
| Varicose Veins | 3 |
| Lobar pneumonia | 2 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | 2 |
| Dental sepsis | 2 |
| Anæmia | 2 |
| Jaundice | 1 |
| Phlebitis | 1 |
| Hæmorrhoids | 1 |
| Chorea | 1 |
| Pleurisy | 1 |
| Constipation.. .. . | 1 |
| Triplet pregnancy | 1 |
| | 151 |

STILL-BIRTHS.

TABLE III.

| | Booked | Emergency |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| Full term | 39 | 18 |
| Premature | 23 | 19 |

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

TABLE IV.

| | Booked | Emergency |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Full term and premature | 36 | 21 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of women delivered | 2,030 |
| Number of twin pregnancies | 30 |
| 1 triplet pregnancy | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Therefore, number of infants born | 2,062 |
| | <hr/> |
| Number of still-births | 99 |
| Therefore, still-birth rate | 4.8% |
| Number of infants dying after delivery | 57 |
| Therefore, neo-natal death rate | 2.76% |

LANGHO COLONY.
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.
BY DR. JAMES SHEARER, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

On the 31st December, 1936 there were maintained in the Colony 295 male and 341 female colonists, of whom 353 were chargeable to the Manchester Corporation and 283 to other authorities as under :—

| <i>County Boroughs.</i> | | | | | <i>County Councils.</i> | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Blackburn | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Cheshire | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Burnley | .. | .. | .. | 9 | East Sussex | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bolton | .. | .. | .. | 10 | Glamorgan | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Bootle | .. | .. | .. | 5 | Lancashire | .. | .. | .. | 116 |
| Blackpool | .. | .. | .. | 4 | Middlesex | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Bradford | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Monmouthshire | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | .. | .. | .. | 1 | North Riding | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Croydon | .. | .. | .. | 3 | Surrey | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Dewsbury | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Salop | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ipswich | .. | .. | .. | 5 | West Riding | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Liverpool | .. | .. | .. | 38 | | | | | — |
| Oldham | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | | | | 161 |
| Preston | .. | .. | .. | 3 | | | | | — |
| Salford | .. | .. | .. | 22 | | | | | |
| Warrington | .. | .. | .. | 6 | | | | | |
| Wigan | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | | | | |
| Wallasey | .. | .. | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| 122 | | | | | Total 283 | | | | |

The total number of seizures during the year was :—

| | Severe | Slight | Total | Average | Total Number Maintained |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------|
| Males | 12,213 | 5,339 | 17,552 | 52·8 | 332 |
| Females | 11,570 | 12,142 | 23,712 | 65·0 | 365 |
| Total ~ | 23,783 | 17,481 | 41,264 | 59·3 | 697 |

Out of the total of 41,264 seizures, 58 colonists accounted for 13,147, which brings the average of the remaining 639 to 44.

A severe seizure is one in which the colonist has a typical epileptic fit, with twitching and loss of consciousness ; a slight seizure being one in which the colonist may only have a sensation accompanied by momentary loss of consciousness without twitching.

The following classification of the incidence of seizures is of interest :—

| | Males | Females |
|--|-------|---------|
| Decreased incidence | 62 | 92 |
| Increased incidence | 40 | 18 |
| No change | 149 | 150 |
| No seizures during the year | 45 | 25 |
| Unclassified (including recent admissions) | 31 | 80 |
| | 327 | 355 |

Fifteen colonists died during the year. Five colonists were transferred to the Crumpsall Hospital for treatment and 3 were transferred to the Crumpsall Institution for mental observation.

There were three fractures during the year.

The general health and physical condition of the colonists during the year was very good.

The employment of colonists on the 31st December was as follows :—

| | Male | Female |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Domestics—The Homes | 111 | 174 |
| „ Administration block | 11 | 30 |
| Laundry | — | 30 |
| General kitchen | — | 31 |
| Sewing room | — | 38 |
| Engineering | 5 | — |
| Carpentry and masonry, etc. | 8 | — |
| Shoemaking | 5 | — |
| Tailoring | 2 | — |
| Barbering | 1 | — |
| Office and stores | 6 | — |
| Farm | 24 | — |
| Kitchen garden | 9 | — |
| Sick and Unemployed | 38 | 38 |
| Total | 220 | 341 |

Details of work done in some of the Departments :—

| | New Work | Repairs and Alterations |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| SEWING ROOM— | | |
| Clothing—Outer | 1,088 | 724 |
| „ Under | 1,163 | 4,021 |
| „ Socks, etc. | — | 7,899 |
| Uniform | 554 | — |
| Farm, overalls, etc. | — | 33 |
| Bedding and linen | 626 | 2,199 |
| Rugs, carpets, etc. | — | 31 |
| Curtains | 38 | 25 |
| Tea cloths, towels, etc... .. . | 1,534 | 774 |
| | 5,003 | 15,706 |
| TAILOR'S SHOP— | | |
| Uniform clothing | 152 | 9 |
| Colonists' clothing | — | 1,155 |
| Sundries | 30 | — |
| | 182 | 1,164 |
| SHOEMAKER'S SHOP— | | |
| Boots, clogs, and slippers | 231 | 2,613 |
| Sundries | 84 | 18 |
| | 315 | 2,631 |

At the farming year end, 31st March, 1936, the live stock on the farm comprised :—

7 horses.

101 cows and bulls.

225 pigs

2,003 poultry

The total acreage farmed is $296\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 169 acres is pasturage, $99\frac{1}{2}$ acres is meadowland, and 28 acres is arable land.

During the year ended 31st March the farm transferred or sold :—

51,225 gallons of Grade "A" milk.

118,926 hen eggs.

4,484 lbs. poultry (1,482 head).

12,496 lbs. beef (16 head).

2,688 lbs. pork (13 pigs).

293 live pigs.

71 live cattle (including calves).

496 cwts. potatoes.

145 cwts. cabbage and sprouts.

70 cwts. turnips, etc.

In addition the farm produced for consumption by live stock :—

2,000 cwts. of hay.

1,500 cwts. of ensilage.

300 cwts. potatoes.

The nett profit for the year was £438 6s. 1d.

Recreation.

As pointed out in our last report the male colonists would benefit by the provision of a separate recreation room, for billiards, cards, etc. The day rooms are very much overcrowded in the evenings, and if the numbers were lessened by the provision of recreational facilities elsewhere, the general comfort would be increased and the number of disputes decreased.

Scouts and Guides.

The formation of a Crew of Rover Scouts and a Company of Girl Guides, approved by the Committee at the beginning of the year, has proved a very useful step forward in the life of the Colony, and the atmosphere created has had a good influence.

At the end of the year the Rover Scouts numbered 20 (a full strength crew) all of whom have been passed in the Tenderfoot test.

The Girl Guides are 16 strong, and although the troop was formed later than the Scouts, they have made good progress.

Both Scouts and Guides are fully uniformed and have taken part in activities outside the Colony, and their visits to other localities have been reciprocated. Lantern lectures upon scouting and guiding have been given. It is hoped that this year outdoor camping will be a feature of the training.

The Scouts possess a "Den" in the basement of Home 1, and the Guides are being provided with a Hut to be known as the "Mary Dunn" Hut, paid for with the interest for two years from the Mary Dunn bequest.

Staff Cottages.

I would again press for the provision of staff cottages, which, as pointed out in previous reports would provide us with more available staff at night-time in case of fire.

Grounds.

The spoil heap on the female side is gradually being reduced and the excavated soil used for filling in culverted portions of the brook nearby. A dry stone wall has been completed on the male side near the tool shed and the bank filled with shrubs. There is still much improvement work to be done about the grounds, *e.g.*, in front of the Administrative Block, the Hospital, and in the vicinity of the Assembly Hall.

MONSALL HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936, BY
DR. D. SAGE SUTHERLAND, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

At the close of the year 1935, 442 patients remained in hospital. During 1936, 5,042 were admitted. The total number under treatment during the year was 5,484. There were 239 deaths and 4,816 were discharged cured.

429 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The admissions showed an increase on the previous year of 224. While the number of cases of scarlet fever admitted decreased by 260 on the previous year, and the cases of erysipelas, whooping cough and measles by 34, 32, and 65 respectively, a feature of remark in the hospital work during the year has been the exceptionally large number of cases of diphtheria admitted, amounting to an increase of 555 on the previous year.

The largest total number of cases admitted to hospital was during the month of October, when 588 cases were received. The maximum number of patients in hospital was 501 on March 23rd and the minimum number was 291 on July 22nd, 1936.

The average daily number of patients in hospital for the year was 410.9 as against 424.7 in the year 1935.

The average duration of stay for each patient was 29.8 days, as against 31.9 in 1935.

The fatality rate for all cases under treatment was 4.7 per cent., as compared with 4.3 during 1935.

In 542 cases, or 10.7 per cent., the diagnosis was altered from the certified disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and twenty-nine cases remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and during the year 2,095 were admitted, showing a decrease of 260 on the previous year. The number of discharges was 2,114, and 11 deaths occurred during the year, giving a death rate of 0.52 per cent. During the previous year the death rate was 0.59 per cent.

The average stay in hospital was 32.8 days, showing a decrease of 2 days on the previous year. The average number of days in hospital of fatal cases was 21.2.

The total number of scarlet fever cases receiving antitoxin on admission was 127 = 6.1 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER FATALITIES.

Death occurred in 11 verified scarlet fever cases. Three deaths *(0.14 per cent.) are attributable to scarlet fever unassociated with another disease contributory to the cause of death.

| | Deaths |
|--|--------|
| Scarlet fever and cellulitis neck and chest | 1* |
| „ „ streptococcal septicaemia | 1* |
| Post operative scarlet fever following removal of cyst from antrum of Highmore | 1* |
| Scarlet fever and broncho-pneumonia | 2 |
| „ „ enteritis | 1 |
| „ „ diphtheria | 2 |
| „ „ whooping cough and broncho--pneumonia | 1 |
| „ „ chicken-pox and enteritis | 1 |
| „ „ myocarditis, laryngitis and bronchitis.. | 1 |

SCARLET FEVER RETURN CASES.

The number of cases of scarlet fever discharged from hospital during the year 1936 was 2,114. The number of true return cases for the year was 71, the return case rate being therefore 3.4 per cent., as against 3.1 per cent. for 1935.

The average duration of stay in hospital of cases giving rise to secondary cases was 34.1 days. The average interval elapsing between the discharge of the primary case from hospital and the onset of the disease in the secondary case was 11.1 days.

Return cases infected :—

During 1st week after discharge of primary case 32.4 per cent.

| | | | |
|-------|---|------|---|
| „ 2nd | „ | 38.0 | „ |
| „ 3rd | „ | 19.7 | „ |
| „ 4th | „ | 9.9 | „ |

1 case gave rise to 4 return cases.

7 cases gave rise to 2 return cases.

53 cases gave rise to 1 return case.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTING CASES.

| | Discharges | Infecting Cases | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Under 1 year | 13 | — | — |
| 1—4 years | 568 | 19 | 3.3 |
| 5—9 „ | 836 | 32 | 3.8 |
| 10—14 „ | 393 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 15—19 „ | 139 | 3 | 2.2 |
| 20+ „ | 165 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Total | 2,114 | 61 | 2.9 |

In 14 patients a condition was noted after discharge to which infection might have been attributed, viz.: rhinorrhoea (6 cases), excoriation of nose (5 cases), mastoidectomy (1 case), sore lip (1 case), and catarrhal cold (1 case). The other infecting cases remained free from discharges and other complications at the time of the occurrence of the secondary case.

Monthly Table.

| 1936 | Discharges | Return Cases | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| January | 174 | 2 | 1.2 |
| February | 166 | 6 | 3.6 |
| March | 202 | 6 | 2.9 |
| April | 199 | 2 | 1.0 |
| May | 177 | 5 | 2.8 |
| June | 187 | 4 | 2.1 |
| July | 161 | 3 | 1.9 |
| August | 135 | 4 | 3.0 |
| September | 150 | 4 | 2.7 |
| October | 190 | 13 | 6.8 |
| November | 199 | 12 | 6.0 |
| December | 174 | 10 | 5.7 |
| Total | 2,114 | 71 | 3.4 |

Minimum—1.0 per cent., April.

Maximum—6.8 per cent., October.

AGE INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER CASES.

| Age Incidence | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| 0—5 years | 588 | 27·7 |
| 5—10 „ | 838 | 39·4 |
| 10—15 „ | 393 | 18·5 |
| 15—20 „ | 139 | 6·5 |
| 20+ „ | 167 | 7·9 |

COMPLICATIONS IN SCARLET FEVER.

| Complication | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Rhinorrhœa in Convalescence | 146 | 6·9 |
| Otorrhœa | 145 | 6·8 |
| Nephritis | 9 | 0·4 |
| Albuminuria in Convalescence.. .. . | 60 | 2·8 |
| Adenitis and Abscess | 6 | 0·3 |
| Endocarditis | 1 | 0·05 |

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM SCARLET FEVER.

413 cases of scarlet fever were completely immunized against diphtheria and 79 were incompletely immunized.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of patients admitted certified as diphtheria was 1,661, as against 1,106 in 1935, showing an increase of 555. The total number under treatment was 1,787. There were 1,486 discharges and 105 deaths. 24 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The gross fatality rate was 6·6 per cent., as against 5·2 during the previous year, or 5·2 excluding the 24 deaths referred to.

382 cases out of the total were diagnosed as diphtheria carriers: excluding these carrier cases the fatality rate is 8·7 per cent.

The average stay in hospital of the patients who recovered was 36·6 days and for fatal cases 7·8 days.

265 cases certified diphtheria were found to be suffering from some other disease ; of these cases 8 proved fatal.

Intravenous Serum Treatment of Diphtheria.

Of 1,661 admissions 317 cases were of severe type necessitating treatment with serum by intravenous injection. The following table indicates the higher mortality of this type of diphtheria :—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|
| Total number of such cases.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 317 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 |
| Case mortality | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26·2 per cent. |

Twenty deaths occurred within 48 hours. If these are excluded the death rate equals 21·2 per cent.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Fatal cases : Average day of disease on admission.. | 3·9 |
| Recovered cases : | 3·3 |

FATAL CASES : DAY OF DISEASE ON WHICH DEATH OCCURRED.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Day | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th |
| Cases.. .. | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Day | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | 22nd | 28th | 29th | 45th | 47th | 52nd | .. |
| Cases.. .. | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |

The average number of days in hospital of the patients who recovered was 57·5 days.

Of the 234 patients who eventually recovered 67 (28·6 per cent.) suffered from post-diphtheritic paralyses. Of those who died there were three cases of palatal paralysis, one of diaphragmatic paralysis and one of intercostal paralysis.

TABLE SHOWING PARALYSES AS THEY OCCURRED IN THOSE PATIENTS
WHO RECOVERED.

| | |
|--|----|
| Palatal paralysis | 36 |
| Palatal paralysis and pharyngeal paralysis .. | 7 |
| Palatal paralysis and strabismus | 4 |
| Palatal, pharyngeal and facial paralysis | 1 |
| Palatal and facial paralysis | 2 |
| Palatal, pharyngeal and diaphragmatic paralysis | 2 |
| Palatal paralysis, cycloplegia, strabismus, pharyngeal paralysis.. .. . | 1 |
| Facial paralysis | 5 |
| Facial paralysis, strabismus and pharyngeal paralysis | 1 |
| Strabismus | 6 |
| Cycloplegia | 1 |
| Bradycardia | 2 |

Treatment by Antibacterial Serum.

In conjunction with the Department of Bacteriology of the Manchester University, an investigation was commenced in the treatment of the more severe cases of the gravis type of diphtheria by type specific antibacterial serum.

Cases of severe diphtheria caused by the gravis type of organism were treated by the injection (intramuscularly, intraperitoneally or intravenously) of antibacterial serum in addition to antitoxic serum administered in standard doses. In alternate cases antitoxic serum alone was administered.

In order to benefit by the administration of the serum at the earliest possible period, it was administered on admission and before the type of organism was demonstrated.

In all 43 gravis cases received antibacterial serum and 43 cases were used as control cases, and these cases were classified according to severity, day of disease, and age periods. The antibacterial serum was prepared from organisms isolated from cases in Monsall Hospital.

The number of cases under observation under each category was too small to make definite conclusions as to the value of the additional administration of antibacterial serum, but in the small group tested there was in the statistical figures no increase in the recovery rate of the cases specially treated.

We are indebted to Professor H. B. Maitland, Director of the Department of Bacteriology, Manchester University, for the assistance rendered in the preparation and supply of the specific antibacterial serum.

Cases treated in the Drinker Respirator.

The Drinker respirator is a mechanical contrivance which enables the patient to maintain respiration in diseased conditions in which the respiratory muscles are partially or wholly paralysed.

The apparatus is of great value in the treatment of diaphragmatic paralysis, a condition which is liable to occur about six weeks after a severe attack of diphtheria. It may also be employed for other conditions involving impairment of the action of the respiratory organs.

Towards the end of the year five patients suffering from paralysis of the respiratory muscles were treated in the Drinker respirator. Of these, two completely recovered and three died. On admission four suffered from very severe nasopharyngeal diphtheria, with extensive membrane on the tonsils, palate and nasopharynx. One case was of a mild nature in a child debilitated by having suffered recently from measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough.

All five cases had developed palatal and pharyngeal paralysis prior to the onset of paralysis of the respiratory muscles, and in addition, had more or less severe involvement of the cardiac muscle.

The two patients who recovered remained in the apparatus for 44 and 149 hours respectively; and the three who succumbed, for 12, 31, and 36 hours respectively.

In each case an immediate improvement in the child's condition was noted when placed in the apparatus. Colour and pulse improved to an appreciable extent. The three fatal cases succumbed to progressive toxic myocarditis.

As the apparatus was only available towards the end of the year a fuller report will be made at a later period.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.

The number of cases in which tracheotomy was necessary was 18, an increase of 2 on the number of operations in 1935.

TRACHEOTOMY CASES.

| | Cases | Deaths |
|------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Under 1 year | 2 | 2 |
| 1—2 years | 2 | 2 |
| 2—3 „ | 6 | 3 |
| 3—4 „ | 1 | .. |
| 4—5 „ | 2 | .. |
| 5+ „ | 5 | 3 |
| | — | — |
| Total | 18 | 10 |
| | — | — |
| Mortality Rate | 55·6 per cent. | |

DIPHTHERIA CASES—I,209.
(excluding 382 carriers)

| Age Incidence | Number | Percentage | Percentage Death Rate |
|-------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------|
| 0—5 years | 257 | 21·3 | 14·0 |
| 5—10 „ | 539 | 44·6 | 9·5 |
| 10—15 „ | 236 | 19·5 | 4·7 |
| 15—20 „ | 82 | 6·8 | 2·4 |
| 20+ „ | 95 | 7·9 | 5·3 |

COMPLICATIONS IN DIPHTHERIA.

| Complication | Number | Percentage |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Otitis media | 56 | 4·6 |
| Palatal paresis | 85 | 7·0 |
| Pharyngeal paralysis | 6 | ·5 |
| Facial paralysis | 9 | ·7 |
| Respiratory paralysis.. .. . | 5 | ·4 |
| Cycloplegia | 2 | ·2 |
| Cardiac arrhythmia | 11 | ·9 |
| Bradycardia | 6 | ·5 |
| Strabismus | 16 | 1·3 |

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST SCARLET FEVER IN DICK-POSITIVE
REACTORS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM DIPHTHERIA.

| Age | Total Tested | + ve | Percentage + ve | —ve | Completely Immunized | Incompletely Immunized or not Retested on Discharge |
|-------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 0—1 | 21 | 2 | 9·5 | 19 | — | 2 |
| 1—2 | 42 | 17 | 40·5 | 25 | 7 | 10 |
| 2—3 | 58 | 19 | 32·8 | 39 | 4 | 15 |
| 3—4 | 84 | 30 | 35·7 | 54 | 4 | 26 |
| 4—5 | 117 | 50 | 42·7 | 67 | 15 | 35 |
| 5—10 | 489 | 152 | 31·1 | 337 | 15 | 137 |
| 10—15 | 261 | 76 | 29·1 | 185 | 19 | 57 |
| 15—20 | 84 | 16 | 19·0 | 68 | 6 | 10 |
| 20+ | 104 | 31 | 29·8 | 73 | 4 | 27 |
| | 1,260 | 393 | 31·2 | 867 | 74 | 319 |

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP.

| | |
|---|------------|
| In hospital at commencement of year . | 3 |
| Admitted during year | 23 |
| Incorrectly diagnosed | 6 |
| Remaining in hospital at end of year .. | 1 |
| Discharged | 18 |
| Died | 1 |
| Average day of disease on admission .. | 13th |
| Average stay in hospital | 60·1 days |
| Average age of patients | 23·9 years |

Other diseases admitted as Enteric Fever :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Influenza | 1 case Recovered |
| Peri-renal Abscess | 1 „ „ |
| Tabes mesenterica | 1 „ „ |
| Bronchitis | 1 „ „ |
| Chorea | 1 „ „ |
| Contact typhoid for observation .. | 1 „ „ |

(Widal positive for Paratyphoid B,
but patient had previously
received T.A.B.) No symptoms
developed

The type of disease in the cases discharged or died was as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Typhoid | 11 cases |
| Paratyphoid | 8 „ |

The complications were:—

Typhoid Fever—

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Sacro-coccygeal abscess | 1 case |
| Intestinal hæmorrhage.. .. | 1 „ |
| Vulvitis and boils.. .. | 1 „ |
| Albuminuria | 1 „ |

Paratyphoid Fever—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Para nephritic abscess.. .. | 1 „ |
| Melæna | 1 „ |
| Thrombosis of femoral vein .. | 1 „ |
| Thrombosis of saphenous vein .. | 1 „ |

ERYSIPELAS.

Two hundred and fifty-nine cases were admitted, a decrease of 34 on the previous year, and 251 cases were discharged. There were 25 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 9·1 per cent., as against 11·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Treatment has been continued with ultra-violet light, and towards the end of the year a commencement had been made of the treatment of alternate cases with sulphonamide, with remarkably good results, and it is hoped to yet further reduce the mortality of the disease.

There were 44 cases notified as erysipelas in which the original diagnosis had to be amended. The following is a list of the conditions in which alteration of the notified diagnosis had to be made:—

| | Cases |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Cellulitis | 16 |
| Lymphangitis | 5 |
| Erythema | 5 |
| Herpes | 4 |
| Eczema | 3 |
| Dermatitis | 2 |
| Prepatella bursitis | 2 |
| Carbuncle | 2 |
| Streptococcal septicæmia.. .. | 1 |
| Chicken-pox | 1 |
| Mastitis | 1 |
| Furunculosis | 1 |
| Varicose ulcer | 1 |

MEASLES.

137 cases of measles were admitted during the year 1936, and 146 were discharged. 26 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 15·1 per cent. One of these deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission.

COMPLICATIONS IN MEASLES.

| Complication | Survived | Died |
|------------------------------|----------|------|
| Respiratory :— | | |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 13 | 24 |
| Lobar pneumonia | 1 | — |
| Unresolved pneumonia | 1 | — |
| Empyema | 1 | — |
| Laryngitis | 2 | — |
| Ears :— | | |
| Otitis media | 30 | 1 |
| Mastoiditis | 2 | — |
| Eyes :— | | |
| Corneal ulcer | 1 | — |
| Blepharitis | 2 | — |
| Alimentary :— | | |
| Enteritis | 5 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous :— | | |
| Nephritis | 1 | — |

It is to be noted that out of 26 deaths among 172 cases of measles 24 were due to broncho-pneumonia. We have found that the line of treatment which offers most success is continuous inhalation of oxygen.

The incidence of otitis media in the measles cases under treatment was 17·4 per cent. This high figure may be in part explained by the selection of cases of exceptional severity and the unhealthy home conditions which necessitated their removal to hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Twenty-six cases of whooping cough were admitted during 1936, as against 58 in the previous year. There were 4 deaths, giving a death rate of 15·4 per cent., as against 19·0 in 1935.

| Age | Number of Cases | Deaths | Percentage Death Rate |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Under 1 year | 5 | 2 | 40·0 |
| 1 year | 5 | 1 | 20·0 |
| 2 years | 6 | 1 | 16·7 |
| 3 „ | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4 „ | 4 | .. | .. |
| 5 + „ | 5 | .. | .. |
| | 26 | 4 | 15·4 |

The cause of death in the 4 fatal cases, 2 of whom were under 1 year of age, was as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia 4 cases

The complications noted in the cases under treatment were as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia 8 cases = 30·8 per cent.
 Otorrhoea 1 case = 3·8 „
 Otorrhoea and gland abscess 1 „ = 3·8 „
 Pyelitis 1 „ = 3·8 „
 Bronchitis 1 „ = 3·8 „
 Jaundice 1 „ = 3·8 „

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Forty-six cases of meningococcal meningitis were treated during the year. Of these, 29 died and 17 recovered, giving a fatality rate of 63·04 per cent. 14 patients died within 48 hours of admission, and excluding these, the fatality rate from this disease was 46·9 per cent.

| | No. of Cases | Male | Female | Died | Recovered | Case Mortality per cent. | |
|-----------------|--------------|------|--------|------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Total | Excluding Deaths in 48 hours |
| Under 1 year .. | 11 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 90·9 | 80·0 |
| 1 to 5 years .. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 40·0 | 25·0 |
| 5 „ 10 „ .. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 50·0 | 25·0 |
| 10 „ 20 „ .. | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 44·4 | 16·7 |
| 20+ „ .. | 10 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 80·0 | 77·8 |
| | 46 | 25 | 21 | 29 | 17 | 63·04 | 46·9 |

Average day of disease on admission to hospital :—

Recoveries : 4th.

Deaths : 5th.

Average day of disease on which death occurred : 10th.

Average number of punctures performed (lumbar, cistern or ventricular) : 7.

Average amount of serum administered to each case (intrathecally, intraperitoneally, intravenously, or intramuscularly) : 79 c.cs.

Nineteen cases received meningococcus antitoxin in addition to serum, the average amount being 23 c.cs.

| | Cases | Recoveries | Deaths | Fatality Rate per cent. |
|---|-------|------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Polyvalent and Group I. type serum | 25 | 10 | 15 | 60·0 |
| Polyvalent Group I. type serum and Meningococcus Antitoxin. | 19 | 7 | 12 | 63·2 |

2 cases, moribund on admission, received no serum.

The number of cases admitted shows an increase of 6 on the previous year.

The increased death rate in cerebro-spinal fever is to be noted. The mortality is the highest since 1931. A large proportion of the patients were under 1 year of age or over 20 years, where the death rates were 80.0 and 77.8 per cent. respectively.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the admissions of other infectious diseases during the year :—

| | Cases |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Post-encephalitis lethargica | 2 |
| Rubella | 39 |
| Chicken-pox | 7 |
| Mumps | 9 |
| Pemphigus | 2 |
| Poliomyelitis | 7 |

BABIES' WARD (MALNUTRITION AND RICKETS).

The 8 cots of the Babies' Ward were fully occupied throughout the year. There were 21 admissions and 29 discharges.

The special use of this ward for malnutrition and rickets was discontinued on the 18th December, and the accommodation has been made available for the treatment of whooping cough or chicken-pox cases when required.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF VARIOUS DISEASES TREATED.

| | Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1936 | Admitted | Discharges and Deaths | Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1936 |
|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Scarlatina | 229 | 2,095 | 2,125 | 199 |
| Diphtheria and Diphtheria Carriers | 126 | 1,661 | 1,591 | 196 |
| Enteric Fever Group .. | 3 | 17 | 19 | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 23 | 259 | 276 | 6 |
| Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia | 9 | 206 | 204 | 11 |
| Measles | 35 | 137 | 172 | — |
| Other Diseases | 17 | 667 | 668 | 16 |
| Total | 442 | 5,042 | 5,055 | 429 |

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 22 post-mortem examinations were performed.

| Disease Notified | Post-mortem Findings |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Diphtheria | Myocarditis. Laryngitis. Bronchitis. Scarlet fever. |
| „ | Streptococcal tonsillitis. Broncho-pneumonia. |
| „ | Diphtheria. |
| Scarlet fever | Late scarlet fever. Broncho-pneumonia. |
| Erysipelas | Erysipelas. Prematurity. |
| „ | Erysipelas. |
| „ | Scarlet fever. Septicæmia. |
| Puerperal sepsis | Cerebral thrombosis. Specific endarteritis. (Precipitate labour.) |
| Septic abortion | Septic abortion. Lung abscess. |
| Puerperal pyrexia | Broncho-pneumonia. (Instrumental labour). |
| „ „ | Puerperal septicæmia. Endometritis. Lobar-pneumonia. |
| Cerebro-spinal fever | Gastro-enteritis. |
| „ „ | Septicæmia. Septic parotitis. Septic sores on heels. |
| „ „ | Cerebro-spinal fever. |
| „ „ | Tubercular meningitis. (Two cases.) |
| „ „ meningitis | Cerebro-spinal fever. |
| Purulent meningitis | „ „ |
| Meningitis | Broncho-pneumonia. |
| Measles and broncho-pneumonia | Gastro-enteritis. Broncho-pneumonia. |
| Measles | Measles. Encephalitis. |
| Encephalitis lethargica | Tubercular meningitis. |

AURAL REPORT.

The total number of cases of otorrhoea occurring in the hospital during 1936 was 240. These were distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-----|
| In scarlet fever | .. .. . | 145 |
| „ diphtheria | .. .. . | 56 |
| „ measles | .. .. . | 30 |
| „ miscellaneous disease | .. .. . | 9 |

During the year 140 cases were admitted for treatment to the special Aural Ward, and at the end of 1936, 24 cases remained in this ward.

(a) *Scarlet Fever.*

Among the 2,114 cases discharged and 11 deaths during 1936 there were 145 cases of otorrhoea, a case-incidence of 6·8 per cent. Of the cases 96 were females and 49 were males. 110 were cases of unilateral and 35 were cases of bilateral otorrhoea. 24 of these cases were exacerbations of pre-scarlatinal otitis media.

The number of cases of otorrhoea which had been treated with anti-scarlatinal serum on admission was 45, or 31 per cent. of cases of otorrhoea.

The average day of onset of otorrhoea was the 16th and the average duration of otorrhoea was 28 days.

Operative treatment was required in 15 cases, a percentage of 10·3 of cases of otorrhoea.

Operations performed by the Aural Surgeons.

Mastoid drainage—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|
| (a) Schwartz operations | .. .. . | 10 |
| (b) Simple mastoid drainage | .. .. . | 5 |

The average day of disease on which operation was performed was the 38th, and the average duration of otorrhoea after operation was 52 days.

(b) *Diphtheria.*

Among the 1,486 cases discharged and 105 deaths during 1936 there occurred 56 cases (3·5 per cent.) of otorrhoea. Of these cases 45 were unilateral and 11 bilateral. 22 occurred in male cases and 34 in female cases.

The number of diphtheria cases which required mastoid operations during 1936 was 5.

(c) *Measles.*

Among the 146 cases discharged and 26 deaths during 1936 there were 30 cases of otorrhoea, a case incidence of 17·4 per cent. Of these cases 24 were unilateral and 6 bilateral.

One mastoid operation was performed.

(d) *Miscellaneous Cases in which Otorrhoea Occurred.*

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| Erysipelas | .. .. | 7 | |
| Whooping cough | .. .. | 1 | |
| Chicken-pox | .. .. | 1 | (present on admission to hospital) |
| | | — | |
| | | 9 | |
| | | — | |

SPECIAL ISOLATION WARDS.

The additional special accommodation provided by 26 separate compartments in a Glass Cell Ward has rendered it possible to isolate individually during the year 792 cases unsuitable for treatment in the general wards, and has set free the side rooms of the stock wards for their specific use, such as for the separation of dying patients from the general ward and patients causing disturbance to others.

The partitioned ward has been used to its full capacity from March until the end of the year, and it has been found possible to isolate successfully, by the methods of nursing employed, patients suffering from acute measles and chicken-pox, for which no special accommodation has been provided prior to the opening of this ward.

301 cases were treated in the Glass Cell Ward and 491 in the Bed Isolation Ward.

LABORATORY REPORT.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF CULTURES FOR B. DIPHTHERIA.

| Source of Swab | Positive | Number Examined |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Throat | 760 | 11,167 |
| Nose | 871 | 12,636 |
| Ears | 204 | 2,337 |
| Eyes | 10 | 44 |
| | 1,845 | 26,184 |

A list is appended of the various specimens examined in the laboratory during the year :—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Fæces | 158 |
| Urine | 373 |
| Sputum | 18 |
| Cerebro-spinal fluid | 106 |
| Cervical and vaginal— | |
| Anærobic | 48 |
| Ærobic | 716 |
| Blood cultures— | |
| Anærobic | 101 |
| Ærobic | 127 |
| Pus cultures | 69 |
| Blood counts | 5 |
| Agglutinations | 31 |
| Direct smears | 36 |
| Pleural fluids | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 19 |

ILLNESS OF NURSING STAFF NECESSITATING
WARD TREATMENT DURING 1936.

| Condition | Number of Cases | Days Warded |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Asthma | 1 | 49 |
| Asthma, Bronchitis, and Phlebitis.. .. | 1 | 315 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 51 |
| Cerebro-spinal fever | 1 | 44 |
| Conjunctivitis | 1 | 22 |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 158 |
| Enteritis | 3 | 42 |
| Influenza | 5 | 87 |
| Mumps | 5 | 118 |
| Otitis media | 2 | 72 |
| Quinsy | 1 | 7 |
| Rheumatism | 4 | 148 |
| Rubella | 1 | 9 |
| Scald of foot | 1 | 30 |
| Scald of leg | 1 | 8 |
| Scarlet fever | 1 | 30 |
| Septic finger | 4 | 82 |
| Septic knee | 1 | 9 |
| Sprained ankle | 2 | 10 |
| Tonsillitis | 24 | 226 |
| | 65 | 1,517 |

IMMUNIZATION OF NURSING STAFF.

103 nurses were Dick and Schick tested during the year 1936.

38 nurses were found to be Dick positive and were immunized against scarlet fever.

16 nurses were found to be Schick positive and were given three doses of toxoid antitoxin floccules. The nurses found to be Schick negative were given two doses of toxoid antitoxin floccules.

40 nurses were inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Reactions were noted in 10 per cent.

One probationer nurse who was Dick negative contracted scarlet fever.

Four nurses shortly after arrival in hospital contracted mild diphtheria. Two of these were Schick negative on arrival and had had in addition protective doses of T.A.F. although not given a complete immunising course of injections. The two remaining nurses were slightly Schick positive and developed mild diphtheria within a week of arrival.

Having regard to the large number of cases of severe diphtheria under treatment the record of protection afforded by immunization of the nursing staff is satisfactory.

PUERPERAL SEPTIC INFECTION.

The number of admissions was 206, as against 169 in the previous year, showing an increase of 37. 189 cases were discharged cured and 15 deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 7.4 per cent., as against 9.7 per cent. during the previous year. Three deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission.

The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 26.6 days, and of fatal cases 9.9 days.

The average day of disease on admission to hospital was the fourth.

The case mortality from uterine sepsis was 7.3 per cent.

During the past year laparotomy was performed by the gynaecological surgeons in 11 cases. General peritonitis was present in 6 cases, of which 2 were fatal.

In 8 cases of septic abortion manual removal of retained products of conception was necessary.

Complications.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| General peritonitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Pelvic peritonitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Pelvic cellulitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Pelvic abscess | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Parametritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Pyosalpinx | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Salpingo-oöphoritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Recto-vaginal fistula | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mastitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Phlegmasia alba dolens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Puerperal insanity | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Pleurisy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Empyema | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lobar pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Emphysema | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bacilluria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Cellulitis of arm and vulva | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Clinical and Bacteriological Survey.

This survey is based upon an analysis of the 189 cases which were discharged and the 15 deaths during the year.

The 204 cases are made up as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Genital tract infections | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 |
| Conditions other than puerperal sepsis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |

Of the puerperal fever group—

- 95 were post-partum cases (53.1 per cent.) and
- 84 were post-abortum cases (46.9 per cent.),

while the remainder constitute a miscellaneous group including cases of mastitis, debility, influenza, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, pleurisy, subinvolution, metrorrhagia, and menorrhagia.

Of the deaths—

- 5 were post-partum cases—mortality rate 5.3 per cent.
- 8 „ post-abortum „ „ „ 9.5 „ „
- 2 „ in the miscellaneous group—
mortality rate 8.0 „ „

The causes of death were—

Post-partum cases—

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---|
| Septicæmia | .. .. . | 3 |
| Peritonitis | .. .. . | 2 |

4 of these cases had a hæmolytic streptococcal infection (see Bacteriological Section).

Post-abortionum cases—

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---|
| Septicæmia | .. .. . | 2 |
| Peritonitis | .. .. . | 4 |
| Pneumonia | .. .. . | 1 |

Multiple infection—

| | | | |
|------------|---|---------|---|
| Cellulitis | } | | 1 |
| Pyæmia | | | |
| Bronchitis | | | |
| Asthma | | | |

3 of these cases had a hæmolytic streptococcal infection.

Miscellaneous group—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Cerebral thrombosis | } | .. .. . | 1 |
| Syphilitic endarteritis | | | |
| Pneumonia | .. .. . | .. .. . | 1 |

There were 3 primigravidæ in the 5 post-partum deaths.

„ „ no „ „ „ 8 post-abortionum „

Ætiology.

The figures relating to the following ætiological factors in puerperal sepsis were investigated for the purposes of this report :—

- A.—Seasonal Incidence.
- B.—Special Risk of Infection.
- C.—Parity.

- A. Seasonal Incidence was dealt with in two groups representing—
 - (i.) Gross seasonal incidence, and
 - (ii.) Seasonal incidence of hæmolytic streptococcal infections alone,

and the following tables represent the contrasted percentage incidence for the four quarters of the year.

It may be remarked that when the gross figures are corrected for hæmolytic streptococcal infections alone, the seasonal incidence approaches very closely to that common to other infections of streptococcal origin.

| Season | Total Cases | Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infections |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| January to March, 1936 | 22·9 | 36·9 |
| April to June, 1936 | 26·2 | 14·2 |
| July to September, 1936 | 21·9 | 30·6 |
| October to December, 1936 | 29·0 | 18·3 |

B. Special Risk of Infection.

Conditions which have been regarded as conducive to special risk of infection included under this heading are—

- (i.) Presence of ante-natal vaginal discharge ;
- (ii.) Presence of septic focus in the patient, her attendants, and the environment of the confinement, i.e., in the patient's family, such foci being catarrh of the upper respiratory passages, otorrhoea, infectious disease, impetigo, boils or other skin lesion, either of the mother, attendants or family group, together with the presence of any recent pelvic inflammatory condition in the mother ; and
- (iii.) Conditions arising during confinement, e.g., exhaustion, bruising and lacerations of the genital tract, and internal manipulations.

Considering all the cases in regard to the above conditions.—Out of a total number of 90 post-partum cases which recovered, 45 cases, i.e., 50 per cent., were exposed to the special risks enumerated above. The 5 post-partum fatalities were all noted to have been exposed to some special risk.

No reliable figures can be quoted for post-abortion cases under this heading.

C. Parity.

There were 63 primigravidæ and 116 multigravidæ in this group of cases.

Of the primiparæ—

49 were post-partum cases and

14 were post-abortion cases.

46 of the post-partum cases recovered.

3 „ „ „ died (6.1 per cent.).

All of the post-abortion cases in primiparæ recovered.

The 3 primiparous post-partum deaths represent 20 per cent. of the total mortality.

Clinical Classification.

The total number of puerperal fever cases has been divided into four clinical groups:—

I.—Infection limited to uterus, vagina, and perineum.

II.—Infection involving pelvic cellular tissues, pelvic peritoneum, tubes and ovaries.

III.—Infection of birth canal associated with general peritonitis.

IV.—Infection of birth canal associated with septicæmia.

Group I. comprised 145 cases. There were no deaths.

Group II. comprised 13 cases.

8 cases recovered.

2 „ died.

2 „ were transferred to other hospitals.

In one case the infection became a generalised peritonitis and ended fatally.

Total deaths 3. Mortality rate 23.0 per cent.

Group III. comprised 12 cases.

5 cases recovered.

3 „ died.

4 „ were associated with septicæmia. All died.

Total deaths 7. Mortality rate 58.3 per cent.

Group IV. comprised 9 cases.

7 cases of hæmolytic streptococcal septicæmia. 3 died.

4 recovered.

1 case of bacillus coli bacillæmia. Recovered.

1 case of anærobic streptococcal septicæmia. Recovered.

Total deaths 3. Mortality rate 33.3 per cent.

Seven further cases in which a hæmolytic streptococcus was isolated from the blood on one occasion only are not included in the above figures. All recovered uneventfully.

Source of Infection.

On enquiry or on bacteriological examination a possible source of infection was elicited in 17 cases.

3 cases gave a history of a recent catarrh of upper respiratory tract.

1 case gave a history of a familial infection (mother confined at home where husband had furunculosis and child had impetigo).

4 cases gave a history of antepartum vaginal discharge.

3 cases had a very advanced pyorrhoea.

1 case gave a history of osteomyelitis some time previously.

1 case had a dermatitis.

3 cases with identical hæmolytic streptococcal infection (confirmed by slide-agglutination with type and specific sera prepared by Dr. F. Griffiths) came from a nursing home in which a nurse, common to all three patients, had had a very severe infection of throat and nose while still in attendance on them.

1 case had an abscess of hand. This abscess and the cervix both returned a hæmolytic streptococcus identical as far as cultural characteristics went, but, unfortunately, suspensions of one of the strains consistently proved excessively granular for accurate typing by the slide-agglutination method. The relationship, therefore, failed to be proven conclusively.

Bacteriology.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|
| Total cases | | 179 |
|-------------|---------|-----|

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Hæmolytic streptococcal infections | 44 (24·6 per cent.) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Non-hæmolytic infections | 135 (75·4 „ „) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|

In the hæmolytic streptococcal group there were 6 deaths (13·6 per cent.).

In the non-hæmolytic group there were 9 deaths (6·7 per cent.).

Typing of Infective Strains.

Dr. D. C. Colebrook in 1935 showed that the puerperal strains of hæmolytic streptococci belong to a limited number of common serological types. If it could be proved that these types are representative of the majority of puerperal infecting strains, this fact would have an important bearing upon any problem of immunization or serum therapy which may, later, arise.

In collaboration with the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, strains of hæmolytic streptococci isolated from the above infections are being grouped and typed (using type-specific sera prepared by Dr. F. Griffiths, in direct agglutination on a slide) with the following objects in view :—

- I. To determine the number and frequency of appearance of the serological types of hæmolytic streptococci in puerperal infections.
- II. To determine whether those strains isolated from cases showing only minor symptoms prove to belong to groups other than Group A, or prove to be merely pseudo-hæmolytic streptococci.

32 strains of hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from 18 cases of puerperal sepsis. 16 strains were typed with the following results :—

| Cases | Strains | H.S. Type (Griffiths) |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 1 | 1 | 22 |
| 1 | 2 | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | 27 |
| 11 cases | 16 strains | 8 types |

All of the above strains belong to Group A, and produced a soluble hæmolysin. The remainder were not tested on account of failure to obtain a usable suspension.

Five strains examined proved to be pseudo-hæmolytic streptococci. These strains were isolated from the upper respiratory tract of puerperal fever patients.

In three cases where no hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from the local infection, a hæmolytic streptococcus belong to Group A and producing a soluble hæmolysin was isolated from the upper respiratory tract, but in no case could the type be determined.

Strains of hæmolytic streptococci isolated from lesions and diseases other than puerperal infections were similarly investigated over the same period to determine :—

- I. To what extent the incidence of serological types found in puerperal strains corresponds with their incidence in other diseases due to hæmolytic streptococci.
- II. Whether the prevalence of certain types of hæmolytic streptococci in the general community may be reflected in the frequency of their appearance in puerperal cases.

The sources of these miscellaneous strains were varied, and included erysipelas, mastoid infections, various abscesses, and streptococcal throat infections.

27 strains were examined and represented 25 cases.

26 strains belonged to Group A. and produced soluble hæmolysin. The remaining strain, isolated from the active spreading edge of a case of erysipelas, was found to belong to Group G.

16 strains were typed as follows :—

| Cases | Strains | H.S. Type (Griffiths) |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 3 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 25 |
| 2 | 2 | 27 |
| 16 cases | 16 strains | 97 types |

Routine bacteriological investigation of the upper respiratory passages revealed in 10 cases the presence of hæmolytic streptococci, but in no cases were these strains proved serologically identical with a strain isolated from the genital tract, and in most cases the cultural characteristics were quite different.

Treatment.

In an acute illness such as puerperal fever, therapy must be adapted to the conditions presented by each case, and may be divided into symptomatic treatment, and what may be more definitely called specific.

Of the more specific lines of treatment at the present time, the treatment of cases by sulphonamide may be regarded as a specific chemico-therapeutic agent in the treatment of streptococcal infection.

Towards the close of the year, and subsequently, all cases on admission have been treated in a routine manner by the administration of sulphonamide, which has been discontinued only if the infection was found to be due to some cause other than streptococcal infection. This drug is being given a very extensive trial in streptococcal infections generally, but the number of cases under treatment up to the close of the year has been insufficient to give a statistical report, which we hope to include in a subsequent year.

Treatment by postural methods, by drainage and douching, and blood transfusion, has been continued.

We are indebted to Dr. L. Colebrook, Hon. Director of the Queen Charlotte's Hospital Research Laboratories, for help in the methods used in the treatment and classification of the cases.

ROSE HILL CONVALESCENT HOME.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936, BY MISS A. BALL, MATRON.

During the above period 631 patients were admitted, including 180 babies under 5 years of age, and 642 patients were discharged and 1 patient died. This shows a decrease of 145 admitted and 142 discharged as compared with the figures for 1935. The average number of beds occupied during the year was 84.4. The one death reported was due to pulmonary embolism and generalised tuberculosis.

The number of children nursed in bed for 3 or more days (not including heart cases) was 217. This figure includes 77 with sore throats and 53 cases of infectious diseases. The 53 infectious cases were transferred to other hospitals for treatment. During the year 80 cases of rheumatism with heart complications were nursed in the Home.

Patients attending the surgery for treatment during the year were :—

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Eye cases | 35 | } Total—996. |
| Ear cases | 66 | |
| Skin cases | 89 | |
| Minor ailments | 806 | |

We have again sent a large number of swabs to Crumpsall for test.

Staffing.

3 sisters.

4 assistant nurses.

5 nurse attendants.

4 junior nurses (16 to 18 years of age).

Dr. R. S. Hardman, Medical Officer of the Home for $20\frac{7}{12}$ years, retired on the 12th January, 1936. Dr. P. Moran being appointed to succeed him and commenced duties on the 13th January, 1936. The Rev. J. T. Whittle, Church of England Chaplain to the Home, left on the 30th September, 1936. The Rev. A. N. Merchant was appointed Chaplain on the 1st October, 1936.

Sickness of Resident Staff.

Two members of the nursing staff were absent from duty through sickness for 20 days during the year.

Two members of the domestic staff were absent from duty through sickness for 58 days during the year.

Improvements.

Protection against fire has been improved by the installation of two fire hose reels.

Gardens have been provided for the children in connection with the Open Air School.

Further decoration of the interior of the Home has been completed.

A pleasing item of interest is the decorative pictures which were painted on the walls of the children's dining hall by Miss Hindshaw of the Horsfall Art Museum, and her sister, who offered their services free. The pictures are beautifully painted and have added cheerfulness to the building. The kindness of these ladies was appreciated by all, including the Committee.

The children enjoy the cinematograph entertainments.

Scout and Cub Masters still continue to show their interest in the movement at this Home, chiefly the Hulme Hall Rovers.

WITHINGTON HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

BY DR. M. GAMBLE, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

General.

The number of patients admitted during the year showed a further rise over 1935, totalling 14,837 as against 14,228 for the previous year. One of the main reasons for the increase is the larger number of people residing in the Wythenshawe area. From this district alone, we admitted no fewer than 1,267 patients.

Although we treated more patients during the past year, the average occupancy of beds was appreciably lower, being 1,022 as opposed to 1,071 during 1935. This is explained by the average stay in hospital being reduced and the fact that more chronically ill patients have been transferred to the Institution. The whole of the post encephalitics are now there and seem quite happy in their new surroundings. It is interesting to note that almost 80 per cent. of the patients admitted remained in hospital less than 4 weeks. Acute cases, coupled with more intense treatment have been responsible for this excellent result. There is, however, another side to this question, and that is the matter of cost. Under the present conditions, the cost per patient per day depends upon the time a patient is in hospital and the money spent on him during that period. It follows, therefore, that if a patient stays in for a short time and receives intense, and incidentally, costly treatment, the cost per day is higher than if he were in for a long period with less expensive treatment. I wish to emphasise therefore, that the efficiency of a hospital lies not in its ability to reduce the cost per patient day, but by reducing the length of stay in hospital, and thereby putting the patient back on the labour market at the earliest date.

The after care department helps very materially in this direction, and has grown at an astonishing rate since its introduction. During the year, 1,393 such patients made almost 20,000 attendances, whilst the casualty ward treated 1,936 patients. It is natural that considerable additional expenditure is incurred in treating these patients, although there are no patient days to balance the account when the costs are being considered.

The new consultant scheme, which came into operation during the year, is exceedingly comprehensive and enables patients to have specialised care at the earliest opportunity. It has certainly added to the administrative work of the hospital and it is likely that additional medical staff will be necessary. The appointment of a fourth

anæsthetist, making 8 sessions weekly, is highly desirable, particularly when it is realised that there are 8 routine operating sessions by consultants each week.

Although there are nominally 1,177 beds in the hospital there has been for the major part of the year one or two wards closed for renovations, reducing the available beds to little over 1,100. At many periods of the year the accommodation was severely overtaxed, as cases cannot be refused nor waiting lists formed. There are as many as twenty classifications of patients, and it is not surprising that some section is frequently inadequate to cope with the demands made upon it. Much of the time of the senior medical staff is taken up in dealing with this problem—time which would otherwise be devoted to the patients.

In November an effort was made to reduce the excessive call on our accommodation, patients from the Gorton and Openshaw districts being diverted to Crumpsall hospital. This action certainly afforded us some measure of relief, particularly in the maternity section. The tuberculosis wards for women, which were unaffected by this measure, have been seriously overcrowded, and it is a pity that the extension of Baguley Sanatorium has not yet been made. It is urgently needed.

Provision of deep X-ray therapy has been brought about in conjunction with the Radium Institute, the agreement which previously covered radium only, having been extended to meet this demand.

Wherever possible, suitable cases have been referred to convalescent homes with good results. The Almoner was able to arrange for the majority to receive this treatment free of cost, and of the 279 patients who went, only 72 were a charge on the Corporation.

I mentioned last year the desirability of a signalling system for finding medical staff quickly, and it is with pleasure that I record the installation of the apparatus. The loudspeaker system was selected and to find a member of the staff it is merely necessary to inform the telephone operator who can broadcast a message to the whole establishment. Although it has been in use only a short time, it has proved an invaluable asset.

X-ray Department.

Although 1935 showed a 55 per cent. increase over 1934 in the number of examinations held, 1936 gives yet a further increase. There were 6,344 examinations, compared with 4,874 for the preceding year, and of this number almost 1,000 were made at the request of the casualty ward.

Seven sessions weekly continue to be held and this has now been placed on a permanent basis. Cases are being dealt with expeditiously and long waiting periods have been entirely eliminated.

Pathological Service.

I stressed last year the desirability of a full time pathologist and an up-to-date clinical laboratory. The appointment of additional consultants, coupled with the increased number of acutely ill patients, now make it still more urgent.

Some schemes have been considered and it is hoped that satisfactory provision will be made in the coming year. A glance at the figures in the table on page 141 will indicate the growth of examinations, etc., made at the request of this hospital. Still more tests would be asked for if we knew they could be carried out.

Under the existing scheme, specimens are sent once daily to Crumpsall and results are slow in being received. Very urgent requests involve the pathologist in a journey of six or seven miles, which I feel is a waste of time and money.

Further, it is customary for the pathologist to carry out post-mortem examinations, but as the death certificates are usually wanted quickly and the pathologist cannot always spare the time to come here, the majority of these examinations are undertaken by the resident medical staff.

Operating Theatre Block.

The new block was completed in September and the first operation was carried out on November 2nd, 1936. The transfer from the old quarters was carried out with great expediency and the surgical work of the hospital was entirely free from any interruption.

Two general theatres, in addition to theatres for nose, ear and throat work, and dental surgery, have been provided; there are also two recovery rooms and anæsthetising room, together with the various robing and duty rooms.

All air is reconditioned, and the temperature of the theatres is thermostatically controlled.

The block is connected to the main corridor by a heated passage way which crosses the roadway within the hospital. A special signalling device, operated by photo-electric cell, automatically warns drivers of vehicles when somebody is about to cross the roadway on the way to and from the theatre block.

One of the general theatres can be darkened by means of an electric blind which excludes all natural light. All cupboards are built flush with the wall, and the X-ray viewing boxes have been similarly recessed. As far as possible, all ledges have been eliminated.

The equipment is in accordance with the best modern ideas, and stainless steel instruments are almost exclusively employed. Special sterilisers are a notable feature of the built-in equipment.

Surgery.

Although the number of operations in 1935 showed an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year, the figures for 1936 were slightly in excess of 1935, whilst the number of abdominal sections rose from 634 to 714.

With the opening of the new theatre block, much inconvenience and delay has been obviated as four operations can be (and on occasions actually have been) proceeding simultaneously.

Following the occurrence in the country of several cases of tetanus, the Ministry of Health circulated all hospitals, stressing the desirability of using catgut which had been prepared by licensed manufacturers only, in accordance with the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act. We had anticipated this instruction and had already complied with the request, although it involves an increase of several hundred pounds in our annual costs.

Some cerebral cases have warranted the opinion of a neuro-surgeon. The question of utilising the services of an additional consultant on a sessional basis was considered, but postponed. The highly specialised nature of the work, would, I feel, justify the small expense of providing this service.

The number of thyroid cases continues to show a slight increase, and when reconstruction of the surgical wards was undertaken, side wards were incorporated, where patients needing extra quiet conditions could be placed.

Blood transfusions numbered 39 during the year.

The surgeon from the Radium Institute attended for nine sessions during 1936.

Maternity and Gynæcology.

Once again the maternity section shows record figures, there being 2,185 deliveries in the twelve months, compared with 2,124 for 1935.

A post-natal clinic was inaugurated at the beginning of the year, and 881 examinations were carried out.

The ante-natal clinic continues to be exceedingly busy, and seven sessions are held weekly. No fewer than 2,295 expectant mothers paid 10,530 visits to the 351 clinic sessions held; an average of 30 cases per session. It will be realised from these figures that the ante-natal section takes up long periods of the work of this department, and extra resident medical and nursing staff is urgently required to cope with the evergrowing needs.

Twelve deaths occurred of patients confined in hospital, and of these only four had been attending the ante-natal clinic. One of the four contracted lobar pneumonia, one died from post-partum hæmorrhage following a Cæsarean section, the third was a ruptured ectopic gestation whilst puerperal fever was the cause of death in the fourth case. Of the eight patients not attending the clinic, four were cases of obstructed labour, three of which involved Cæsarean sections. The causes of death in the other four cases were eclampsia, hyperemesis gravidarum, and the fourth case was suffering from uræmia and was induced at $7\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Radium has been used here by the visiting gynæcologist in the treatment of dysfunctional hæmorrhage with very satisfactory results. This arrangement is quite apart from the operations carried out by the Radium Institute in accordance with the agreement made each year.

Arrangements for post-graduate courses for practising midwives were concluded during the year, the midwives spending six weeks of the eight-weeks course in hospital.

Physio-Therapy Department.

The after-care clinic continues to develop, the casualty ward accounting for an increase in the number of young patients, particularly noticeable during the school holiday periods.

239 cases of fractures and dislocations were treated in 1936.

The children's orthopædic clinic, held twice weekly, is much appreciated by the parents, who make gallant efforts to attend regularly. In this connection I may mention that the Voluntary Unofficial Aunts have very kindly helped in bringing children by private car where otherwise they would have missed their treatment. 47 such children made 711 attendances during the year.

We commenced using medical diathermy for treatment of pelvic conditions in women, whilst amongst male genito-urinary cases, faradism and exercises have been used for strengthening the perineum and so helping control of the bladder.

The appointment of a part-time clerk to this section has relieved the nursing staff of much clerical work and proved extremely useful.

Equipment.

Although some small additions to the equipment were made, the purchase of a modern treatment table was held over for financial reasons. It is probable that in addition to this table, a short wave diathermy apparatus will be acquired by the time this report appears in print.

The following table shows the number of patients treated during the year;—

| IN-PATIENTS. | | | | | Physiotherapy | Sunlight |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|----------|
| Attendances | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,093 | 3,129 |
| Treatments | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,329 | 4,031 |

| AFTER-CARE PATIENTS. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|-------|
| Patients seen | .. | .. | .. | .. | 730 | 219 |
| Attendances | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,900 | 3,325 |
| Total treatments | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,498 | 4,121 |

The need for larger accommodation is more pressing than ever and a self-contained block for the physiotherapy department will not only enable this section to deal with cases quickly and thoroughly, but would release a ground floor ward for bed patients.

Other Sections.

692 patients were seen by the aural surgeon during the year, and the numbers are steadily rising. At the clinic some 225 patients were seen.

The ophthalmologist dealt with 374 patients, and in 64 cases spectacles were ordered. There is now a routine session each week in this section.

Alterations and Improvements.

The new mortuary was completed and taken over during the year. Accommodation for 60 bodies has been made and electrical refrigerating plant installed. The post-mortem room is incorporated in the block.

Wards 4B and 4C were completely reconstructed during the year in accordance with the policy of the Committee. Side wards for dangerously ill cases were made, and special suction apparatus was built in. As in the other reconstructed wards, provision for wireless headphones was made throughout.

Alterations to the main building, or No. 4 Nurses' Home, continued through the year, and much needed accommodation for a further 30 nurses is likely to be available shortly.

The question of garaging ambulances within the hospital grounds has been considered, owing to the distance of the garage from the hospital, and arrangements made for the conversion of a coal shed into a small ambulance station. At the moment there is a waiting ground by the South Lodge. Much time and mileage is being saved as the majority of the patients are admitted from the south side of the City.

An excellent arrangement for the registering of births and deaths was the opening of a sub-district registrar's office within the hospital grounds. Distressed relatives previously had to go half a mile to register deaths.

The steriliser in the auxiliary theatre was found defective and was replaced during the year.

Nursing Staff.

The difficulty in securing suitable probationer nurses continues, although this problem is not confined to this particular hospital. A step in the right direction was an investigation into the hours worked by nurses, but apparently the possibility of introducing the 48 hour week was rendered extremely remote because of the excessive cost. It would seem that the hours worked by nurses and the amenities offered to them must be improved if the nursing shortage is to be solved satisfactorily.

A cinematograph was purchased during the year and we are now able to draw upon the library of educational films kept by the central office. Keen interest has been displayed in these lectures, which give the nurses a very clear impression of the actual facts.

The preliminary training school has not yet been provided but plans have been considered. When the scheme materialises we should require extra nurses and accommodation for them.

The affiliations with other hospitals have not given us the number of probationers we should like, but it is hoped that we will obtain more as the schemes progress.

In the various examinations the nurses have acquitted themselves exceptionally well, and the following examination results are submitted:—

| | Entered | Passed | Failed |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| State final examination | 38 | 29 | 9 |
| State preliminary examination .. . | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| Central Midwives Board | 28 | 28 | — |

In considering the time lost by sickness, 1936 compared favourably with 1935. Eighty nurses lost an average of 22 days each, whilst six domestic staff were absent for a total of 129 days.

Casualty Ward.

During 1936 this department dealt with some 1930 cases, a further six being dead on admission. Of this number the police brought in 432, almost 100 more than the previous year. 261 of the cases brought by the police were the outcome of road accidents.

The month of August continued to bring the highest number of patients, whilst Wednesday superseded Monday as the day when most casualties were dealt with.

Of the 310 fracture cases treated 223 were able to return home (209 within 12 hours), whilst 69 cases were admitted to the hospital wards. Of the 17 fracture cases transferred to other hospitals, the majority were children.

Sports accidents were responsible for 66 casualties, and in 20 of the cases fractured bones were detected.

Of the six cases brought in dead three were suicides.

The following summary of the cases admitted to the casualty ward is submitted :—

ALL CASES (excluding six patients brought in dead) 1,930

Age groups.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Under 5 | 180 |
| 6—10.. .. . | 200 |
| 11—15.. .. . | 224 |
| 16—25.. .. . | 369 |
| 26—40 | 499 |
| 41—50.. .. . | 217 |
| 51—60.. .. . | 116 |
| 61—70.. .. . | 85 |
| 71—80.. .. . | 28 |
| Over 80 | 12 |

Sex.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Males | 1,220 |
| Females | 710 |

Numbers admitted during each calendar month.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| January | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124 |
| March | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 188 |
| July | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 |
| August | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 193 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167 |

Day of week admissions.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Sundays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 210 |
| Mondays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 302 |
| Tuesdays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 |
| Wednesdays | | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 303 |
| Thursdays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 284 |
| Fridays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 265 |
| Saturdays | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 288 |

Four-hourly incidence of admissions.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Midnight—4-0 a.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| 4-0 a.m.—8-0 a.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| 8-0 a.m.—12-0 noon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 625 |
| 12-0 noon—4-0 p.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 487 |
| 4-0 p.m.—8-0 p.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 456 |
| 8-0 p.m.—midnight | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 285 |

Discharge details.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Discharged within 12 hours | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,604 |
| Detained over 12 hours | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 |
| Transferred to Withington Hospital | | | | | | 191 |
| Transferred to other hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Died in casualty ward | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Road accidents involving motor vehicles 210

Class.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pedestrians | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 |
| Motorists | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Cyclists | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 |
| Passengers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |

Numbers admitted during each calendar month.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| January | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| March | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| July | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| August | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |

Four-hourly incidence of admissions

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Midnight—4-0 a.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 4-0 a.m.—8-0 a.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 8-0 a.m.—12-0 noon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| 12-0 noon—4-0 p.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 |
| 4-0 p.m.—8-0 p.m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 |
| 8-0 p.m.—12-0 midnight | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |

Discharge details.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Discharged within 12 hours | .. | .. | 114 |
| Detained over 12 hours | .. | .. | 36 |
| Transferred to Withington Hospital | .. | .. | 52 |
| Transferred to other hospital | .. | .. | 7 |
| Died in casualty ward | .. | .. | 1 |

Road accidents not involving motor vehicles 257

Industrial accidents 339

Age groups.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 11—15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| 16—25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| 26—40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127 |
| 41—50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| 51—60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 61—70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 71—80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Sex.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Males | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 256 |
| Females | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Domestic accidents | 504 |
| Day of week totals. | |
| Sunday | 57 |
| Monday | 75 |
| Tuesday | 72 |
| Wednesday | 82 |
| Thursday | 82 |
| Friday | 72 |
| Saturday | 64 |
| Sports accidents | 66 |
| Accidents at play (children) | 134 |
| Day of week totals— | |
| Sunday | 5 |
| Monday | 18 |
| Tuesday | 19 |
| Wednesday | 33 |
| Thursday | 18 |
| Friday | 21 |
| Saturday | 20 |
| Attempted suicides | 13 |
| Other accidents | 294 |
| Sudden illness | 113 |
| Brought in dead | 6 |
| Fracture cases—Type of accident. | |
| Road—Motor vehicle involved .. | 51 |
| Road—Motor vehicle not involved .. | 65 |
| Industrial | 42 |
| Domestic | 48 |
| Sport | 20 |
| At play (children) | 34 |
| Other accidents | 50 |

Almoner's Report.

After the appointment of a half-time clerk in May it was possible for the Almoner to extend her activities and to develop the medico-social work for which the department was intended.

More has been done among the in-patients, both in the way of adding to their peace of mind while in the ward by dealing with problems which may arise at home during their absence, and by keeping in touch with them after their discharge and assisting them in manifold ways to carry out the treatment recommended

Another type of patient which has now come under the Almoner's care is the unmarried mother. Each girl is seen on her first attendance at the ante-natal clinic and plans for the future are discussed. Those who need help or guidance of any kind are referred to one or other of the voluntary organisations who offer expert advice in problems of this kind, and who may be relied upon to befriend the girl both before and after the baby is born.

A new development during the year has been the training of students, undertaken at the request of the Institute of Hospital Almoners. Three have been so far, for varying lengths of time, and as some are already experienced they can be of great assistance, especially in home visiting which a single-handed Almoner is not able to do.

It would appear that the department is now recognised as one which makes a specialised contribution to the hospital services, but it is not until the Almoner has more clerical assistance that all the potentialities of the work can be realised.

| ASSESSMENT OF OUT-PATIENTS. | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|------|------|
| Paying part cost of treatment | 39% | 33% |
| Contributing to Hospital Funds | 21% | 26% |
| Unable to pay | 36% | 37% |
| Motor accident claims and others | 4% | 4% |

| RECEIPTS. | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Out-patients' payments | 175 7 7 | 256 6 2 |
| Grants from Hospital Funds | 105 6 0 | 398 14 0 |
| Grants for surgical appliances.. .. . | 15 8 3 | 31 11 7 |
| Motor accidents and other claims | 215 4 0 | 45 15 6 |
| | 511 2 10 | 732 7 3 |

The majority of motor accident claims are now paid to All Saints, so no comparison can be drawn.

A further sum of £39 6s. od. was raised in respect of surgical appliances, but was paid direct to the makers concerned, so did not go through the Almoner's books.

| FIGURES RELATING TO SOCIAL WORK. | No. of cases | |
|---|--------------|------|
| | 1935 | 1936 |
| Convalescent treatment arranged (at no cost to the Corporation) | 142 | 207 |
| Grants obtained for fares.. .. . | 11 | 120 |
| Grants obtained for surgical appliances.. .. | 13 | 37 |
| Extra nourishment and assistance with special diets obtained | 8 | 25 |
| Clothing supplied | 10 | 12 |
| Escorts arranged | 3 | 10 |
| Homes visited | — | 17 |
| Unmarried mothers seen and advised | — | 55 |
| Other forms of help | 2 | 13 |
| OUTSIDE AGENCIES REFERRED TO. | | |
| Approved Societies | — | 107 |
| City League of Help | — | 10 |
| Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund | — | 12 |
| District Provident Society | — | 24 |
| Ex-servicemen's funds | — | 39 |
| Hospital and Convalescent Home Funds .. | — | 40 |
| Manchester Corporation—Other departments | — | 68 |
| Moral Welfare Associations | — | 39 |
| Voluntary Inofficial Aunts | — | 10 |
| Unemployment Assistance Board | — | 6 |

Also :—Blind Aid Society, Cripple Children's Help Society, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Poor Man's Lawyer, Prisoners' Wives Aid Society, Surgical Aid Society, and the welfare departments of Metropolitan Vickers, Dunlop Rubber Co., David Moseley Rubber Co., and the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Examples of cases dealt with.

A man who had had both legs amputated above the knee, owing to diabetic gangrene, had been transferred to the Institution. The Almoner was asked to see if it was possible to obtain for him an invalid chair. As he had a record of twenty years' military service, application was made on his behalf to his regimental fund and to the British Legion. Between them a grant was made large enough to buy an up-to-date self-propelling invalid chair, with which the patient has now been able to return to his own home.

A young woman of thirty was admitted to hospital with neurasthenia, largely due to the fact that her over indulgent widowed mother had kept her at home and never allowed her to work. On her discharge she was referred to the Mental Welfare Association's psychiatric clinic, and was urged to find some kind of occupation but lacked the initiative to do so. After a year's treatment at the clinic she at last agreed to leave home to take some training, and the Almoner was again asked to advise her. Arrangements were made for her admission to a home in Norfolk, where at a very low cost she could obtain a thorough training in domestic economy and where her difficult temperament would be understood. After six months' residence it is hoped that she will emerge a more normal person, capable of standing on her own feet.

A priest in Ireland wrote to say that one of his ex-parishioners, a single girl of nineteen, had been admitted to our maternity ward, and he asked whether a Roman Catholic foster mother could be found to look after her baby. He wished this to be done in order that the girl might return to work to earn enough money to return home, as she had to be back within a certain period to obtain her affiliation order, the putative father residing in the Irish Free State. This plan was not practicable as the girl, being only a domestic servant, could not earn enough money to pay a foster mother. The Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul were therefore asked to help and they were able to raise the money for the fare back to Ireland, whither mother and baby returned within a few weeks.

CRUMPSALL INSTITUTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

BY F. O. SCHOFIELD, MASTER.

I have pleasure in giving below particulars of the alterations, improvements, etc., which have taken place during the year 1936 :—

New lighting, Female Mental " C " Block.

Alterations of entrance to Female Mental " C " Block.

New fireplaces to Female Mental " C " Block.

Alterations to insides of W.C.'s and lavatories, Female Mental " C " Block.

New floor to small room, Male Mental " D " Block.

New poison cupboards in all departments.

New street lighting installed.

New fireplaces and guards in Male and Female " D " Block.

New staff dressing room, female Mental " C " Block.

New mineral water stores.

New Kosher kitchen.

New fence on Whiston Road.

New washing machine installed in laundry.

Heating installed in Male and Female Occupational Centres.

Renovation of bathroom, Infirm Women's Department.

In September, 1936, Dr. Burns, Medical Officer for the mental wards, commenced duty, and his appointment has been a source of great satisfaction both from the view of efficiency and also for the more regular attention given to the patients.

A new psychiatric clinic has been opened for the after-care of mental patients discharged to relatives and friends, and has been well attended since the opening on the 7th December, 1936.

WITHINGTON INSTITUTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

BY W. H. WOODHALL, MASTER.

I have pleasure in reporting the progress of the following items at the Institution during the past twelve months :—

The reconstruction and modernisation of " E " Home was completed early in the year. This Home now provides accommodation for 102 chronic sick female patients, and is fully occupied.

The painting and decorating of " G " and " L " Blocks, which provide accommodation for 312 chronic sick cases, was commenced during the year, and four of the six floors were completed by the end of the year.

The pathways leading to the entrances of " D " and " F " Homes have been repaired by the Corporation Highways Department, and are now in excellent condition.

The reconstruction and conversion of " B " Home for staff purposes is progressing satisfactorily.

The planting of flowering trees and shrubs continues.

The outside painting of the Institution was commenced.

The number of healthy old people continues to diminish and fell from 381 at the beginning of the year to 330 in December. During the same period the chronic sick cases increased from 439 to 494.

SWINTON HOME

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

BY J. S. KOLTER, STEWARD.

I have pleasure in submitting the following report for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

The number of children in the Home on January 1st was 112, and the number remaining on December 31st was 121. During the year, 60 children were certified under the Mental Deficiency Act, making a total of 103 certified children in the Home. The present accommodation is for 130 children, made up as follows:—122 certified children and 8 observation cases.

During the year the school staff has been re-organised. A new head-master has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the head teacher's retirement, and an additional female teacher, making a total teaching staff of 4 persons.

The boundary wall adjoining the boys' playground collapsed and has been replaced by iron railings.

The outstanding event during 1936 was the taking of a party of 50 children to the sea-side. This innovation proved very successful. The children behaved excellently and thoroughly enjoyed the outing. The majority of the children had never been to the sea-side before.

The health of the children has been fairly good during the year.

CONVALESCENT HOME WORK.

The conditions under which the convalescent home work of the department is carried on have been described in previous reports. The following details refer to the work carried out by this section of the department in 1936—

HOSPITALS ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

Report relating to Persons recommended for Convalescent Home Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Number on the books January 1st 152

Number admitted January 1st to December 31st Adults 276
Children 545

Total 821

Number discharged January 1st to December 31st Adults 261
Children 556

Total 817

Number remaining on the books December 31st, 1936 156

| Admissions | | | Discharges | |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|
| Adults | Children | | Adults | Children |
| 40 | 132 | March quarter | 42 | 97 |
| 79 | 154 | June quarter | 69 | 142 |
| 104 | 198 | September quarter | 98 | 211 |
| 53 | 61 | December quarter | 52 | 106 |
| 276 | 545 | | 261 | 556 |

Summary of Admissions.

| Class | No. of Patients | Name of home |
|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Adults . . . | 251 | Southport Convalescent Hospital, Southport. |
| | 5 | Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton. |
| | 3 | Blackburn and District Convalescent Home. |
| | 10 | Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby. |
| | 7 | Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl. |
| Children . . | 3 | Blackburn and District Convalescent Home. |
| | 510 | Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway. |
| | 31 | Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby. |
| | 1 | Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl. |
| Total . . | 821 | |

Summary of Discharges.

| Class | No. of Patients | Condition on discharge | Name of home |
|----------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Adults | 242 | “ improved ” | Southport Convalescent Hospital. |
| | 5 | “ improved ” | Devonshire Royal Hospital. |
| | 11 | “ improved ” | Lear Home of Recovery. |
| Children | 342 | to parents “ fit ” | Dr. Garrett Memorial Home. |
| | 44 | to Booth Hall Hospital for final examination | |
| | 81 | to Booth Hall Hospital for observation | |
| | 11 | to Monsall Hospital from the Groesynydd Isolation Hospital | |
| | 1 | to the Dr. Rhodes Memorial Home | White Oak School, Swanley. |
| | 30 | to parents “ fit ” | Children’s Convalescent Home. |
| | 7 | to parents “ fit ” | Royal Alexandra Hospital. |
| | 6 | to parents “ fit ” | Blackburn and District. |
| Total .. | 780 | | |

Children Discharged on Demand of their Parents.

| Class | No. of Patients | Name of home |
|-------------|-----------------|---|
| Children .. | 36 | The Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway. |
| | 1 | The Children’s Convalescent Home, West Kirby. |
| Total .. | 37 | |

Journeys.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| March quarter | 12 |
| June quarter | 9 |
| September quarter .. | 13 |
| December quarter .. | 11 |
| | — |
| Total | <u>45</u> |

Outfits of Clothing.

The amounts expended on the provision of clothing to enable patients to proceed to convalescent homes during the year ended 31st December, 1936, were as follows :—

Public Health Committee :—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|-------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| March quarter | 75 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| June quarter | 181 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| September quarter .. | 165 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| December quarter .. | 107 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 529 | 18 | 2 |

Public Assistance Committee :—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|-------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| March quarter | 76 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| June quarter | 93 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| September quarter .. | 99 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| December quarter .. | 120 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 389 | 4 | 8 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|----|
| Total | 919 | 2 | 10 |
|-------------|-----|---|----|

All the cases of infectious disease and other illnesses during the year occurred at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway, and the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, and were as follows :—

Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Impetigo | 8 | Measles | 11 |
| Mumps | 12 | Whooping-cough .. | 25 |
| Scarlet fever | 14 | Chicken-pox | 45 |
| Pneumonia | 1 | Erysipelas | 1 |
| Croup | 2 | Diphtheria | 14 |
| German measles .. | 1 | Scabies | 1 |
| Slight heart attack | 1 | Tonsillitis | 3 |
| Whitlow in thumb .. | 1 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Rash and temperature | 1 | Rash (undiagnosed) | 1 |
| Mastoid (double) .. | 1 | Eye trouble | 1 |
| Appendicitis | 2 | | |

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.

Scarlet fever 2

In 1936 there were 276 adults and 545 children given convalescent treatment as against 239 adults and 385 children in 1935, showing an increase in each case.

The increase in numbers of patients recommended for convalescent treatment is due to the fact that (a) more adults are now being recommended from the City hospitals and (b) more children are being recommended through the Welfare Centre doctors, St. Mary's Hospital and the Northern Hospital.

During the year the number of journeys have increased by five.

The amount of money expended on outfits of clothing during the year shows an increase of £3 7s. 1d. on the amount expended in 1935. The Public Health account shows an increase of £83 8s. 5d. and the Public Assistance shows a decrease of £80 1s. 4d.

During the year two boys absconded from the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway. Both these boys were fifteen years of age and had become restless owing to inactivity and desired to return home. They were returned to the Home safely.

The only patient chargeable to the Public Health Committee at the White Oak School, Swanley, was transferred on the 17th March, 1936, to the Dr. Rhodes Memorial Home of the Manchester Education Committee. This boy was suffering from trachoma and was discharged as cured. A situation was obtained for him by the Education Authority and he is working satisfactorily. Owing to his lack of education—he can neither read nor write—it is necessary for his wages to be supplemented.

One patient was transferred from the Hospital of St. John of God, Scorton, to the Withington Institution at his own request.

A child died on the 29th May, 1936, at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway. He was suffering from laryngeal croup and septic tonsils. Another child developed meningitis and was transferred to Booth Hall Hospital where she died shortly afterwards.

During the year four children were removed from the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway, to Booth Hall Hospital as emergency cases :—

One child with ear trouble (after seven weeks treatment for scarlet fever). This child had an operation for double mastoid, and was discharged home after convalescent treatment at Rose Hill.

One child with eye trouble (after nine weeks' treatment for nasal diphtheria).

Two children had appendicectomy performed and both made satisfactory progress.

On the discharge of one patient from the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, and one from the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway, arrangements were made for tonsillectomy to be performed at Booth Hall Hospital. Their progress was satisfactory. One of the patients was transferred to the Rose Hill Convalescent Home for further convalescent treatment.

Patients requiring tonsillectomy prior to convalescent treatment are still being admitted to Booth Hall Hospital, where they remain for a few days before being transferred to a convalescent home.

Patients requiring dental treatment are sent to Dr. Herd, School Medical Officer, who arranges for the necessary dental treatment to be given before the children are transferred for convalescent treatment.

All patients suffering from infectious diseases at Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway, were transferred to the Groesynydd Isolation Hospital, Conway. Patients suffering from infectious diseases at the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, were transferred to the Clatterbridge Isolation Hospital, near Birkenhead.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE.

During 1936 there was considerable activity with regard to the scheme for reorganising the district medical service on panel lines.

As stated in last year's annual report, the scheme was approved in principle by the City Council in September, 1935. For some months, there was intensive departmental work on the preparation of a working scheme for submission to the various bodies concerned. Concurrently with this, negotiations were opened with the existing permanent medical officers—13 in number—as to the terms upon which they would be prepared to resign their appointments and thus clear the way for the introduction of a panel system in all the districts of the City. Unfortunately, these negotiations were unsuccessful, in that the district medical officers demanded terms which were, from the Corporation's point of view, unacceptable. The Corporation approached the Ministry of Health on the matter, and after considering the demands of the district medical officers and the alternative offers of the Corporation, the Minister informed the Corporation that he would not feel justified in taking the initiative by terminating the appointments of the district medical officers in order to enable the Corporation to introduce the panel scheme. The Minister therefore advised the Corporation to consider introducing a

panel scheme for such districts of the City as had temporary district medical officers, leaving the remaining districts to come under the panel scheme as and when the permanent district medical officers ceased to hold office in the normal course of events.

This decision meant, of course, the reconstruction of the draft administrative scheme, and towards the end of the year a revised scheme was sent to the local British Medical Association for preliminary consideration. They replied that the capitation fee of 9s. which had been agreed upon in December, 1935, was now considered to be inadequate, and that they could not consider the scheme unless this fee was raised. Fresh negotiations began, and at the time of writing this report in 1937 they have not been completed.

Arising out of the consultations between the Corporation and the Ministry of Health with regard to the proposed reorganisation of the district medical service, it was found that, in the opinion of the Minister, the bonus which had been paid to the district medical officers for some years in consideration of the increase in their work since their salaries were originally fixed was, in fact, additional salary. The Council on October 7th, 1936, therefore, formally resolved that the bonus should be so regarded, and ordered the resolution to be retrospective.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The number of public vaccinators is 26, and there are four vaccination officers.

The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated in Manchester—52·17 per cent. in 1935—continues to be considerably higher than in England and Wales as a whole. The percentages for each of the five years 1930–1934 were :—

| | England and Wales | Manchester |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1930 | 40·1 | 52·5 |
| 1931 | 39·0 | 51·7 |
| 1932 | 38·2 | 52·45 |
| 1933 | 37·0 | 52·17 |
| 1934 | 36·1 | 51·40 |

The following is a summary of the return made to the Ministry of Health of vaccinations for the year *1935 :—

| | Total | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Number of successful vaccinations.. .. . | 6,458 | 51·40 |
| Number insusceptible of vaccination | 36 | 0·29 |
| Number of exemptions | 3,854 | 30·67 |
| Number died unvaccinated | 777 | 6·19 |
| Number not traceable : removed to other districts or postponed | 1,439 | 11·45 |
| Number of children born | 12,564 | 100·00 |

* Returns for vaccination are always for the year preceding the year covered by this report. This is unavoidable, since the period of four months from the date of birth is allowed for exemption purposes.

On December 4th, 1935, the Corporation adopted a new registration scheme under Section 24 of the Local Government Act, 1929, and this scheme was approved by the Ministry on January 31st, 1936. The effect of the scheme was to change almost completely the registration districts and sub-districts of the city, and it was, therefore, considered desirable that the districts of the vaccination officers and public vaccinators should also be altered. Under the Vaccination Acts the district of a vaccination officer must coincide either with the districts of the public vaccinators or with the district or districts of a registrar of births and deaths. The districts of the vaccination officers and of the public vaccinators do coincide with each other, but not with the registration districts ; and it was proposed to reorganise the vaccination service so as to make all the districts coincident.

A scheme to achieve this was duly prepared and authority was given for negotiations to be entered into with the public vaccinators to secure their agreement to the change. Authority was also given for the proposals to be communicated to the Minister of Health for his opinion.

At the end of 1936 the matter had not been completed. Any further developments will be dealt with in next year's report.

THE MANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY BOARD.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1935-1936.

PREFACE.

INCEPTION OF THE MANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY BOARD.

Prior to 1930 there existed two main agencies offering hospital service to the community : the Voluntary Hospital and the Poor Law Hospital.

As a consequence of the provisions contained in the Local Government Act, 1929, the hospitals previously administered by the Boards of Guardians as Poor Law Hospitals were transferred to County and County Borough Councils, giving them, at the same time, the power to remove these establishments from their Poor Law association and to administer them under non-Poor Law legislation.

Since April, 1930 (the date of the operation of this Act), the hospital services of the various Councils have developed rapidly. There has thus appeared a new and powerful agency of hospital activity, for as hospitals under Public Health administration it has been necessary to effect great changes in staffing and equipment of such hospitals in order to fit them for their changed position in an endeavour to bring them up to, or even beyond, the standard of the Voluntary Hospital.

The hospitals thus transferred and administered under Public Health Acts are open not only to the poor but to all the inhabitants of the area.

In addition to this sweeping change Section 13 of this Act placed a statutory obligation upon Local Authorities to consult with representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals with regard to the provision of hospital accommodation generally, which suggested that hospital services should before long cease to have the sharp division as between voluntary and rate-aided establishments, and that in the future all hospitals should operate as one common provision for the benefit of the populace at large.

Hitherto, the County and County Borough Councils (including their predecessors in general hospital administration—the Boards of Guardians) and the Voluntary Hospitals had developed their various establishments as individual units without any regard to the overlapping of services or the need for co-operation, although all were animated with the one purpose, *i.e.*, to provide the best treatment of the sick at the lowest cost.

Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided “that the council of every county and county borough shall, when making provision for hospital accommodation in discharge of the functions transferred to them under this Act, consult such committee or other body as they consider to represent both the governing bodies and the medical and surgical staffs of the voluntary hospitals providing services in or for the benefit of the county or county borough as to the accommodation to be provided and as to the purposes for which it is to be used.”

By this it was suggested that progressive local authorities would, through such consultation, explore the hospital needs of their areas and envisage and plan complete hospital provision for the communities they represent, such services to continue the hospital services for the poor and create or supplement where necessary those for the rest of the community.

These needs cannot be satisfactorily met by merely delimiting spheres of independent and possibly competitive services, but only by the most intimate co-operation, adjusted to the altered conditions which must now prevail, between the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals in any area.

Prior and subsequent to the passing of the 1929 Act, conferences took place from time to time between the Corporation and certain of the Voluntary Hospitals, but it was not until August, 1934, that the Public Health Committee of the Manchester City Council specifically appointed a Special Sub-Committee for the purpose of the consultation required by the Act.

The Committee, appreciating the complexity of the problem of co-ordinating the various “bodies” responsible for the administration of the hospitals in the City, decided not to restrict

the terms of reference of this Special Sub-Committee, but rather to extend its activities in order to include consideration of the correlation of the work of the Municipal Hospitals and the Voluntary Hospitals. This action was foreshadowed in the Circulars accompanying the 1929 Act, which implied the establishment of the fullest co-operation between the various hospitals in any one district.

Meanwhile the Manchester Voluntary Hospitals Council, which was representative of the whole of the Voluntary Hospitals in the City, had also appointed a Statutory Committee for the purpose of the consultation with local authorities contemplated by Section 13 of the 1929 Act.

The first conference of the two "Section 13" committees was held on the 26th March, 1935, when Dr. R. Veitch Clark, the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester, placed before the meeting a proposal for the formation of a body, permanent in its constitution but acting in an advisory capacity, which would not only effectively replace the technical and legal consultation provided for by the Sub-Committee already appointed, but would ensure a measure of co-operation and co-ordination far greater than that required by Section 13 of the Act. It was suggested that such a body should be representative of the City Council and the Voluntary Hospitals Council and when consulted could, as a single governing body entrusted with the policy of hospital provision, both as regards quantity and type, whilst preserving the independence of the particular hospital concerned, advise any of the constituent hospital authorities as to the proper co-ordination of hospital services or on other matters or projects which required impartial decisions in the best interests of the hospitals in the city viewed as a whole. Co-operation there must be, not only between the Voluntary Hospitals and the local authorities, but between the Voluntary Hospitals themselves. Whilst the Municipal Hospitals have had the advantage of some form of central administration, inasmuch as the whole of the work of the various hospitals has been administered by one Committee, the Voluntary Hospitals, in some instances, have grown up in an atmosphere of parochialism, without contact or co-operation with neighbouring institutions of the same kind.

The proposal for the formation of such a Joint Board was favourably received by the representatives present at the conference and it was agreed that they would consult their respective Committees thereon.

When submitted to the Public Health Committee and the Voluntary Hospitals Council, the proposal was considered in the light that there was no legal obligation on the City Council to do more than merely consult with the representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals, but Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929, was accepted as being introduced into the Act in anticipation that such consultation must of necessity lead to co-operation. At the same time, whilst there would be no binding authority and no legal contract or agreement would result from the decisions of the Joint Board, it was clearly understood that unless in general the "constituent bodies" confirm the acts of their representatives on the Joint Board and subsequently the hospitals themselves adopt such decisions, the proposed machinery would fail in its object.

An intimation having been received that the various Committees received this proposal favourably, these decisions were reported to a further conference held on the 8th August, 1935, and as a result thereof the proposed constitution of such a Joint Hospitals Advisory Board was considered. It was the opinion of the conference that the Joint Board should be as representative as possible and that the University of Manchester should also be associated with and represented thereon as the Medical Teaching School of the City. An invitation was thereupon extended to the Council of the University to collaborate in this important work, such invitation being accepted with an assurance that the Council of the University desired to give all the assistance it could to the proposed Joint Board. Accordingly the Public Health Committee of the City Council and the Voluntary Hospitals Statutory Committee were recommended to approve of the constitution of a Joint Hospitals Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the Public Health Committee, the Voluntary Hospitals Council and Statutory Committee, and the University of Manchester.

These recommendations were approved by the City Council and the Voluntary Hospitals Council and Statutory Committee and on the 28th October, 1935, the first meeting of the Joint Hospitals Advisory Board was held.

F. E. WARBRECK HOWELL,

R. L. NEWELL,

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE MANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY BOARD.

List of Members, etc.

Chairman—SIR CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM, B.A., D.L.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR R. G. EDWARDS.

Representing the City Council of Manchester :—

Councillor S. MEADOWCROFT (Chairman, Public Health Committee).

Alderman R. S. HARPER (Deputy-Chairman, Public Health Committee).

Alderman JACKSON, M.A.

Alderman ANNIE LEE.

Councillor W. CHADWICK, B.A., M.B., CH.B.

Councillor R. G. EDWARDS.

Councillor W. HALLOWS.

Councillor M. L. KINGSMILL JONES, O.B.E.

Councillor SARAH LASKI.

The Medical Officer of Health.

Representing the Voluntary Hospitals Council :—

Mr. C. E. R. ABBOTT, M.A.

Mr. W. COBBETT, C.B.E.

Mr. J. W. A. EARLE, B.A.

Mr. A. E. GADDUM.

Mr. FRANCIS GRUNDY.

Professor JOHN MORLEY, M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S.

Mr. H. PLATT, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Mr. JAMES SILLAVAN.

Representing the University of Manchester :—

Sir CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM (Chairman, University Council).

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor JOHN S. B. STOPFORD, M.D., F.R.S.).

Professor A. RAMSBOTTOM, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.

Professor W. FLETCHER SHAW, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.

Professor E. D. TELFORD, M.A., M.SC., B.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES :—

F. E. WARBRECK HOWELL,
Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

R. L. NEWELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
2, St. John Street,
Manchester, 3.

Telephone :—
Central 3377 (Ext. 206).

Telephone :—
Blackfriars 6505.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY :—

G. PLANT,
Town Clerk's Department,
Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

Telephone :—Central 3377 (Ext. 397).

THE MANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY BOARD.

Constitutions and Functions.

Title.

1. The Board shall be known as "The Manchester Joint Hospitals Advisory Board" and is hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Board."

Constitution.

2. The Joint Board shall be representative of the Council of the City of Manchester (representing the Municipal Hospitals), the Hospitals Council and Statutory Committee (representing the Voluntary Hospitals), and the University of Manchester, which bodies are hereinafter referred to as the "constituent bodies," and in pursuance of resolutions of such constituent bodies, the Joint Board shall be constituted by the appointment of members as follows :—

Council of the City
of Manchester .. Ten members of the
Public Health Com-
mittee and the Medical
Officer of Health.

Hospitals Council and
Statutory Com-
mittee Eight members.

University of Man-
chester Five members.

Functions.

3. The Joint Board shall act solely in an advisory capacity and shall be empowered and required to advise each and every Hospital Authority controlled by, or associated with, the constituent bodies, such Hospital Authorities accepting in principle that the Joint Board shall be taken into consultation when major issues are involved in any proposed action.

Matters which now or hereafter may come under the consideration of the Joint Board are :—

- (a) all or any of the matters referred to in Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929 ;
- (b) any matters associated with the development of hospital work, including the provision of new hospital accommodation ;
- (c) extensions of, or additions to, existing hospital accommodation ;
- (d) the principles underlying the medical and surgical staffing of the hospitals concerned ;
- (e) Medical Education and research ; and
- (f) all or any matters such as have relation to the work of the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals controlled by the constituent bodies.

4. That a representative of any hospital affected shall be invited to attend, without voting powers, any meeting or meetings of the Joint Board or any Sub-Committee thereof during the consideration of and prior to arriving at any decision on any proposal affecting a particular hospital.

*Duration of
Office of
Members.*

5. The members of the Joint Board shall hold office for periods of three years, commencing on the 1st November of each year, and shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such period, provided that in the event of a member ceasing to be a member of the constituent body represented by him, he shall also cease to be a member of the Joint Board and the vacancy shall be filled as hereinafter specified.

*Re-election
of Members,
or Filling
Casual
Vacancies.*

6. The constituent bodies shall, by resolution, fill vacancies in their representation on the Joint Board (whether occasioned by the expiry of periods of office or from any other cause) either by re-election of the retiring member or members, or by the nomination of some other person in the place of the retiring member. Such resolution shall be adopted not less than twenty-eight days from the occurrence of the vacancy.

*Sub-
Committees.*

7. The Joint Board may from time to time appoint out of its own members such Sub-Committees consisting of such numbers of persons as it thinks fit, for any purpose which, in the opinion of the Joint Board, can best or most conveniently be dealt with by a Sub-Committee, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Board shall be *ex-officio* members of all such Sub-Committees.

*Power
to Co-opt.*

8. The Joint Board may appoint to its own membership and/or to the membership of any Sub-Committee, or may allow any Sub-Committee to co-opt, without voting power, any persons possessing a special knowledge which, in the opinion of the Joint Board or of the Sub-Committee, would be of material assistance to the Board or to the Sub-Committee.

*Chairman and
Vice-Chairman.*

9. The Joint Board shall in November of each year appoint a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, and the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the Joint Board. In the absence from any meeting of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a Chairman shall be elected to preside at such meeting.

The Chairman may be elected from among the members of the Joint Board without exception, but in the event of the Chairman being a member of the City Council's representation on the Joint Board, then the Vice-Chairman shall be elected from the Voluntary Hospitals' representation, and *vice-versa*. In the event of the Chairman being a member of the representation of the University, the Vice-Chairman shall be a member either of the City Council's representation or of the Voluntary Hospitals' representation.

Meetings.

10. The meetings of the Joint Board shall be held at the call of the Chairman, provided that meetings be called no less frequently than one in every three months. Special meetings of the Joint Board shall be called by the Chairman when circumstances warrant, and extraordinary meetings may also be called on the requisition of not less than one-quarter of the members of the Joint Board.

Place of Meeting.

11. The meetings of the Joint Board shall be held in the Town Hall, Manchester.

Quorum.

12. A quorum shall consist of nine members of the Joint Board possessing voting powers and a quorum for Sub-Committees shall consist of any three members thereof possessing voting powers.

Notice of Meetings.

13. Not less than seven clear days' notice of meeting of the Joint Board shall be given to members, and the matters to be discussed at any meeting shall be stated upon the notice convening the meeting.

Officers.

14. The Joint Board shall have power to make such arrangements as are necessary to carry out the secretarial and clerical work of the Joint Board, including power to appoint such officers and servants as it may from time to time deem necessary, any one or all of whom may be honorary or paid as the Joint Board shall determine.

Issue of Proceedings.

15. The proceedings of the Joint Board at each and every meeting shall be issued in *extenso* to the constituent bodies and to each member of the Joint Board but shall not be issued to individual hospitals.

Standing Orders.

16. The Joint Board may from time to time make Standing Orders for the regulation of their proceedings and business and may at any time vary or revoke the same provided that due notice of the intention to make such amendment shall have been given.

THE MANCHESTER JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY BOARD.

Annual Report, 1935-36.

The general principles upon which the scheme of co-operation was founded between the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals in Manchester were that the proposed Joint Board would take cognisance of the relationship between hospital needs and existing provision for the citizens of Manchester as a whole, due regard being paid to the co-ordination of specific problems, related to :—

- (a) projected or anticipated developments of hospital work or accommodation ;
- (b) the training of medical students ;
- (c) the principles underlying the medical and surgical staffing of hospitals ; and
- (d) any other matters such as have relation to the work of the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals controlled by the constituent bodies represented on the Joint Board.

These principles were in no wise restricted as it was felt necessary that there should be a spirit of mutual and practically unreserved agreement and co-operation between the constituent bodies, but such co-operation should not be interpreted so as to destroy the spirit of enterprise and development on the part of individuals and single hospitals which has been so marked in the development of the Voluntary Hospitals.

Procedure, etc.

It was in this spirit of co-operation therefore, that, at the inaugural meeting of the Manchester Joint Hospitals Advisory Board held on the 28th October, 1935, consideration was given to the constitution and functions of the Joint Board with a view to regularising procedure, etc., for the future.

In order to ensure that the fullest co-operation should be established having as its object the unification of the whole of the hospital services within the City, it was agreed that, upon the approval of the constitution and functions by each and every hospital authority controlled by or associated with the constituent bodies, such hospital authorities accepted, in principle, that the Joint Board should be taken into consultation when any of the major issues enumerated above were involved in any proposed action.

At the same time the position of the individual hospitals has been safeguarded by providing that a representative of the hospital affected should be invited to attend any meeting or meetings of the Joint Board or any Sub-Committee thereof during the consideration of and prior to arriving at any decision on any proposal affecting a particular hospital.

Appointment of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Officers.

At this meeting of the Joint Board, Sir Christopher T. Needham was appointed Chairman and Councillor R. G. Edwards Vice-Chairman of the Joint Board for a period of twelve months commencing 1st November, 1935, the Town Clerk (Mr. F. E. Warbreck Howell) and Mr. R. L. Newell being appointed Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Re-organisation of Consultant Staffs of Municipal Hospitals.

The first matter which the Joint Board was requested to advise upon was the principles governing the appointment of consultant staffs in connection with a scheme for the re-organisation of such staff at certain of the Municipal Hospitals.

This scheme, which at the request of the City Council and prior to the formation of the Joint Board had been considered by the Hospital Council Statutory Committee and the Special Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, had been prepared by the Public Health Committee and approved by the City Council in order that, in the Municipal General Hospitals (*i.e.*, Crumpsall, Withington, and Booth Hall), an effective and satisfactory oversight of patients by specialists in the various branches of medicine and surgery could be assured with a view to establishing the practice, which is an essential feature of the Voluntary Hospitals of the country, that the visiting physicians and surgeons are actually (not nominally) responsible for diagnosis and treatment of cases.

Previously such a consultant service had only been obtainable at the Voluntary Hospitals; such hospitals having continued their policy of providing services which could not otherwise be obtained by a section of the community which, expressed in numbers, is the great majority.

The position at that time was that since the transfer of the hospitals from the late Board of Guardians in 1930 to the Public Health Committee of the City Council, the work of the Municipal Hospitals had undergone a considerable change from the old idea that they were primarily provided for the reception of the chronic sick, an extremely rapid development having taken place in the hospitals in the direction of acute work of all kinds.

Except in a few isolated instances, the consultant services of the Municipal Hospitals both in numbers and in organisation had stood exactly as they did prior to the transfer.

The main defect in the system was that patients were only accorded specialist treatment if, in the opinion of the Resident Medical Officer in charge of the case, consultation was indicated. The number of specialists and the number of visits paid by them to the hospitals had proved quite inadequate, and an increase was necessary to cope with the greater volume and the more serious nature of the work.

The scheme of re-organisation provided for the necessary numerical increase in the consultant staff, together with increased frequency of the consultants' visits, in order to ensure that the visiting physicians and surgeons should be actually responsible for diagnosis and treatment of all acutely ill cases, and that every such patient would be seen by a consultant as soon as possible after admission.

The implications of this scheme of re-organisation are two-fold—it naturally improves the status of the Municipal Hospital, and it ensures co-ordination with regard to the medical staffing of hospitals in so far as a large portion of the personnel is common to both, *i.e.*, as part-time paid consultants at the Municipal Hospitals and honorary at the Voluntary Hospitals.

Appointment of Medical and Surgical Staff Sub-Committee.

Owing to the complexity of these proposals, the Joint Board decided that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to consider this matter and appointed a Medical and Surgical Staff Sub-Committee for the purpose, consisting of the following members :—

Councillor S. Meadowcroft,
Alderman Jackson,
Councillor Chadwick,
Councillor Edwards,
The Medical Officer of Health,
Mr. W. Cobbett,
Sir Christopher T. Needham,
The Vice-Chancellor (Professor J. S. B. Stopford),
Professor A. Ramsbottom,
Professor E. D. Telford, and
Professor W. Fletcher Shaw,

and, at the first meeting of this Sub-Committee, Mr. W. Cobbett was appointed Chairman.

Geographical Correlation of Hospitals.

In the first instance consideration was given to the possibility of arranging the proposed appointments, having regard to the geographical correlation of hospitals. After consideration of a memorandum prepared by the Medical Officer of Health it was apparent that geographical linking could not necessarily form the basis of such appointments, although the advantages of such correlation of hospitals should always be borne in mind in order to provide for a rapid interchange of patients between Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals in which the personnel of the consultant staff is similar.

In view of the importance of effecting some measure of correlation of the work as between hospitals which are situated in the same quarters of the City, arrangements are to be made under the direction of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Board for meetings of the medical and surgical staffs of adjoining hospitals to consider, in the light of their knowledge of the work which is being done at each of these hospitals, the best means of drawing these hospitals together in their professional practice, so that not only will the work of the several hospitals dovetail into each other, but that any special service provided at any hospital may be made available to the group of hospitals concerned.

At a later date instructions were given in order to provide that where a report is made in consequence of any such consultative meeting of the medical and the surgical staffs of hospitals, that a copy of such report be furnished to the Voluntary Hospital concerned and the Hospital Council.

Appointment of Consultants to the Municipal Hospitals.

The detailed proposals of the Public Health Committee contained in the scheme for the re-organisation of the consultant services provided, *inter alia*, for two consultants in medicine making three visits weekly to Crumpsall, Withington, and Booth Hall Hospitals, two consultants in surgery making three visits weekly to Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals, and two consultants in gynæcology and obstetrics making three visits weekly to Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals.

The Medical and Surgical Staff Sub-Committee appreciated the difficulties in connection with the appointments to be made, especially with regard to the fact that a consultant making

three visits weekly to a Municipal Hospital would not have time available to work in conjunction with the Voluntary Hospitals. This was very undesirable in view of the unification of services hoped for, and accordingly the Sub-Committee recommended :—

- (a) that the schedule accompanying the proposals of the Public Health Committee in so far as the consultants in medicine, surgery, gynæcology and obstetrics are concerned be amended so that wherever two such consultants are proposed making three visits weekly, there shall instead be three such consultants making two visits weekly.

Consideration was also given to the number of other appointments to be held by the consultants appointed, as it was pointed out that if these were restricted to one it would restrict choice of candidates and result in difficulty for the Voluntary Hospitals in obtaining consultants.

In view of these circumstances, therefore, the Sub-Committee recommended :—

- (b) that it will not be permissible for a consultant appointed to the Municipal Hospitals in the three main branches of medicine to hold more than two other hospital appointments requiring regular attendance.

In considering the action to be taken with regard to the appointment of additional consultants required at the Municipal Hospitals, the Medical and Surgical Staffs Sub-Committee made the following recommendations :—

- (c) that the advertisements of the vacancies be inserted in the various medical journals, and that individual circulation thereof to practising consultants and advertisements therefor in the local press be dispensed with ;
- (d) that the advertisements requesting applications should specify that the applicants must possess the higher clinical qualifications associated with consultant practice.

Appointment of Advisory Panel.

Whilst the appointment of the additional consultants required could only be made by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the City Council, it was pointed out to the Medical and Surgical Staffs Sub-Committee that the selection of a

candidate or candidates as the best qualified to fill any vacancy or vacancies demanded a considerable degree of expert knowledge, not only of the type of work involved, but of the qualifications and experience of the various candidates applying for the positions. Under these circumstances, therefore, a proposal was approved that an Advisory Panel, entirely independent in its action, be appointed to consider the applications received for the vacancies in the consultant service, and that after consideration of such applications, the Advisory Panel would forward its recommendations to the Public Health Committee; the appointments thereafter being made by the Public Health Committee.

These proposals were approved by the Joint Board, and the Public Health Committee; and the Advisory Panel was appointed, in the first instance, for a period of twelve months and consisted of the following :—

Councillor S. Meadowcroft (Chairman, Public Health Committee),

Councillor Edwards,

The Medical Officer of Health,

Mr. W. Cobbett (Chairman, Medical and Surgical Staffs Sub-Committee),

Sir Christopher T. Needham (Chairman of the Joint Board),

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor J. S. B. Stopford), and

Professor H. S. Raper, c.B.E., D.Sc., M.B., CH.B., M.S.C., F.R.S.,

together with the following consultants of senior standing in practice in the City who would be asked to advise in their respective branches of medicine as circumstances required :—

Professor E. D. Telford,

Professor J. Morley,

Professor A. Ramsbottom,

Dr. T. H. Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Professor W. Fletcher Shaw, and

Professor D. Dougal.

At the first meeting of the Advisory Panel, Mr. W. Cobbett was appointed Chairman.

It will be noted that some of the consultants on the Advisory Panel are not members of the Joint Board, but these gentlemen willingly assisted the representatives of the constituent bodies in this additional effort with a view to the co-ordination of such appointments wherever possible. In addition, the Advisory Panel were assisted by other consultants who were particularly experienced in certain branches of the work for which applications had been received.

It was necessary to hold three meetings of the Panel in order that consideration could be given in the first instance to procedure to be adopted, and thereafter to the 68 applications which had been received for 30 vacancies in nine branches of the consultant service, and it is pleasing to note that, with very few exceptions, the recommendations of the Advisory Panel have been approved and adopted by the Public Health Committee.

Appointment of Consultants—Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals.

On the 15th June, 1936, the Joint Board was informed that the work of the Advisory Panel in assisting the Public Health Committee in its selection of consultants required in connection with the re-organisation of the consultant services had been appreciated by the Public Health Committee, but as changes must inevitably occur from time to time in the consultant services of both the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals, it was suggested that the services of the Advisory Panel should in the future be utilised in connection with the appointments of all the consultants required either at the Municipal or Voluntary Hospitals, with a view to effecting some measure of co-operation respecting the consultant staffs as a whole. This suggestion is to be the subject of further consideration.

Directors of Services—Municipal Hospitals.

During the discussion by the Medical and Surgical Staffs Sub-Committee of the proposals for the re-organisation of the consultant services, a memorandum was submitted by Professor E. D. Telford in which it was pointed out that in consequence of this re-organisation the Public Health Committee was about to develop a large and very important service, and envisaged the appointment of gentlemen possessing experience of the wider problems of hospital policy, teaching, and research, as directors in the main branches of medicine in the Municipal Hospitals as essential, to ensure the proper development of these services.

These Directors, by regular visits to the hospitals and by frequent consultations with the visiting staff thereof and the Medical Officer of Health, could co-ordinate the services ensuring that the hospitals at Withington, Crumpsall, and Booth Hall would be used to the best advantage as a whole, and expressed the personal opinion that these posts of Directors would carry more weight if they were occupied by senior consultants acting in an honorary capacity. By reason of their mature experience they would be in a position to suggest, encourage and supervise research, and render very valuable service in connection with the formation of special units or of new departments. Moreover, such Directors, from their experience and contacts, would encourage the development of that intimate relationship which is so essential in order to ensure the fullest co-operation between the Municipal Hospitals, the Voluntary Hospitals, and the University.

The proposal to appoint Directors of Services at the Municipal Hospitals was approved and recommended to the Public Health Committee, such appointments to be made for an experimental period, and subject to review. The Public Health Committee approved of the proposal, the experimental period being for a period of two years.

The Advisory Panel has given the most careful consideration to the selection of such Directors of Services and the following gentlemen were recommended by the Panel for appointment in their respective branches of medicine as Honorary Directors of Services at Booth Hall, Crumpsall, and Withington Hospitals :—

Medicine—Professor G. R. Murray, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.P., D.L.

Surgery—Professor E. D. Telford, M.A., M.Sc., B.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Gynæcology—Professor D. Dougal, M.C., M.D., F.C.O.G.

This recommendation has been adopted by the Public Health Committee and the City Council.

Price of Milk to Hospitals, etc.

During the year under review, the Joint Board collaborated with the Public Health Committee of the City Council in appointing representatives to accompany a deputation from the City Council with regard to a reduction in the price of milk for use in hospitals, etc. The Chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, after hearing the arguments of the representatives of the deputation, expressed regret that no concession was possible

at that time. He pointed out that a Committee appointed by the Board had been investigating a complaint made by the Central Milk Distribution Committee and the Parliamentary Committees of Co-operative Congress as to the operation of the Milk Marketing Scheme.

The report of such Committee had recently been published and was, in fact, made available to the members of the deputation prior to the deputation meeting the representatives of the Milk Marketing Board. Amendments to the Milk Marketing Scheme are being made in view of this report, and it was suggested that these amendments may result in a reduced price of milk for use in hospitals. The Chairman indicated he was sympathetic towards the views of the deputation, and he would report them to the Board.

Appointment of Executive Committee.

In June last a suggestion was made that an Executive Committee be appointed for the purpose of collating information required for submission to the Joint Board, and outlines of certain matters which might be considered by such a Committee, if appointed, were submitted.

This suggestion was adopted by the Joint Board, and the following members were appointed as an Executive Committee :—

Councillor S. Meadowcroft,
Councillor Chadwick,
Councillor Edwards,
The Medical Officer of Health,
Mr. W. Cobbett,
Mr. James Sillavan,
Sir Christopher T. Needham,
The Vice-Chancellor (Professor J. S. B. Stopford),
and
Professor E. D. Telford,

such Committee to have power to co-opt, if necessary. The Chairman of the Joint Board (Sir Christopher Needham) has been appointed Chairman of this Committee, and three meetings of the Executive Committee have been held.

Use of Hospitals in Air Raids.

The Executive Committee was informed that a Circular from the Home Office had been received by all local authorities concerning the precautions to be taken in the event of air raids occurring, and that the City Council had been engaged in the preparation of a scheme for the provision of the services required in such an event throughout the City.

Such a scheme entails the provision of decontamination and first-aid centres, the provision of the necessary staff therefor and the training thereof, ambulance transport, etc., and the Joint Board had been requested to consider the hospital arrangements to be made in connection therewith.

For this purpose a Special Sub-Committee consisting of Councillor Chadwick, Professor A. Ramsbottom, Professor E. D. Telford, and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed to discuss with the representatives of the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, and the Military Authorities, the use of hospitals in connection with the scheme being prepared by the City Council.

The provisional conclusions of the Special Sub-Committee after meeting the representatives of the various Societies, etc., were :—

- (a) that the Voluntary Hospitals in the centre of the City should be invited to regard themselves as casualty clearance stations, to which injured persons requiring attention should be taken. In the event of such persons requiring continued hospital treatment, they should, as soon as possible, be moved out to the base hospitals for this purpose in order that maximum facilities may be available for casualties.
- (b) that the base hospitals should consist of accommodation which could be provided at Booth Hall, Crumpsall, and Withington Hospitals. In this connection consideration will require to be given as to what further provision can be made by the utilisation of school premises which may be made available at Moston and Wythenshawe or other suitable premises outside the centre of the City.
- (c) that, with regard to gas precaution measures, all hospitals should take such precautions as are necessary, including the provision of the necessary equipment, etc., to provide that at least one portion of the hospital will be immune from the infiltration of gases, and
- (d) that the various specialist hospitals (eye, etc.) should arrange for the necessary equipment to be available in order that such hospitals could provide for adequate first-aid treatment to be given in connection with their use as casualty clearing stations.

These were approved by the Joint Board in principle and, in view of the fact that certain expenditure will be necessary in order to give effect thereto, the Hospitals Council was recommended to appoint from its body members who would directly represent the Voluntary Hospitals concerned to confer with the appropriate Sub-Committee of the City Council as to the details of the organisation and the financing thereof.

Treatment of Fractures.

The report of the British Medical Association issued in 1935 relating to the treatment of fractures and suggesting the unification of fracture clinics, was brought to the notice of the Executive Committee, and as a result the Joint Board has appointed a Committee consisting of the following :—

Chairman of the Joint Board,
Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Board,
Councillor Meadowcroft,
The Medical Officer of Health,
Mr. W. Cobbett,
Mr. A. E. Gaddum,
Mr. H. Platt,
Professor John Morley, and
Professor E. D. Telford,

to consider the report of the British Medical Association and on the general unification of orthopædic services. The necessary information is now being collated for the use of this Committee.

In this connection the Executive Committee had an opportunity of informally discussing this problem with members of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, and the Scottish Office on the Rehabilitation of Persons Injured by Accidents, upon a visit of the Inter-Departmental Committee to inspect the fracture clinic at the Manchester Royal Infirmary on the 16th July, 1936.

Reduction of Waiting Lists.

At the request of the Joint Board the Northern Association of Hospital Secretaries was requested to submit a summary of the discussions which had taken place on this matter at various meetings of the Association. This has been considered by the Executive Committee and arrangements have now been made

for a questionnaire to be prepared under the direction of Professor D. Dougal, Professor A. Ramsbottom, Professor E. D. Telford, and the Medical Officer of Health, with a view to the requisite information being obtained for the detailed consideration of this important matter with a view to effecting, if possible, a reduction in the waiting lists of various hospitals.

Projected Developments of Hospital Work or Accommodation.

Information is at present being obtained from the various hospitals as to the projected developments of hospital work or accommodation during the next two years. The same will be collated and submitted to the Executive Committee in due course, with a view to considering whether any co-ordination or unification could be effected with regard to such proposals.

Information as to the Activities of the Joint Board.

The Executive Committee has also given consideration to the method to be adopted to inform the members of the various Committees or Boards of the constituent bodies of the activities of the Board.

This object could be achieved by circulating copies of the Minutes of the Board and its Committees, but the Executive Committee consider that the preparation of periodical reports will be more satisfactory.

Accordingly, it is proposed, in future, to circulate quarterly an Interim Report upon the activities of the Board, and to issue a full Annual Report each year.

In addition, the Executive Committee, in order to foster the fullest co-operation between all constituent bodies, consider it desirable that an Annual Meeting of the Joint Board shall be held to which the members of the Councils, Committees, or Boards of Management of the various constituent bodies will be invited.

The necessary arrangements for the First Annual Meeting are being made, to which this Report of the Joint Board, covering the work of the Board for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1936, will be submitted.

C. T. NEEDHAM,
Chairman.

R. G. EDWARDS,
Vice-Chairman.

WORK DONE BY THE MIDWIVES' SECTION.

This section deals with :—

- A. THE INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES under the Midwives Acts, 1902-1926.
- B. DOMICILIARY NURSING VISITS TO MOTHERS AND BABIES, in connection with schemes for maternity and child welfare under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.
- C. THE INVESTIGATION OF CASES OF—
 - (i.) Maternal death.
 - (ii.) Puerperal fever and pyrexia.
 - (iii.) Emergency neo-natal deaths in midwives' practices.
 - (iv.) Pemphigus neonatorum.

STAFF—

Inspector of Midwives.

Assistant Inspector of Midwives.

4 Maternity Nurses.

3 Ophthalmic Nurses. (See special report).

A.—*Inspection of Midwives.*

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Visits made to midwives in their own homes | 659 |
| Midwives interviewed at the office | 104 |
| Total registered births for the City (adjusted figure)— | |
| Live births | 11,338 |
| Still births | 531 |
| | ————— |
| | 11,869 |
| Total notified births (live and still unadjusted figure) .. | <u>13,094</u> |

Occurrence of Notified Births.

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| (1) Births at Home | 5,961 | |
| (i.) Taken by midwives, including cases in which midwife acted as maternity nurse (figures based on yearly return of cases made by midwives to L.S.A.) | 5,083 | |
| (ii.) Taken by doctors (no midwife present)* | 102 | |
| (iii.) Taken by St. Mary's Hospital District Staff in Manchester area | 776 | |
| (2) Births in Institutions. | | |
| (i.) Hospitals | 6,081 | |
| (ii.) Maternity homes registered under Nurs- ing Homes Registration Act, 1927.. .. | 1,052 | |
| | | 7,133 |
| | | <u>13,094</u> |

* No midwife present means no midwife who has given notice of intention to practise. The attendant ranges from a fully-trained resident midwife to a relation of the mother or a handy woman.

Number of Midwives in Practice.

213 midwives gave notice of intention to practice during 1936. Of the independent practising midwives, during the year, 2 gave up work, 4 new midwives started to practice, and 2 midwives died.

Of the 213 midwives, 41 were employed in registered maternity homes having no resident medical practitioner and 34 were attached to District Nursing Associations. The remaining 138 were independent midwives doing domiciliary work. 28 of these resided outside the area. An analysis of all the cases taken by midwives is given in the following table :—

TABLE I.

| | Number of Midwives | Number of Cases taken | Per cent. of Total Number of Cases | Average Number of Cases per Midwife |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Practices of over 100 cases per annum .. | 11 | 1,325 | 29·4 | 120·4 |
| Under 100, over 50 | 28 | 1,974 | 43·21 | 70·5 |
| Between 20 and 50 | 27 | 904 | 20·0 | 33·5 |
| Under 20 | 35 | 365 | 7·98 | 10·43 |

The total number of cases taken by midwives shows a decrease of 211 against an increase of 173 of all notified births.

Of the 110 independent midwives residing in Manchester, 9 took no cases; the remaining 101 took 4,568 cases. These were distributed among them as follows:

TABLE II.
ANALYSIS OF CASES TAKEN BY MIDWIVES.

| Midwives giving notice of intention to practice in the Manchester Area | Number of Midwives | Midwife only at the Case | | Midwife with Doctor called in | | Midwife as Maternity Nurse | Total Number of Cases | Per cent of Notified Births |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Primi-paraë | Multi-paraë | Primi-paraë | Multi-paraë | | | |
| 1. BIRTHS AT HOME. | | | | | | | | |
| Independent Midwives— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Certificated (Manchester Area) .. | 100 | 610 | 2,517 | 286 | 431 | 684 | 4,528 | 34.58 |
| (b) Bona-fide (Manchester Area) .. | 1 | 17 | 18 | 4 | .. | 1 | 40 | 0.30 |
| (c) Certificated (Manchester Area), did no work | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (d) Certificated (reside outside Manchester) | 17 | 27 | 116 | 19 | 13 | 37 | 212 | 1.62 |
| (e) Certificated (reside outside Manchester), did no work | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Midwives employed by Nursing Associations:— | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 30 | 33 | 156 | 10 | 17 | 87 | 303 | 2.31 |
| Salford | 3 | | | | | | | |
| County Nursing Associations | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 172 | 687 | 2,807 | 319 | 461 | 809 | 5,083 | 38.81 |
| 2. BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| Midwives employed in registered Maternity Homes taking mid-wifery cases only and having no resident medical practitioner .. | 41 | 341 | 166 | 44 | 11 | 252 | 814 | 6.22 |
| | 213 | 1,028 | 2,973 | 363 | 472 | 1,061 | 5,897 | 45.03 |

Per cent.
Notified
Births

Distribution of all Domiciliary Cases (based on Notified Births).

5,961 births took place in domiciliary practice .. = 45.52
Distributed as follows :—

See Table II.—

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Midwives only at the birth | 3,494 | = 26.68 |
| Registered medical practitioner summoned by midwife under C.M.B. rules and present at birth | 780 | } = 12.92 |
| Registered medical practitioner with mid- wife as maternity nurse | 809 | |
| Registered medical practitioner (no mid- wife present) | 102 | |
| Hospital District Service | 776 | = 5.92 |

The proportion of cases taken by midwives and midwives acting as maternity nurses, calculated on *registered live* births, is as follows :—

| | Per cent. |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1932 | 54.94 |
| 1933 | 52.34 |
| 1934 | 52.61 |
| 1935 | 53.69 |
| *1936 | 44.83 |

* Or 42.8 of the total registered (live and still) births.

Supervision and Instruction of Midwives.

Midwives were suspended from work on 95 occasions on account of contact with infection or being themselves liable to be a source of infection.

As there is a staff of trained nurses available to take over their cases, midwives are encouraged to report cases with raised temperature before they become notifiable under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

Suspensions.

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1932 | 88 = 1.35 per 100 cases taken. |
| 1933 | 92 = 1.57 „ „ |
| 1934 | 79 = 1.31 „ „ |
| 1935 | 120 = 1.98 „ „ |
| 1936 | 95 = 1.86 „ „ |

No serious breach of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board has occurred during the year.

Handywomen.

In 4 cases of puerperal fever and 1 of puerperal pyrexia, there was no midwife in attendance. In each case the handywoman who assisted the doctor was visited and instructed *re* disinfection.

Lectures.

A series of 6 post-graduate lectures given by specialists, in the autumn, were much appreciated by the midwives and well attended.

Practical Training of Midwives.

Seven midwives are approved by the Board to take pupil midwives for district experience.

Payment to Midwives by the Local Authority.

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| 1. Under the Midwives Act, 1926, section 2 (1), for loss of work during suspension—13 claims.. .. | £ | s. | d. |
| | 14 | 18 | 6 |
| 2. For non-booked cases taken as emergencies (including abortion)—29 claims.. .. | 20 | 17 | 6 |
| 3. By resolution of the City Council, August 3rd, 1932, 10s. may be paid to a midwife who loses her fee because she has sent a booked case to an Infant Welfare Ante-Natal Clinic and the case has subsequently been transferred to hospital prior to or during delivery. 36 claims | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. By resolution of the City Council, July 2nd, 1935, payments may be made to midwives in necessitous cases—35s. for a primipara, and 30s. for a multipara. 161 claims | 240 | 13 | 0 |

Records of Calling-in Medical Aid.

Records of calling in medical aid in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were sent in by the independently practising midwives, by midwives from District Nursing Associations, and by midwives in Registered Maternity Homes having no resident medical

officer. The number of records sent and the number of applications for payment of their fee by registered medical practitioners is shown below :—

TABLE III.

| | Number of Midwives' Own Cases | Number of Records Sent | Number of Records Sent per 100 Cases | Number of Applications for Payment | Number of Applications made per 100 Records |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1931 | 5,842 | 2,874 | 49·1 | 1,598 | 55·6 |
| 1932 | 5,474 | 2,538 | 46·3 | 1,500 | 59·1 |
| 1933 | 4,901 | 2,413 | 49·2 | 1,455 | 60·2 |
| 1934 | 5,033 | 2,470 | 49·0 | 1,477 | 59·9 |
| 1935 | 4,975 | 2,552 | 51·2 | 1,642 | 64·3 |
| 1936 | 4,836 | 2,637 | 54·5 | 1,617 | 61·3 |

Number of cases referred by midwives to ante-natal clinics :—

1930 405 = 6·59 per cent. of their cases.

1931 338 = 5·78 „ „

1932 211 = 3·85 „ „

1933 208 = 4·24 „ „

1934 294 = 5·84 „ „

1935 434 = 8·72 „ „

1936 667 = 13·79 „ „

This does not give a true picture of the number of women who attend ante-natal clinics and are later delivered by midwives, as in many cases the mother goes to the clinic before she books her midwife, and the written record of having referred a patient to the clinic is not in that case always sent to the Local Supervising Authority.

The next table shows how many calls for assistance were made, and by whom, during the ante-natal, intra-natal, and post-natal periods:—

TABLE IV.

| | Records sent to Doctors | | Records sent to Ante-natal Clinics |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Assistance in labour and puerperium | Assistance during pregnancy | |
| Midwives | 1,850 | 447 | 647 |
| District Nursing Association .. | 73 | 19 | 19 |
| Maternity Homes | 240 | 8 | 1 |

16·3 per cent. of all records of sending for medical aid by midwives for emergencies during labour and the puerperium were for delayed labour, and 23·4 per cent. for a ruptured perineum. This is respectively 8·9 per cent. and 12·2 per cent. of all their cases, and compares with 8·0 per cent. and 12·3 per cent. for 1935.

50·0 per cent. of all the records were sent for assistance during labour. 31·9 per cent. were for unsatisfactory conditions occurring during the puerperium. Of these 22·4 per cent. were for the infant.

Payment of Medical Fees.

Payment of fee of the registered medical practitioner called in by the midwife, in accordance with the Rules, is made by the Local Supervising Authority under the authority of the Midwives Act, 1918, section 14 (1). The Local Supervising Authority has power to recover the fee from the patient, or husband, if they have the means to pay.

Particulars of applications in 1936 for the payment of fees:—

| | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of families whose incomes were below the scale .. | 929 | 962 |
| " " " " above the scale .. | 577 | 502 |
| " " who paid doctor themselves | 8 | 24 |
| Conditions not fulfilled | 16 | 22 |
| No account sent (see Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, 1926) | 112 | 107 |
| Number of fees paid by the Local Supervising Authority .. | 1,618 | 1,571 |

Provision of the Services of Consultants for Difficult Child-birth.

Second Opinion.—Under the Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, a second opinion on his case may be obtained by a registered medical practitioner. A fee of £3 3s. for the consultation is payable by the Public Health Committee.

| | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|-------|-------|
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| The number of such fees paid was | 9 | 4 |

Obstetric Difficulty.—In connection with the Council's scheme for maternity and child welfare under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the provision of a consultant service was extended in 1930 to allow medical practitioners to call in a consultant in the event of obstetric difficulty arising during the ante-natal period, labour or the puerperium. The fee is fixed at £5 5s. inclusive.

| | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|-------|-------|
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| The number of such fees paid was | 21 | 22 |

Consultants must, in every case, be selected from a list of approved practitioners engaged solely in gynaecological and obstetric practice in the city.

Payments made under the above Acts for the period January 1st to December 31st, 1936, were as follows:—

Midwives Act, 1918.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Paid to doctors | 1,943 | 18 | 9 |
| Recovered from the patients | 529 | 14 | 3 |

Puerperal Fever Regulations, 1926.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Paid to consultants | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Recovered from the patients | — | | |

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918 (Difficult Labour).

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| Paid to consultants | 102 | 18 | 0 |
| Recovered from the patients | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Total paid | 2,059 | 8 | 9 |
| Recovered | 537 | 6 | 3 |

The average nett cost to the Council per case for medical assistance in cases booked by midwives is 8s. 6d.

B.—*Domiciliary Nursing Visits to Mothers and Babies.*

The mothers and babies who are nursed or helped by the 4 trained nurse-midwives on the staff of the Department are referred to them from the following sources :

- (a) Midwives.
- (b) Registered medical practitioners, under the Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Pemphigus Neonatorum Regulations.
- (c) Health visitors.
- (d) Maternity and child welfare clinics.

(a) *Midwives.*—Midwives cases may be—

- (i.) Normal puerperal cases with some septic condition.
- (ii.) Normal puerperal cases when the patient is in contact with an infectious disease, such as measles, and isolation cannot be obtained.
- (iii.) Abnormal puerperal cases, in which either mother or baby has some condition diagnosed as septic, or thought likely to be so.
- (iv.) Cases in which there is some unsatisfactory condition of mother or baby at the end of the ten-day lying-in period which requires further nursing, e.g., inflamed veins, premature baby.

(b) *Cases from Doctors.*—An offer of skilled nursing is made to every practitioner who notifies a case under the Puerperal Fever, Pyrexia, or Pemphigus Neonatorum Regulations. The nurse then works under the direction of the patient's own doctor.

(c) *Health Visitors' Cases.*—The nurse visits because the health visitor reports some abnormal condition of mother or baby, such as cracked nipples, prematurity, or insufficient breast milk.

(d) *Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.*—The doctor at the clinic asks to have a baby treated for some condition, such as an unhealed umbilicus. A large number of cases for re-establishment of breast feeding come from the clinics.

The visits paid by the nurses under the above headings in 1936 were as follows :—

| | Number of Visits. |
|--|----------------------|
| Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Raised Temperature.. | 706 |
| Mammary Abscess and Mastitis | 946 |
| Phlebitis | 130 |
| Cases of infection in the house | 63 |
| Mother still unsatisfactory at end of lying-in period.. .. | 62 |
| Pemphigus Neonatorum and other skin conditions.. .. | 927 |
| Septic and unsatisfactory umbilicus | 1,877 |
| Spina Bifida | 16 |
| Prematurity of Infant | 1,726 |
| Promotion and re-establishment of breast-feeding | 409 |
| Unsatisfactory infants | 122 |
| | <hr/> 6,984 <hr/> |

Artificial Feeding.—On October 1st, 1935, the revised rules of the Central Midwives Board in connection with artificial feeding came into force, Rule E 27 (b).

This rule now requires that all cases in institutions where it is proposed to substitute artificial feeding for breast feeding must be notified to the local authority. Prior to this revision, the rule only applied to practising midwives.

During the year, 357 notifications of recourse to artificial feeding were received, 85 from midwives and 272 from institutions.

In 195 of the total cases it was stated that it was supplementary and not a complete change-over. Of the remainder, the causes given were :—

| | |
|--|--|
| Poor health of the mother in 69 cases. | |
| On the advice of the doctor .. 15 .. | |
| Mastitis 13 .. | |
| Social reasons 10 .. | |
| Baby being adopted 3 .. | |
| Other causes 52 .. | |

Re-establishment of Breast Feeding.—All cases where artificial feeding has been resorted to, are visited by the health visitor ; if it is thought there is any chance of promoting, or re-establishing, breast feeding, they are referred to the special maternity nurse.

Of the 36 cases taken by the nurses, 10 were successful and 3 partly successful.

Of the 24 which were unsuccessful, the cause was attributed to :—

Lack of co-operation of mother in 11 cases.

Poor health of the mother 7 ..

Badly cracked or depressed nipples .. 3 ..

Lack of secretion 3 ..

Weakly and Premature Infants.—1,726 visits were paid by the special nurses to weakly and premature babies.

101 babies were attended, including 8 sets of twins. The special nurses attended till the babies reached 7lbs. in weight, when they were passed on to the health visitors, who continued to pay regular visits. The results when last seen by the health visitors were :—

Doing well 53—30 were completely and 23 partly breastfed.

Fairly .. 14— 5 9

Removed 7— 3 4

Died 26— 8 16

The weight of 10 babies who are doing well was at birth under 4lbs.—3 weighed 3lbs., 3 were under $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and one $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

c. *The Investigation of Cases of—*

(i.) Maternal death.

(ii.) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

(iii.) Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Maternal Deaths.

59 deaths from child-birth occurred amongst Manchester mothers, and were investigated in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health.

There is an increase from last year in the total number of deaths, and in consequence a rise in the maternal death rate. This increase is due to the rise in the number of deaths from causes other than puerperal fever.

It is satisfactory to record a fall in the number of deaths from puerperal fever. The fall in the deaths from sepsis and the rise in the deaths from causes other than sepsis occur in domiciliary and institution cases in very similar proportion. In 83 per cent. of the cases the family circumstances were reported to be comfortable.

The following table gives the classification of all the maternal deaths ; the last column gives the 1935 rate for comparison.

TABLE V.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILD-BIRTH DURING 1936.

| Cause | Normal Full-term Labour | Abnormal Full-term Labour | Abortion | Total | Rate per 1,000 Registered Live and Still Births | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------|--|------|
| | | | | | 1936 | 1935 |
| *Puerperal Fever | 4 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 1·69 | 2·03 |
| Other causes | 31 (2 undelivered) | | 8 | 39 | 3·29 | 1·61 |
| | | | | 59 | 4·98 | 3·64 |

* 3 of these cases had been referred to the Coroner and were not notified as puerperal fever.

The next table shows incidence of puerperal fever and the percentage of deaths.

| | Puerperal Fever Incidence and Case Mortality | |
|--------------|---|--|
| | Cases of Puerperal Fever per 1,000 Notified Births | Mortality per cent. of Notified Puerperal Fever Cases |
| 1932 | 7·32 | 17·7 |
| 1933 | 10·29 | 16·16 |
| 1934 | 10·18 | 9·76 |
| 1935 | 9·20 | 20·16 |
| 1936 | 8·78 | 17·39 |

TABLE VI.
ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT WHEN MOTHER SUBSEQUENTLY DIED AND THE MORTALITY RATE
PER 1,000 CASES IN DOMICILIARY PRACTICE.

| | MIDWIVES' CASES | | | DOCTORS' CASES | | | | Institutions | Hospital extern. District | No attendant at confinement | EARLY PREGNANCY | |
|--------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Midwife only | Doctor present, Midwife called in by C.M.B. Rules according to | Death Rate, per 1,000 cases taken | Doctor with Midwife as Maternity Nurse | Death Rate per 1,000 cases taken | Doctor only. No skilled nursing | Death Rate per 1,000 cases taken | | | | Abortions | Undelivered |
| Puerperal Fever .. | 1 | 4 (2 delivered in hospital) | 1·17 | 1 | 1·23 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 9 | .. |
| Other Causes .. | 8 (3 admitted to Hospital for delivery) | | 1·87 | 5 | 6·18 | .. | .. | 18 died undelivered | .. | .. | 3 | 5 |
| Total .. | 13 | | 3·04 | 6 | 7·41 | .. | .. | 22 | 1 | .. | 12 | 5 |

For number of cases taken, see page 281 of the Report.

Analysis of 39 deaths due to other causes than puerperal sepsis :

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Abortion with post partum hæmorrhage | .. .. | 1 |
| Ectopic gestation | .. .. . | 2 |
| Pregnancy complicated by | { Cardiac condition | 1 |
| | { Kidney condition | 1 |
| Toxæmias of pregnancy | { Hyperemesis gravidarum .. | 2 |
| | { Albuminuria | 1 |
| | { Eclampsia | 4 |
| | { Yellow atrophy of liver .. | 1 |
| Ante-partum hæmorrhage | .. .. . | 5 |
| Placenta prævia | .. .. . | 3 |
| Dystocia | .. .. . | 5 |
| Retained placenta with hæmorrhage | .. .. . | 2 |
| Post partum hæmorrhage | .. .. . | 3 |
| Collapse after confinement | .. .. . | 4 |
| Embolism | .. .. . | 2 |
| Puerperal insanity | .. .. . | 2 |
| | — | |
| | | 39 |

There is an increase of 6 cases in the deaths from abortion and early pregnancy, these being :—

Abortion 3 Early pregnancy 3

The following table gives the figures for the last 5 years :—

| Year | No. of Deaths | Percentage of Maternal Deaths |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1932 | 11 | 21·1 |
| 1933 | 21 | 29·5 |
| 1934 | 18 | 30·5 |
| 1935 | 11 | 25·5 |
| 1936 | 17 | 28·8 |

In addition to the deaths in the foregoing tables, there were 10 deaths where child-birth was not the primary cause of death, and 30 deaths, including 8 from puerperal fever, where the home address was outside the City.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Every case of puerperal fever and of puerperal pyrexia notified under the appropriate regulations is investigated at the patient's home address and by interviewing the attendants at the labour if thought desirable.

106 cases of puerperal fever and 136 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

The diagnosis in some of these cases was afterwards modified. The changes in diagnosis from puerperal fever to other causes were :—

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----|
| Incomplete abortion | .. .. . | 14 |
| Simple abortion | .. .. . | 2 |
| Threatened abortion | .. .. . | 2 |
| Mastitis | .. .. . | 1 |
| Bronchitis | .. .. . | 1 |
| Abscess of perineum | .. .. . | 1 |
| Pyosalpinx | .. .. . | 1 |
| Sub-involution of uterus | .. .. . | 1 |
| Metorrhagia | .. .. . | 4 |
| | — | 27 |

The changes in diagnosis from puerperal pyrexia were as follows :—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|
| Puerperal fever | .. .. . | 39 |
| Incomplete abortion | .. .. . | 8 |
| Simple abortion | .. .. . | 1 |
| Threatened abortion | .. .. . | 1 |
| Uterine sub-involution | .. .. . | 1 |
| Pleurisy and bacillurea | .. .. . | 1 |
| Acute bronchitis and emphysema | .. .. . | 1 |
| Typhoid fever | .. .. . | 1 |
| | — | 53 |

leaving a total of 115 puerperal fever, and 83 puerperal pyrexia. Table VII. shows the distribution of the cases.

TABLE VII.
ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

| | Number of Cases | Abortion | Deaths from Abortion | Full-term and Premature Labour | Deaths at Full Term |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Puerperal Fever | | At 2-3 months .. 22 | 5 | Normal labour .. 55 | 4 |
| | | „ 4 months .. 5 | 2 | Abnormal labour . 27 | 6 |
| | | „ 5 „ .. 2 | — | | |
| | | „ 6 „ .. — | — | | |
| | | No information .. 4 | — | | |
| | 115 | 33 | 7 | 82 | 10 |

The number includes 7 full-term labours, delivered in Manchester Hospitals, but brought from outside.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Puerperal Pyrexia | | At 3 months .. 5 | — | Normal labour .. 41 | 3 |
| | | „ 4 „ .. — | — | Abnormal labour.. 32 | — |
| | | „ 5 „ .. 2 | — | | |
| | | „ 6 „ .. 1 | — | | |
| | | No information .. 2 | — | | |
| | 83 | 10 | — | 73 | 3 |

The number includes 1 abortion and 15 full-term cases brought in from outside districts and delivered in Manchester Hospitals.

The attendant at the confinement and the subsequent nursing care of the cases is given in Tables VIII. and IX.

TABLE VIII.—ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

| | MIDWIFE | | | | | | DOCTOR, Midwife acting as Maternity Nurse | | | DOCTOR, No Skilled Nursing | | | INSTITUTION | | | HOSPITAL, External District | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Midwife alone | | | Doctor present, called in according to C.M.B. Rules | | | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths |
| | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths | Number of Attacks | Attack Rate per 1,000 Cases taken | Number of Deaths | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUERPERAL FEVER, 115 Cases | 17 | 4.86 | 1 | 25 (3 de- livered in Hosp'l) | 32.05 | 4 | 6 (2 de- livered in Hosp'l) | 7.41 | 1 | 4 | 39.21 | .. | 26 (7 from outside areas) | 3.64 | 3 | 4 | 5.15 | 1 |
| Labour and pre- mature labour 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abortions 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 (17 sent direct to Monsall, 13 via other Hosp'ls) | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | The Mid wives was | attack rate in all cases booked by | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 83 Cases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour and pre- mature labour 73 | 9 | 2.57 | . | 9 | 11.54 | .. | 6 | 7.41 | 1* | 1 | 9.80 | .. | 46 (15 from outside area) | 6.44 | 2* | 2 | 2.57 | .. |
| Abortions 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 (1 sent to Hosp'l) | .. | .. | 8 (6 sent direct to Monsall, 2 via other Hosp'ls) (1 out- side area) | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | The Mid wives was | attack rate in all cases booked by | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTES :—For number of cases taken, see page 282.
For the mortality rates, see table V.
Attack rates are not worked out for abortions, as the number of cases of abortions is not known.
* Childbirth not the primary cause.

TABLE IX.

| | Nursed in Monsall | Died | Per- centage deaths | Nursed in other hospitals | Died | Per- centage deaths | Nursed at home | Died |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
| Puerperal Fever .. | 98 | 3 | 3.0 | 16 | 7 | 43.7 | 1 | 0 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia. | 24 | 1* | 4.1 | 44 | 2* | 4.5 | 15 | 0 |

* These are not included in the maternal deaths.

The causes of death in four other cases notified as puerperal pyrexia were :—

At Monsall Hospital—

1 cerebral hæmorrhage, endarteritis, precipitate labour.

At other institutions—

1 lobar pneumonia.

2 pulmonary tuberculosis.

After-Care of Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

29 women who have suffered from puerperal fever or pyrexia were visited. 19 were in good health, 7 were under medical care, and 2 were urged to obtain medical advice—I was pregnant.

Still-birth and Neo-natal Death in Midwives' Practice.

The following table gives the total number of still-births notified in the City during the year :—

TABLE X.

| Number Still-births Notified | Number in Practice of | | | Per cent. of Notified Births | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | Midwives, including cases in which a Doctor is called in under C.M.B. Rules | Doctors, including cases with Midwife acting as maternity nurse | Hospitals | | |
| | | | | 1936 | 1935 |
| 682 | 124 = 2.9% of cases taken | 68 = 8.4% of cases taken | *†490 = 6.8% of cases taken | 5.20 | 5.14 |

* 151 of these cases were mothers whose home address was outside the City.

† 79 cases were admitted as emergency.

Still-births in the Practices of Midwives.

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of still-births in the practices of midwives—124, against 145 in 1935.

There is a slight increase in the number of still-births occurring in primiparae, being 25.3 per cent. against 22.7 per cent. in 1935.

There is also an increase in the number of still-births occurring in the full term fresh foetus after difficult and instrumental delivery. These were 11.2 per cent. of all cases against 7.6 per cent. in 1935.

It is satisfactory to report a reduction of still-births due to breech delivery—6.8 per cent. against 11.3 per cent. in 1935.

Poor health of the mother is given as a possible cause in 26.1 per cent. of these cases. Four of these mothers were primiparae.

No medical examination of the mother or foetus was made in these cases.

Analysis of Possible Causes of Still-births.

| | Foetus fresh | | | Foetus macerated | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Full term | Pre-mature | No. of Primiparae | Full term | Pre-mature | No. of Primiparae |
| 1. Illness of Mother— | | | | | | |
| Influenza | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Probable specific disease | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Albuminuria | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Probable toxæmia | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Poor health | 9 | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Falls | — | — | — | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 2. Ante-partum hæmorrhage | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 3. Hydramnios | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Accidents of labour— | | | | | | |
| Instrumental delivery | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Breech delivery | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Long or difficult labour | 12 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Twin birth | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Abnormal cords | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Congenital malformations | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 6. Shock | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. No sufficient reason | 22 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 8. No information | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Want of attention at birth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Drugs | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 62 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 4 |

Neo-natal Deaths in Midwives Practice.

There were 71 deaths. Six of these occurred before a medical practitioner could be obtained.

| | Number of cases |
|---|--------------------|
| Post-mortem without inquest :— | |
| Hæmorrhagic disease of the new born | 1 |
| Asphyxia due to immaturity | 1 |
| Prematurity | 2 |
| Convulsions | 2 |

TABLE XI.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

| Pemphigoid skin rashes reported | Notified Cases | Not Notified | Total Deaths | Death per cent. of all reported cases |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| 61 | 36 (1 died) | 25 | 1 | 1.6 |

Incidence of fatal cases per registered live birth :—

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1931 | 0.57 per 1,000. |
| 1932 | 0.25 „ „ |
| 1933 | 0.10 „ „ |
| 1934 | 0.17 „ „ |
| 1935 | 0.50 „ „ |
| 1936 | 0.08 „ „ |

TABLE XII.
AGE AT ONSET.

| | Under 2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Over 4 weeks |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Notified cases . | 20 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Not notified .. | 17 | 3 | 5 | .. |

TABLE XIII.
PEMPHIGOID RASHES IN DOMICILIARY AND HOSPITAL PRACTICE

| | Midwives | | Doctors | | Hospitals and Registered Maternity Homes | | Hospital Districts | |
|-------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|--|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | Attack | Death | Attack | Death | Attack | Death | Attack | Death |
| Notified cases .. | 18 | 1 | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Not notified .. | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |

Of the 61 cases of pemphigus and pemphigoid rashes, 56 were nursed by the special nurses. 28 were of a mild type and the skin condition became normal in from 2 to 3 weeks. In 5 of these a slight condition of conjunctivitis was present.

Of the more serious cases, 16 recovered in 3 to 4 weeks, 8 in 5 weeks, 7 in 6 weeks and over, 1 removed before recovery, 1 case died—certified cause pemphigus neonatorum.

During the year there were two small outbreaks of pemphigus.

One midwife had 6 cases within 3 weeks, 3 of which were notified as pemphigus neonatorum ; and one institution had 7 cases within 3 weeks ; all of which were notified as pemphigus neonatorum. None were serious and all made a good recovery.

Summary of Investigations (other than nursing visits) made by the
Inspectors of Midwives and Special Maternity Nurses.

| | Number of visits. |
|--|----------------------|
| Maternal deaths | 113 |
| Puerperal fever | 178 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | 118 |
| After-care in cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia | 78 |
| Still-births | 7 |
| Investigations into Midwives' compensation claims .. | 35 |
| Investigations into cases of pemphigus neonatorum .. | 1 |
| Medical records and payments of medical fees | 7 |
| | <hr/> 507 |
| Total number of visits made by the staff:— | |
| Inspectors of Midwives | 659 |
| Domiciliary Nursing | 6,984 |
| Investigations | 507 |
| | <hr/> 8,150 |

OPHTHALMIC SECTION.

The work of the ophthalmic section is carried out by 3 fully-trained nurses with special ophthalmic training, under the supervision of the Inspector of Midwives. They visit and treat, under medical supervision, all cases of eye disease from birth to school age, when those who still have eye defects are transferred to the School Medical Officer.

Cases are referred by—

1. Midwives, under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board.
2. Medical Practitioners and hospitals, under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Notification Order.
3. Medical officers at the Child Welfare Clinics.
4. Health visitors.

During the year 1936, 682 new cases were visited. Of these, 377 were cases of eye disease in older children and 305 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The total number of visits paid was 6,580.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

122 cases were notified by private practitioners or by the Royal Eye Hospital as cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. A further 183 cases were reported by midwives who had advised medical aid for unsatisfactory eye conditions not subsequently notified as ophthalmia neonatorum.

TABLE A—1936 OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND CONJUNCTIVITIS. HISTORY OF MOTHER.

| | Age of Mother | | | | | | Parity | | | | | | | | Labour | | Attendant not present at birth | No. of mothers having had previous cases of Ophth. Neon. | History of yellow discharge | Legitimacy | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|--------|----|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----|---|
| | Under 20 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—34 | 35 and Over | Not ascertained | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9+ | | | | Not ascertained | Normal | Abnormal | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notified Cases | — | 30 | 35 | 29 | 26 | 2 | 122 | 28 | 38 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 115 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 116 | 6 |
| Not Notified (Midwives' cases) | 6 | 34 | 47 | 40 | 33 | 23 | 183 | 49 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 176 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 180 | 3 |
| Corneal Cases | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Total cases notified | 122 |
| Total cases not notified | 183 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 305 |
| | <hr/> |

TABLE B—1936 OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

| | Interval in days between birth and onset | | | | | | | | | | Attended by | | | | Where treated | | | | No Doctor | Total |
|---|--|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|------|-------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Midwife | Doctor | Midwife and Doctor | Institution | Home | Out-Patients at Royal Eye Hospital | In-Patients at Royal Eye Hospital | Other Institutions | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 + | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notified Cases | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 34 | 79 | 5 | 5 | 33 | 88 | 19 | 15 | — | — | 122 |
| Not notified (Midwives' cases) | .. | 5 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 55 | 146 | 2 | 7 | 28 | 157 | 3 | — | 23 | — | 183 |
| Total cases notified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 122 | |
| Total cases not notified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 183 | |

Table B shows the day of onset, the attendant at birth, and the place of treatment. The greatest number of onsets were on the eighth and ninth days of life, and in over one-half of the cases the first signs of disease appeared after the first five days. 245 cases were treated by private practitioners and 37 received treatment at the Royal Eye Hospital.

Swabs were taken from the conjunctiva in all cases where possible, and sent to the Public Health Laboratory to be examined bacteriologically for the presence of gonococcus. 118 swabs were examined, and of these 9 gave a positive result. The mothers were advised to seek medical advice either from their own doctor or from a venereal disease clinic.

Where swabs have been taken, follow-up visits are paid at the end of 6 months. During the year, 24 visits have been paid. 2 mothers reported they had had medical treatment and the discharge had cleared. 2 were under treatment for poor general health, 2 reported a further pregnancy and stated they attend an ante-natal clinic regularly. 5 had removed from the district. The others were all in good health and stated they had no discharge.

Corneal Cases.

During the year there were 2 cases with involvement of the cornea; an increase of one on last year.

Case 1.—Onset 4th day in hospital. Swab taken—positive. Transferred to Royal Eye Hospital. Discharged 14th day. Ophthalmic Nurse visited 18th day, found cornea hazy. Re-admitted to Royal Eye Hospital same day. Discharged 3 weeks later. Eyes then normal.

Case 2.—Onset 4th day. Seen by private practitioner 5th day and ophthalmic nurse 6th day. Swab taken—negative. Admitted to Royal Eye Hospital 6th day. Cornea then clear. Discharged 2 months later with opacity of both cornea. The ophthalmic nurse continued to visit. Right cornea is now clear. Left, faint nebula which will clear.

TABLE C.—RESULTS OF THE 122 CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND OF THE 183 OF CONJUNCTIVITIS IN NEWLY-BORN INFANTS.

| | Complete recovery | One Eye blind, other normal | One Eye blind, the other damaged | Both Eyes lost | Both Eyes damaged | One Eye damaged | Death before recovery | Removed before recovery |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Ophthalmia | 108 | .. | .. | .. | *1 opacity of both cornea 1 has cleared 1 has nebula which will clear. .. | .. | 5 | 4 |
| Neonatorum | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 13 |

Of the notified cases 76 cleared under one month and 35 cleared under two months.
5 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 11 cases of conjunctivitis were carried over to 1937.
* Included in the 5 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum carried over to 1937.

TABLE D.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF OPHTHALMIA AND CONJUNCTIVITIS IN NEWLY-BORN INFANTS AND THE PERCENTAGE WITH CORNEAL COMPLICATIONS, 1911-1936.

| Year | No. of Cases | Percentage with Corneal complications |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1911 | 525 | 7·23 |
| 1912 | 667 | 11·39 |
| 1913 | 573 | 12·04 |
| 1914 | 681 | 9·25 |
| 1915 | 642 | 7·79 |
| 1916 | 620 | 6·13 |
| 1917 | 539 | 6·86 |
| 1918 | 567 | 8·64 |
| 1919 | 698 | 4·73 |
| 1920 | 974 | 4·83 |
| *1921 | 921 | 2·28 |
| 1922 | 604 | 2·3 |
| †1923 | 569 | 1·7 |
| 1924 | 572 | 2·0 |
| 1925 | 533 | 1·3 |
| 1926 | 478 | 2·7 |
| 1927 | 444 | 2·7 |
| 1928 | 375 | 1·0 |
| 1929 | 334 | 1·7 |
| 1930 | 321 | 1·8 |
| 1931 | 255 | 1·1 |
| 1932 | 225 | 1·8 |
| 1933 | 250 | 1·6 |
| 1934 | 273 | ·36 |
| 1935 | 297 | ·33 |
| 1936 | 305 | ·65 |

* 1 per cent. silver nitrate supplied to midwives from July, 1921.

† 7 per cent. Argyrol supplied to midwives to replace silver nitrate from March, 1923.

Eye Diseases in Older Children.

In addition to the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and conjunctivitis in newly-born infants, the ophthalmic nurses visit and treat, under medical supervision, all cases of eye disease in children brought to their notice, until they have recovered, or, in cases of corneal and congenital defects, keep them under observation until they have reached school age, when they are referred to the School Medical Officer with a report on their condition. 16 children were so referred during the year.

There is a slight decrease in the cases of blepharitis and corneal opacity.

The following table gives the figures for the last ten years :—

| Year | | | | Blepharitis | Corneal Opacity (found as Ulcer or Nebulæ) |
|------|----|----|----|-------------|--|
| 1927 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 36 |
| 1928 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 22 |
| 1929 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 22 |
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 16 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 15 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 18 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 9 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8 |
| 1935 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 15 |
| 1936 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 13 |

In 13 cases the cornea was affected :—

Nine, referred as nebulæ, are making satisfactory progress. Some have cleared. The others are clearing, and in none of these cases will there be any permanent damage to the sight.

One had a perforated ulcer when first seen by the ophthalmic nurse and was admitted to the Royal Eye Hospital same day. The eye was eviscerated later. The other eye is normal.

Three occurred after measles ; one had a pin-point ulcer which healed, and the cornea is now clear. The other two were admitted to hospital. One of the children was a girl of 4 years : she had an acute inflammation of the eyes with the onset of measles and the eye condition was serious when she was admitted. Treatment was given but the sight of both eyes was lost. The other child, a boy of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, had just recovered from whooping cough when he developed measles complicated by broncho-pneumonia. When he was admitted to hospital the eyes were reported to be œdematous. He had membranous conjunctivitis and was later diagnosed to be suffering from diphtheria ; in spite of treatment the sight of both eyes was lost.

All cases of corneal affection are visited regularly to see that no relapse has occurred and that the home care is satisfactory.

The cases of blepharitis were all slight.

Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

During the year, 2 children were maintained in the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport; one suffering from congenital microphthalmos and anophthalmos, and 1, suffering from blindness following measles, was admitted in May.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

At the end of 1936 there were 21 municipal infant welfare centres and one voluntary centre in the Holy Name schoolroom, to which the City supplies the medical officer and the stationery. This centre is otherwise staffed by the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

There are at the various centres 108 weekly medical consultations, comprising 74 infant sessions, 3 special birthday sessions, 6 sunlight, 20 ante-natal, and 5 toddlers' sessions, at which an attempt is made to secure only the attendance of children between 2 and 5 years of age.

At the end of the year there were on the centre register:—

5,252 children under 1 year.

3,957 children between 1 and 2 years.

5,769 children between 2 and 5 years.

63·7 per cent. of all Manchester children under 1 year attended at least once.

The tables show the work done at the Child Welfare Centres during the year 1936.

228,860 attendances were made at these sessions:—

115,504 by children under 1 year.

51,876 ,, between 1 and 2 years.

32,753 ,, ,, 2 and 3 ,,

19,267 ,, ,, 3 and 4 ,,

9,460 ,, ,, 4 and 5 ,,

Toddlers' Sessions.

A weekly examination session is set apart for children between 2 and 5 years of age at Newton Heath, Collyhurst, Ancoats and Openshaw Centres. To the parents in these wards, as their children reach 2 and 3 years of age, a card of invitation is delivered personally by the health visitor, who emphasises the need for continued medical supervision and urges them—if they are unable to obtain it otherwise—to bring their children for examination.

During 1936, 1,558 invitations were sent to 2 year olds, of whom 319 were brought for examination and 1,437 were sent to 3 year olds, of whom 223 were brought for examination.

The Collyhurst examination session has been discontinued since March, 1936, as the centre has been transferred to a temporary building, owing to slum clearance in the district.

Massage and Remedial Exercises.

This work is performed by a staff of 9 full-time masseuses and, in addition, part-time masseuses for 9 sessions weekly.

Massage treatment is provided at 19 centres, where 50 weekly sessions were held. At 9 centres a weekly class of remedial exercises is held for children from 2 to 5 years, for whom exercises are considered better than massage. The ailments treated are postural defects, rickety deformities, general or local poor muscular tone, and some of the milder birth injuries.

There were 27,746 attendances for massage, and 4,488 for remedial exercises.

Artificial Sunlight.

Ultra-violet light lamps are installed at four centres. Cases suitable for this treatment are referred to one of these from the other clinics.

In conjunction with the ultra-violet light, a modified form of radiant heat is given.

1,278 patients were treated during 1936 and a total of 24,714 irradiations were given.

105 of the patients were adults, and these were mainly expectant and nursing mothers who were suffering, the former from the vague discomforts of pregnancy, nervous depression, or debility, and the latter from failing lactation, debility, or anæmia, following confinement.

50 of those who completed the course were treated with beneficial results and were either cured or very much improved, 27 were improved, and the remaining 28 did not attend a sufficient number of times to show any appreciable result.

1,173 children were treated, and 736 of these completed the full course. 91 were given prophylactic treatment.

The conditions treated were chiefly rickets, catarrhal conditions, debility following serious illness, asthma, and nervousness.

The rickets cases were all much improved. Those who had suffered from frequent colds, recurrent bronchial catarrh, and asthma were, in the opinion of the parents, if not cured, much freer from attacks during the winter.

Many of the cases of debility were children who had been seriously ill with measles, pneumonia, whooping cough, or scarlet fever, and these showed a striking and rapid recovery after a course of ultra violet light.

341 children were sent for re-examination during the year and 33 of these were found to require a further course of treatment, as their general improvement had not continued after cessation of the course.

Dental Clinics.

A session for dental treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and one for children has been held weekly at Rosamond Street and Cheetham Centres. Patients are referred from the welfare centres.

A general routine inspection for children has not yet been arranged. Children with suspected or beginning dental caries are referred from the welfare centres to the dental clinic, where preliminary dental treatment is given. The parents then receive regular three or six-monthly invitations to bring them for further inspection and treatment until they reach the age of 5 years. The welfare centres are notified when these appointments are not kept.

At the beginning of the year there were 416 children under 5 in attendance at the dental clinics. 862 new cases were referred for treatment from the welfare centres. 217 failed to attend. 645 new children attended for treatment. 386 were marked off on reaching 5 years of age and 254 because they ceased to attend. 356 names remained on the register at the end of the year. 1,680 attendances were made.

The response to the offer of dental treatment varies in different centres :—

| Centre | Number referred | Number failed to attend | Number attended |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Abbey Hey | 17 | 5 | 12 |
| Ardwick | 84 | 31 | 53 |
| Ancoats | 24 | 8 | 16 |
| Blackley | 32 | 10 | 22 |
| Clayton | 26 | 7 | 19 |
| Collyhurst | 58 | 20 | 38 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 30 | 8 | 22 |
| Cheetham | 41 | 4 | 37 |
| Chorlton-upon-Medlock | 73 | 10 | 63 |
| Didsbury | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Miles Platting | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Gorton | 39 | 11 | 28 |
| Hulme | 27 | 7 | 20 |
| Harpurhey | 31 | 4 | 27 |
| Holy Name | 2 | — | 2 |
| Levenshulme | 34 | 5 | 29 |
| Northenden | 82 | 29 | 53 |
| Newton Heath | 62 | 6 | 56 |
| Openshaw | 54 | 20 | 34 |
| Rusholme | 72 | 17 | 55 |
| Wilbraham | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Withington | 42 | 5 | 37 |
| Totals | 862 | 217 | 645 |

During 1936, 574 mothers made 1,386 attendances. 227 others failed to keep any appointment and received no treatment. The condition of the mouths is such that usually only extractions can be done.

Systematic talks on the influence of diet on dental structure and the prevention of caries are given at all the centres and at the dental clinics.

Cookery demonstrations.

It is recognised that one of the causes of ill-health of young children—as well as of the rest of the family—is an unsuitable diet, and cookery demonstrations were provided at 11 of the infant welfare centres, where mothers can be taught the value of food, and its preparation, while their young children are “minded” on the premises. An elementary knowledge of dietetics is taught, and an appreciation of the importance of well-planned and properly cooked meals.

The weekly classes at Rosamond Street, Withington, Newton Heath, and Ancoats were well-attended. West Gorton, Openshaw, and Ardwick have much improved. The attendances at Clayton and Hulme are still unsatisfactory.

Owing to the use of temporary premises, the Collyhurst sessions were discontinued in March.

The Northenden session, begun at the end of 1935, has been very successful, and in November a practical class where mothers could do the cooking themselves, under the supervision of the demonstrator was started. This class, which was begun at the request of the mothers, is popular.

The Northenden Centre has been very fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of a certificated teacher for the care of the children during the two cookery sessions, so that at this centre there are now two weekly kindergarten classes which are as much enjoyed by the children as the cookery demonstrations are by the mothers.

Voluntary Workers.

During the year 294 voluntary workers gave valuable assistance at the child welfare centres. The total number of attendances of these workers for the year was 10,938 an average of 2.9 workers per session.

The department is greatly indebted to the voluntary workers supplied by the Schools for Mothers for the cordial co-operation they give in the work of the centres by entering the new babies, registering the attendances, and charting the heights and weights of the children.

At Ancoats and Rosamond Street the Schools for Mothers held sewing classes during the winter, and 693 attendances were made.

It is difficult to give an adequate conception of the great amount of devoted work carried out in the centres by the Schools for Mothers, but we gratefully acknowledge the very large and important contribution made by this Society to the work of maternity and child welfare in the City.

Ante-natal Clinics.

There are now ante-natal clinics established at 15 centres, where 20 weekly sessions are held. Bi-weekly sessions are held at Openshaw, Rusholme and West Gorton; at Higher Ardwick and Hulme they are combined with V.D. treatment for mothers and children. 3,154 new mothers were admitted and 14,271 attendances were made.

In addition to the ante-natal sessions provided at the infant welfare centres, there are municipal ante-natal clinics established at Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals (see pages 191 and 241).

Post-natal Clinics.

The after-effects of child-birth continue to give rise to concern and every attempt was made to secure the attendance of mothers for a post-natal examination at one of the 15 ante-natal centres. 630 presented themselves for complete examination at four to six weeks after confinement. The results were as follows:—

RESULTS OF POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Total number of cases examined | 630 |
| 2. ,, ,, recovered | 210 |
| 3. ,, ,, not recovered | 374 |
| 4. ,, ,, not fully examined | 46 |
| 5. Number of defects found | 669 |
| 6. General post-natal conditions:— | |
| (A) Satisfactory | 323 |
| (B) Unsatisfactory | 270 |
| (i.) Due to labour— | |
| (a) Backache | 84 |
| (b) Anæmia | 107 |
| (c) Any other condition | 124 |
| (ii.) Due to old-standing disease | 52 |

7. Local pelvic conditions :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (A) Satisfactory | 336 |
| (B) Unsatisfactory | 249 |
| (c) Not examined | 45 |
| (i.) Prolapse | 17 |
| (ii.) Retroversion | 91 |
| (iii.) Subinvolution | 35 |
| (iv.) Cervical tears | 71 |
| (v.) Rectocele | 26 |
| (vi.) Cystocele | 26 |
| (vii.) Leucorrhœa | 42 |
| (viii.) Perineal tears | 53 |
| (ix.) Any other condition | 36 |

8. Evidence of renal disease :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| (A) A.N. albuminuria | 103 |
| (i.) Recovered | 71 |
| (ii.) Not recovered | 22 |
| (iii.) Not examined | 10 |
| (B) Albuminuria P.N. only | 6 |
| (c) A.N. Hyperpiesis | 52 |
| (i.) Recovered | 30 |
| (ii.) Not recovered | 17 |
| (iii.) Not examined | 5 |
| (D) Hyperpiesis P.N. only | 9 |

Ante- and Post-natal Exercises.

Exercises for mothers during the ante- and post-natal periods are held at four of the infant welfare centres. At Rusholme and Northenden the exercises are given by a part-time masseuse in the employ of the department. At Levenshulme and Withington, by an arrangement with Ancoats Hospital, members of the staff of the Physio-therapy Department have continued to conduct these classes. The attendances were—at Rusholme 226, at Northenden 682, at Levenshulme 302, and at Withington 210.

The purpose of this treatment is to restore the mother to a satisfactory state after her pregnancy and confinement. The abdominal wall, pelvic floor, and soft tissues are stimulated and their tone restored by massage and exercises. Backache resulting from spinal and sacroiliac strain is also helped by treatment.

The mothers come about a month after the confinement, and graduated exercises and massage are begun. After a few weeks the mother can do quite a reasonable course of exercises, and her bodily mechanics and general health are improved.

The Superintendent of the Physio-therapy Department reports :—

Levenshulme Clinic.

The work in the clinic has been highly satisfactory.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Number of cases for the year | .. .. . | 65 |
| Number of attendances | .. .. . | 302 |

Of these, 244 were ante-natal and 58 post-natal attendances.

The greater part of these cases were first pregnancies and the ante-natal attendances were very good.

Where the mother could not attend after the birth of the baby, instructions were given and she continued the exercises at home. Conditions treated were weak musculature and backache in the later stages of pregnancy. These improved with treatment.

Withington Clinic.

At this centre a Keep Fit class commenced for post-natal cases with encouraging results.

The ante-natal attendances have also improved.

The charge-masseuses have worked very conscientiously for these results.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----|
| Total attendances | .. .. . | 210 |
| New cases | .. .. . | 23 |

Lady Mayoress's Shield.

The Lady Mayoress of Manchester in 1933—Mrs. Davidson Peattie—presented a shield for competition amongst the welfare centres, to be held for a year by the centre judged to have done the best work.

The Committee decided to institute an annual series of competitions, covering the whole of the activities of the centres, and to award the shield to the centre that obtained the highest number of marks.

The marks were awarded for attendances at the centres, for breast-feeding, for immunisations, for *viva-voce* examination in mothercraft, for garments (both new, and made from old garments), for dinner menus, stews, bread, toys, household gadgets, etc.

In the 1935 year's competitions, Chorlton-cum-Hardy Centre obtained the highest marks. This centre therefore holds the shield for 1936.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

At the infant welfare centres immunisation is carried out by the centre doctors, and periodic campaigns are held to stimulate the interest of parents. Although school children are immunised at the schools, there is still an increasing demand for the immunisation of children under school age at the child welfare centres. See page 38.)

AILING CHILDREN.

Hospital Treatment and Follow-up Work.

Twenty beds for children under 1 year and 10 for children between 1 and 2 years are retained at the Manchester Babies' Hospital (see page 340) and 8 beds in the Babies' Ward at Monsall Hospital (see page 221).

350 beds for children under 5 years are provided at the Booth Hall Hospital.

Since the transfer of Booth Hall Hospital to the public health authority in 1930, the names of children under 5 years of age discharged from Booth Hall have been notified to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, so that "follow-up" visits could immediately be paid by the health visitors.

REMEDIAL DAY NURSERIES.

Two such nurseries are maintained by the Schools for Mothers, one next door to the Openshaw Centre and one (the Spence Nursery) in the grounds of the University Settlement at Ancoats. The nurseries are maintained for children between 18 months and 5 years suffering from rickets, malnutrition, and debilitated conditions. Cases for these nurseries are recommended by the centre doctors. The children are retained until they are well or reach 5 years of age.

The Corporation retains 5 beds at each of the nurseries.

Openshaw Day Nursery.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Total number of places for children under 5 years .. | 13 |
| " " whole day attendances | 1,994 |
| " " individual children who attended .. | 21 |
| Number of individual children admitted as Corporation cases | 16 |
| (The period of stay varied from 2 weeks to 46 weeks.) | |

Spence Day Nursery.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Total number of places for children under 5 years .. | 22 |
| " " whole day attendances | 3,456 |
| " " individual children who attended .. | 38 |
| Number of individual children admitted as Corporation cases | 18 |
| (The period of stay varied from 2 weeks to 12 months.) | |

EXPECTANT MOTHERS' REPORT, 1936.

| CENTRES | No. on Register Jan. 1st, 1936 | No. of New Cases | Transferred from another Centre | TOTAL | No. still on Register Jan. 1st, 1937 | No. of Term Births | Still-births included in Term Births | No. of Premature Births | Still-births included in Premature Births | No. of Mothers left before Confinement | Transferred to another Centre | No. of Mothers not Pregnant | TOTALS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Ancoats | 32 | 192 | 1 | 225 | 37 | 159 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 10 | — | 8 | 225 |
| Ardwick | 53 | 235 | 3 | 291 | 50 | 186 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 15 | 291 |
| Chorlton-upon-Medlock .. | 68 | 257 | 1 | 326 | 77 | 195 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 40 | 326 |
| Collyhurst | 34 | 173 | 5 | 212 | 37 | 152 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 212 |
| Cheetham | 42 | 189 | — | 231 | 64 | 143 | 7 | 5 | — | 7 | 3 | 9 | 231 |
| Clayton | 60 | 193 | — | 253 | 53 | 171 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 253 |
| Gorton | 79 | 290 | 2 | 371 | 79 | 239 | 7 | 29 | 8 | 8 | — | 16 | 371 |
| Harpurhey | 64 | 247 | 4 | 315 | 62 | 201 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 33 | 315 |
| Hulme | 29 | 89 | 2 | 120 | 15 | 79 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | — | 12 | 120 |
| Levenshulme | 48 | 216 | — | 264 | 70 | 161 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 264 |
| Newton Heath | 45 | 203 | — | 248 | 47 | 159 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 16 | 248 |
| Openshaw | 82 | 316 | 1 | 399 | 80 | 247 | 10 | 47 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 15 | *398+1 |
| Rusholme | 59 | 206 | 2 | 267 | 55 | 159 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 17 | 267 |
| Withington | 72 | 163 | 1 | 236 | 51 | 150 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 2 | — | 17 | 236 |
| Northenden | 34 | 175 | 2 | 211 | 61 | 114 | — | 19 | 5 | 3 | — | 14 | 211 |
| | 801 | 3,154 | 24 | 3,979 | 838 | 2,515 | 81 | 246 | 71 | 116 | 24 | 239 | 3,978+1 |

* 1 mother died before confinement.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS' REPORT, 1936.

| Centre | No. of Normal Births | No. of Abnormal Births | Died | Attended for Post-natal Examination |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------|--|
| Ancoats | 145 | 25 | 1 | 12 |
| Ardwick | 168 | 38 | — | 48 |
| Chorlton-upon-Medlock . | 175 | 27 | — | 96 |
| Collyhurst | 139 | 23 | — | 10 |
| Cheetham | 134 | 14 | — | 26 |
| Clayton | 149 | 38 | 1 | 7 |
| Gorton | 216 | 52 | — | 113 |
| Harpurhey | 189 | 30 | — | 56 |
| Hulme | 76 | 16 | — | 9 |
| Levenshulme | 152 | 22 | — | 20 |
| Newton Heath | 140 | 27 | 1 | 44 |
| Openshaw | 196 | 98 | 1* | 29 |
| Rusholme | 141 | 32 | — | 50 |
| Withington | 133 | 33 | — | 58 |
| Northenden | 104 | 29 | — | 52 |
| Totals | 2,257 | 504 | 4 | 630 |

* Died during pregnancy.

*Causes of Deaths of Mothers attending the Centre Ante-Natal Clinics
during the Year, 1936.*

| | |
|--|---|
| Puerperal Septicæmia | 1 |
| Collapse following child-birth and anæmia .. | 1 |
| Cerebral thrombosis | 1 |
| Cardiac failure and mitral disease during pregnancy | 1 |

COMPARISON OF CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS ATTENDING THE WELFARE CENTRES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

| Centre | On Register at beginning of 1936 | | | New patients | | | Transferred from age group | Transferred from other Centres | Transferred to other Centres | Died | Marked off not attending | | | On Register December 31st, 1936 | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 0—1 | 1—2 | 2—5 | 0—1 | 1—2 | 2—5 | | | | | 0—1 | 1—2 | 2—5 | 0—1 | 1—2 | 2—5 |
| Abbey Hey | 151 | 119 | 147 | 177 | 25 | 52 | 393 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 37 | 92 | 138 | 130 | 100 | 157 |
| Ancoats | 250 | 169 | 330 | 315 | 78 | 151 | 701 | 17 | 35 | 27 | 58 | 158 | 355 | 211 | 167 | 261 |
| Ardwick | 386 | 317 | 396 | 530 | 102 | 177 | 858 | 101 | 58 | 46 | 117 | 301 | 395 | 377 | 277 | 345 |
| Blackley | 176 | 158 | 215 | 282 | 59 | 124 | 537 | 64 | 19 | 7 | 44 | 104 | 204 | 218 | 180 | 255 |
| Cheetham | 284 | 220 | 249 | 397 | 83 | 149 | 749 | 1 | 30 | 18 | 94 | 184 | 313 | 261 | 189 | 251 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 160 | 150 | 205 | 187 | 40 | 99 | 424 | 32 | 36 | 6 | 32 | 82 | 162 | 148 | 140 | 217 |
| Clayton | 150 | 116 | 186 | 255 | 62 | 90 | 447 | 39 | 17 | 10 | 49 | 96 | 200 | 215 | 132 | 135 |
| Chorlton-upon-Medlock .. | 408 | 323 | 406 | 593 | 129 | 242 | 1,072 | 23 | 56 | 32 | 101 | 268 | 401 | 410 | 301 | 467 |
| Collyhurst | 220 | 172 | 332 | 356 | 60 | 109 | 547 | 43 | 56 | 22 | 106 | 175 | 320 | 232 | 143 | 204 |
| Didsbury | 124 | 89 | 115 | 129 | 24 | 37 | 313 | 19 | 35 | 4 | 14 | 55 | 76 | 99 | 90 | 139 |
| Gorton | 381 | 264 | 368 | 496 | 118 | 209 | 1,032 | 13 | 49 | 16 | 100 | 259 | 380 | 332 | 258 | 371 |
| Harpurhey | 257 | 184 | 283 | 399 | 41 | 113 | 686 | 40 | 29 | 15 | 69 | 139 | 215 | 287 | 205 | 302 |
| Holy Name | 47 | 32 | 27 | 56 | 17 | 35 | 125 | .. | 8 | 1 | 12 | 35 | 39 | 31 | 35 | 43 |
| Hulme | 208 | 179 | 203 | 337 | 65 | 110 | 619 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 56 | 182 | 298 | 229 | 127 | 151 |
| Levenshulme | 292 | 242 | 394 | 392 | 43 | 105 | 842 | 39 | 40 | 15 | 60 | 169 | 243 | 291 | 219 | 387 |
| Miles Platting | 117 | 65 | 80 | 205 | 33 | 64 | 293 | 30 | 9 | 13 | 39 | 90 | 121 | 139 | 86 | 84 |
| Newton Heath | 334 | 253 | 450 | 414 | 84 | 205 | 996 | 48 | 36 | 17 | 56 | 211 | 452 | 301 | 255 | 369 |
| Northenden | 227 | 132 | 213 | 468 | 125 | 270 | 810 | 297 | 22 | 14 | 64 | 191 | 301 | 333 | 284 | 435 |
| Openshaw | 328 | 222 | 383 | 461 | 67 | 208 | 764 | 19 | 41 | 22 | 74 | 224 | 357 | 339 | 227 | 341 |
| Rusholme | 68 | 245 | 305 | 486 | 85 | 138 | 828 | 65 | 86 | 21 | 95 | 226 | 268 | 340 | 239 | 352 |
| Wilbraham | 356 | 52 | 47 | 89 | 18 | 34 | 198 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 40 | 51 | 55 | 54 | 72 |
| Withington | 289 | 260 | 455 | 376 | 67 | 190 | 845 | 49 | 57 | 11 | 54 | 167 | 348 | 274 | 249 | 431 |
| Totals | 5,213 | 3,963 | 5,789 | 7,400 | 1,425 | 2,911 | 14,079 | 991 | 766 | 337 | 1,349 | 3,448 | 5,637 | 5,252 | 3,957 | 5,769 |

COMPARISON OF REGISTERED BIRTHS AND BABIES UNDER
1 YEAR ATTENDING THE CENTRES DURING 1936.

| Ward | Births | New Cases (at Centres) under 1 Year | Per cent. |
|----------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| All Saints | 372 | 261 | 70.2 |
| Ardwick | 409 | 229 | 56.0 |
| Beswick | 389 | 199 | 51.2 |
| Blackley | 311 | 176 | 56.7 |
| Bradford | 459 | 338 | 73.7 |
| Cheetham | 312 | 209 | 67.0 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 362 | 227 | 62.7 |
| Collegiate Church | 271 | 178 | 65.7 |
| Collyhurst | 321 | 152 | 47.3 |
| Crumpsall | 217 | 158 | 72.8 |
| Didsbury | 328 | 191 | 58.2 |
| Exchange | — | — | — |
| Gorton North | 297 | 221 | 74.4 |
| „ South | 376 | 232 | 61.6 |
| Harpurhey | 341 | 249 | 73.0 |
| Levenshulme | 216 | 172 | 79.6 |
| Longsight | 255 | 131 | 51.4 |
| Medlock Street | 404 | 265 | 65.6 |
| Miles Platting | 385 | 249 | 64.7 |
| Moston | 360 | 207 | 57.5 |
| Moss Side East | 334 | 256 | 76.7 |
| „ „ West | 301 | 177 | 58.8 |
| New Cross | 447 | 271 | 60.6 |
| Newton Heath | 303 | 191 | 63.0 |
| Openshaw | 330 | 156 | 47.3 |
| Oxford | 11 | — | — |
| Rusholme | 248 | 154 | 62.0 |
| St. Ann's | — | — | — |
| St. Clement's | 101 | 54 | 53.4 |
| St. George's | 482 | 299 | 62.0 |
| St. John's | 57 | 31 | 53.6 |
| St. Luke's | 420 | 337 | 80.2 |
| St. Mark's | 357 | 248 | 69.4 |
| St. Michael's | 354 | 208 | 58.7 |
| Withington | 502 | 308 | 61.4 |
| Wythenshawe | 706 | 492 | 69.8 |
| | 11,338 | 7,226 | 63.7 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

Milk was supplied to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers and to children under 5 years who were attending a centre, and for whom the doctor at the centre certified that milk was necessary on grounds of health. For children over 3 years old a certificate was required, stating the reason for the application.

Both dried and fresh milk were used. The dried milk was bought in bulk from the manufacturers and distributed through the centres. The fresh milk was delivered by the retailers; usually one retailer for each centre. The selection was made from a list of those who had satisfactory pasteurising plant. Only pasteurised milk was ordered.

The milk was granted to applicants, after investigation, either "free" or "assisted" (half-price), according to income.

MATERNITY BEDS.

In each of the two large general hospitals—Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals—the city maintains a maternity unit. These together provide 227 beds.

In addition to these the Public Health Committee maintains eight maternity beds (2 in St. Mary's Hospital for first and abnormal cases, 2 in Denison House, 2 in Crossley Hospital and 2 in Beech Mount).

During the year 113 applications were received for these beds. 19 of these were cancelled and 3 were not accepted, as the applicants resided outside the City area. Of the remaining 91, 65 were confined during the year.

HOME HELPS.

The arrangements for the supply of home helps in Manchester are made by the Manchester Home Helps Society.

The Society is subsidised by the Public Health Committee.

During the year 1936, 21 home helps attended 163 cases for a total of $352\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, this being an average of 2.1 weeks per case.

The amount received in fees was £221 17s.

The helps are remunerated at the rate of 30s. per week, plus travelling expenses and insurance. They receive no retaining fee when unemployed.

Thirty free home helps were granted by the Public Health Committee. These cases extended over a period of 67 weeks.

The remainder of the cases dealt with by the Society paid the costs of the home helps to the extent shown in the following table :—

| Cases | No. of Weeks Attended | Rate per Week | Amounts Paid by Patients |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 | 3 | 0 2 0 | 0 6 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 2 6 | 0 10 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 0 3 4 | 0 10 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 0 4 8 | 0 14 0 |
| 8 | 17 | 0 5 0 | 4 5 0 |
| 4 | 7 | 0 6 0 | 2 2 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 6 3 | 0 12 6 |
| 7 | 15 | 0 7 0 | 5 5 0 |
| 7 | 14 | 0 7 6 | 5 5 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 8 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 9 0 | 0 18 0 |
| 18 | 35 | 0 10 0 | 17 10 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 0 11 8 | 3 10 0 |
| 3 | 6 | 0 12 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 8 | 17 | 0 12 6 | 10 12 6 |
| 4 | 7 | 0 14 0 | 4 18 0 |
| 19 | 38 | 0 15 0 | 28 10 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 0 16 8 | 2 10 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 17 6 | 1 15 0 |
| 4 | 18 | 0 18 0 | 16 14 0 |
| 9 | 18 | 1 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 2 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 5 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 23 | 47½ | 1 10 0 | 71 5 0 |
| 5 | 9 | 1 15 0 | 15 15 0 |
| 133 | 285½ | — | 221 17 0 |

Applications are made either through the infant welfare centres or direct to the Secretary of the Home Helps Society. All applications are investigated by officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. If not suitable for a free home help, in accordance with the income scale applicable to grants of milk under the Child Welfare Scheme, the information is passed on to the secretary of the society, who assesses payment.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF INVESTIGATORS FOR 1936.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|------------------|----|--------|---|---|
| No. of visits in connection with milk investigations | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 24 | } | 2 |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 19 | | |
| „ milk investigations at centres | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 3,739 | } | |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 19,903 | | |
| „ visits <i>re</i> day nursery investigations | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 7 | } | |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 37 | | |
| „ day nursery investigations at centres | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 29 | } | |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 31 | | |
| „ visits <i>re</i> deaf school investigations | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 1 | } | |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 1 | | |
| „ visits <i>re</i> medical fees | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 2,012 | } | |
| „ visits <i>re</i> medical fee accounts not paid | .. | .. | .. | Reinvestigations | | 501 | | |
| „ investigations of medical fees at centres | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 17 | } | |
| „ investigation visits <i>re</i> home helps | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 44 | | |
| „ investigations <i>re</i> home helps, at centres | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 170 | } | |
| „ investigation visits <i>re</i> municipal maternity beds | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 13 | | |
| | | | | Reinvestigations | | 7 | } | |
| „ investigations at centres <i>re</i> municipal maternity beds | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 109 | | |
| „ investigation visits <i>re</i> midwives' fees in necessitous cases.. | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 67 | } | |
| „ investigations at centres <i>re</i> midwives' fees in necessitous cases | .. | .. | .. | New cases | .. | 186 | | |

Mothercraft Exhibition.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Mothercraft Exhibition is now made up of—

- 1. A Clothing Exhibition, showing model garments for—
 - 1—4 months.
 - 4—12 months.
 - 1—2 years.
 - 2—3 years.
 - 3—5 years.
 - Belts, etc., for mothers.
- 2. Model diets for—
 - 8—10 months.
 - 10—12 months.
 - 1—2 years.
 - 2—5 years.
 - Expectant and nursing mothers.

Diets of three meals for two complete days are given. The necessary amount of foods to give the correct calories and vitamin contents were first worked out. Foodstuffs in these quantities were then cooked. Models in wax and other substances were then made.

1—2 years' and 2—5 years' diets have been revised during the year.

Explanatory posters and cards accompany the models.

3. A small “ household gadgets ” section. This has been enlarged during the year.

4. A “ safety first ” section, made up of model rooms, showing how accidents occur, and how they may be prevented.

This shows—

- Living-room dangers.
- Bedroom dangers.
- Washing-day dangers.
- Bathroom dangers.
- Garden dangers.

The exhibition is divided so that a small part of it is shown each fortnight at a centre, *i.e.*, an age group of clothing is followed by the model diets for an age group. In this way an individual centre is not overcrowded by a large exhibition, and the fortnightly changes receive a steady attention from the mothers that a permanent exhibition could not have.

Patterns or knitting directions have been made of all the model garments, and have been sold to mothers at a small charge. Crumpsall and Withington Ante-natal Clinics also use the maternity belt, etc., patterns, and the 1—4 months set ; and various patterns have been sent by request to other local authorities. In 1936, 3,980 patterns were sold.

The maternity and child welfare clothing, diet and safety-first exhibitions have been shown at Rothwell, Leeds, from September 1st to 4th, and at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, on November 18th, at the annual meeting of the College of Nursing.

Wherever the Exhibition has been displayed great enthusiasm has been shown for this method of teaching mothercraft.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN ACTS, 1908—1933.

Children Nursed for Hire or Reward during the Year 1936.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year | 192 |
| Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year | 167 |
| Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year | 220 |
| „ „ placed on the register during the year | 224 |
| | 444 |
| „ „ who ceased, during the year, to come under the provisions of this Act | 239 |
| „ „ remaining on the books at the end of the year | 205 |

Details as to number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the Provisions of the Children Acts, 1908—1933.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Returned to parents or relatives | 149 |
| Attained the age of 9 years | 18 |
| Adopted without payment | 30 |
| Sent to special homes, etc. | 13 |
| Admitted to hospitals | 22 |
| Removed to other districts | 6 |
| Deaths | 1 |
| Total | 239 |

Licences Granted.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Licensed for one child | 55 |
| „ „ two children | 9 |
| „ „ three children | 1 |
| „ „ one child for one month | 1 |
| „ „ „ „ three months | 11 |
| „ „ „ „ six months | 1 |
| „ „ „ „ seven months | 1 |
| „ „ two children for three months | 1 |
| Licence renewed for one child for three months | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 82 |
| | <hr/> |
| Licences refused | 6 |
| Licences withdrawn | 1 |
| Cautions | 12 |

Adoptions.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| By foster-mothers | 13 |
| Other persons | 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 30 |
| | <hr/> |

The majority of nurse-children are illegitimate. Of the 224 new cases taken on the books in the last 12 months, only 61 were legitimate.

The number of visits paid by the Infant Life Protection Officer to nurse children during the year was 747; visits paid by health visitors in connection with the work was 947.

PROVISION OF MILK FREE OR AT REDUCED COST DURING THE YEAR 1936, COMPARED WITH 1935.

326A

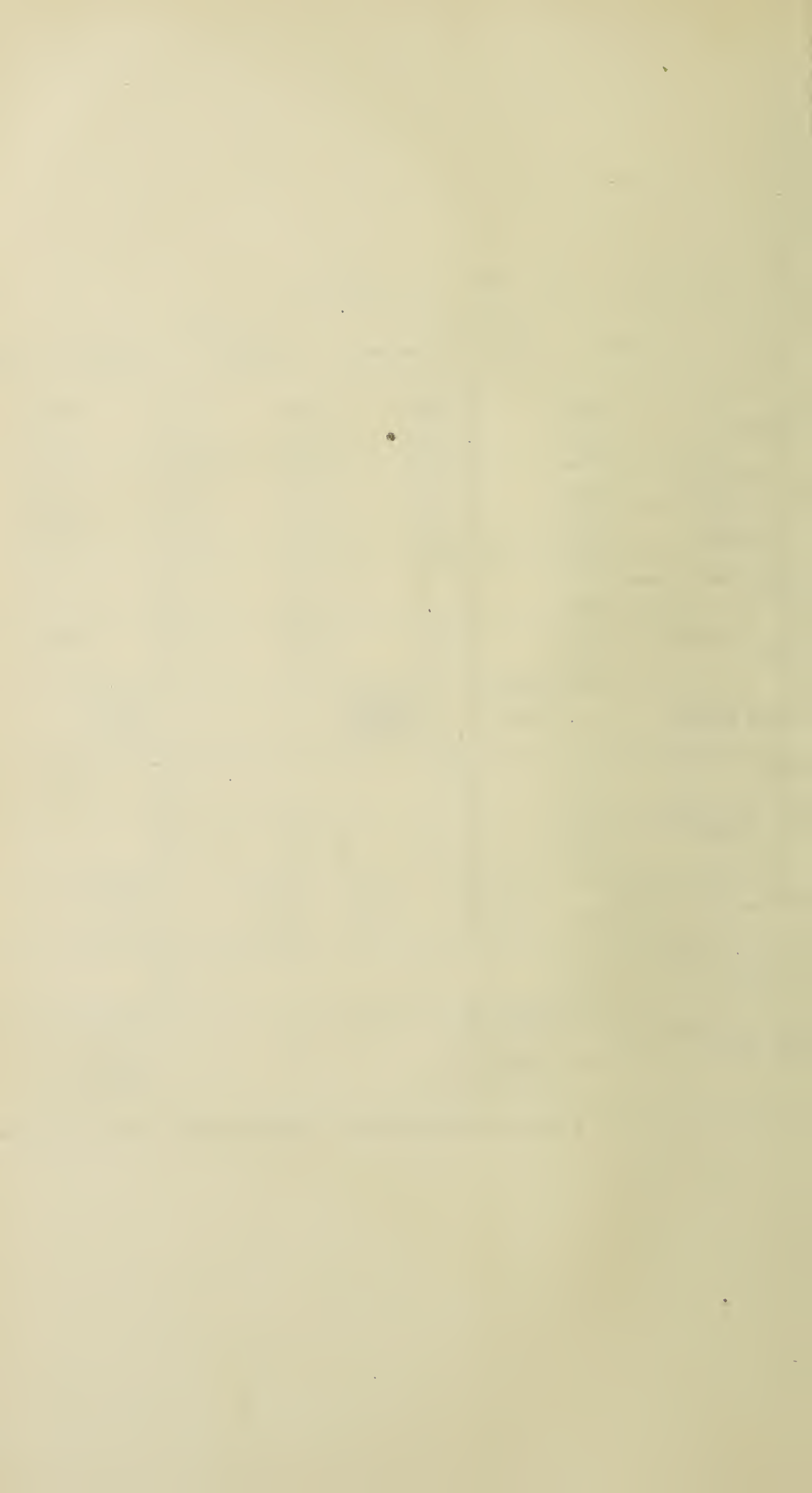
SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING MILK, AMOUNT SUPPLIED, COST, AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

| | | | St. George's School, Abbey Hey Lane | 135, Pollard St., Ancoats | 45, Higher Ardwick | U.M. School, Market Street, Blackley | 153, Cheetham Hill Road | Baptist School, Chorlton- cum-Hardy | 72, Rosamond Street, C.-on-M. | 26, Clayton Street, Clayton | 113, Collyhurst Street, Collyhurst | Liberal Club Barlow Moor Rd., Didsbury | 230, Hyde Road, West Gorton | Jubilee School, Harpurhey | 42, Lower Moss Lane, Hulme | St. Peter's School, Levens- hulme | Elm Street School, Miles Platting | 686, Oldham Rd., Newton Heath | Beech House, Northenden | 1, Manipur St., Openshaw | Welsh Church, Moss Side | Community Hall, Hart Rd., Fallowfield | 25, Heaton Road, Withington | Totals |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of New Cases on Milk | Fresh Milk | 1936.. .. | 30 | 135 | 156 | 61 | 91 | 45 | 278 | 64 | 165 | 22 | 117 | 77 | 96 | 82 | 47 | 108 | 70 | 188 | 155 | 23 | 68 | 2,078 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 47 | 185 | 174 | 30 | 124 | 35 | 181 | 71 | 200 | 56 | 169 | 71 | 146 | 92 | 66 | 106 | 21 | 234 | 183 | 27 | 75 | 2,293 |
| | Dried Milk | 1936.. .. | 23 | 171 | 259 | 55 | 147 | 35 | 283 | 64 | 76 | 1 | 143 | 100 | 123 | 45 | 85 | 31 | 90 | 79 | 138 | 10 | 40 | 1,998 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 35 | 164 | 295 | 47 | 108 | 26 | 284 | 53 | 119 | 19 | 144 | 92 | 93 | 67 | 47 | 61 | 41 | 75 | 128 | 4 | 34 | 1,936 |
| Number of Attendances when Milk was supplied | Fresh Milk | 1936.. .. | 1,250 | 3,470 | 5,006 | 1,314 | 3,932 | 1,374 | 7,503 | 2,850 | 4,680 | 860 | 5,560 | 2,562 | 2,109 | 4,040 | 1,026 | 3,682 | 1,825 | 5,109 | 4,772 | 564 | 3,316 | 66,804 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 1,561 | 4,048 | 4,915 | 782 | 3,351 | 1,170 | 5,694 | 3,256 | 5,511 | 1,432 | 5,398 | 1,994 | 2,920 | 3,897 | 1,428 | 4,065 | 384 | 5,755 | 6,032 | 639 | 3,814 | 68,046 |
| | Dried Milk | 1936.. .. | 712 | 4,441 | 7,706 | 1,099 | 3,575 | 931 | 10,510 | 2,459 | 3,647 | 24 | 4,625 | 2,446 | 3,307 | 2,112 | 1,723 | 1,958 | 1,957 | 2,584 | 3,801 | 210 | 1,239 | 61,066 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 681 | 3,167 | 7,168 | 1,023 | 3,483 | 946 | 8,079 | 1,752 | 3,538 | 142 | 4,937 | 2,634 | 3,182 | 1,916 | 1,542 | 2,308 | 337 | 3,390 | 3,027 | 111 | 1,046 | 54,409 |
| Total of Milk Supplied (in lbs.) | Fresh Milk | 1936.. .. | 8,933 | 24,450 | 35,719 | 9,489 | 28,642 | 9,638 | 54,438 | 20,918 | 32,918 | 6,017 | 39,553 | 19,100 | 14,771 | 28,348 | 7,728 | 25,967 | 13,294 | 36,323 | 33,666 | 4,161 | 24,390 | 478,463 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 11,143 | 28,575 | 35,073 | 5,754 | 24,171 | 8,238 | 40,921 | 23,423 | 38,816 | 10,032 | 38,211 | 14,227 | 20,571 | 27,413 | 10,426 | 28,630 | 2,805 | 40,910 | 42,651 | 4,513 | 28,076 | 484,582 |
| | Dried Milk | 1936.. .. | 831 | 5,221 | 8,908 | 1,300 | 4,194 | 1,038 | 11,933 | 2,913 | 4,456 | 32 | 5,352 | 2,949 | 3,822 | 2,376 | 2,091 | 2,488 | 2,287 | 3,101 | 4,379 | 268 | 1,454 | 71,393 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 786 | 3,611 | 8,232 | 1,211 | 4,016 | 1,069 | 9,031 | 2,102 | 4,250 | 181 | 5,798 | 2,945 | 3,770 | 2,260 | 1,899 | 2,725 | 372 | 4,209 | 3,563 | 137 | 1,375 | 63,542 |
| Total Cost in notation | Fresh Milk | 1936.. .. | £ s. d. 80 14 11 | £ s. d. 242 8 2 | £ s. d. 326 16 2 | £ s. d. 92 5 5 | £ s. d. 301 5 7 | £ s. d. 94 15 1 | £ s. d. 535 15 2 | £ s. d. 208 9 1 | £ s. d. 308 13 10 | £ s. d. 70 19 11 | £ s. d. 375 12 4 | £ s. d. 162 5 8 | £ s. d. 147 5 7 | £ s. d. 275 10 0 | £ s. d. 63 1 10 | £ s. d. 245 1 7 | £ s. d. 123 3 8 | £ s. d. 343 0 5 | £ s. d. 342 2 5 | £ s. d. 44 7 7 | £ s. d. 272 19 1 | £ s. d. 4,656 13 6 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 99 14 7 | 293 15 8 | 340 17 6 | 52 15 11 | 251 5 8 | 80 15 10 | 407 0 10 | 236 13 5 | 364 3 4 | 102 9 0 | 350 5 9 | 127 14 3 | 210 3 1 | 271 10 7 | 98 3 10 | 282 14 3 | 32 12 11 | 378 4 6 | 430 8 4 | 43 14 5 | 285 19 8 | 4,741 3 4 |
| | Dried Milk | 1936.. .. | 25 18 8 | 175 6 2 | 324 5 5 | 45 9 10 | 172 3 1 | 38 12 3 | 452 0 9 | 110 5 9 | 150 15 2 | 1 3 5 | 196 11 9 | 101 8 5 | 144 14 7 | 90 16 9 | 61 18 1 | 86 3 0 | 89 17 9 | 125 3 7 | 172 9 4 | 11 5 6 | 57 2 9 | 2,633 12 0 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 30 14 0 | 136 8 3 | 344 9 9 | 51 7 0 | 179 2 4 | 43 2 6 | 394 13 11 | 84 9 7 | 154 15 9 | 7 13 3 | 228 17 10 | 112 3 0 | 155 6 9 | 93 19 8 | 64 11 4 | 101 6 0 | 17 17 7 | 158 12 0 | 157 6 7 | 6 9 3 | 54 11 1 | 2,577 17 5 |
| Total Cost .. | Fresh and Dried Milk | 1936.. .. | 106 13 7 | 417 14 4 | 651 1 7 | 137 15 3 | 473 8 8 | 133 7 4 | 987 15 11 | 318 14 10 | 459 9 0 | 72 3 4 | 572 4 1 | 263 14 1 | 292 0 2 | 366 6 9 | 124 19 11 | 331 4 7 | 213 1 5 | 468 4 0 | 514 11 9 | 55 13 1 | 330 1 10 | 7,290 5 6 |
| | | 1935.. .. | 130 8 7 | 430 3 11 | 685 7 3 | 104 2 11 | 430 8 0 | 124 18 4 | 801 14 9 | 321 3 0 | 518 19 1 | 110 2 3 | 579 3 7 | 239 17 3 | 365 9 10 | 365 10 3 | 162 15 2 | 384 0 3 | 50 10 6 | 536 16 6 | 587 14 11 | 50 3 8 | 340 10 9 | 7,319 0 9 |

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE AT THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

| | Year | Abbey Hey | Ancoats | Ardwick | Blackley | Cheetham | Chorlton-cum-Hardy | Clayton | Chorlton-upon-Medlock | Collyhurst | Didsbury | West Gorton | Harpurhey | Holy Name | Hulme | Levenshulme | Elm Street | Newton Heath | Northenden | Openshaw | Rusholme | Wilbraham | Withington | Totals |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Consultations | 1936 | 2,527 | 3,663 | 5,985 | D 2,798 | 3,770 | 2,691 | 2,796 | G 6,879 | 3,788 | 1,692 | 5,799 | 5,091 | 884 | 2,843 | 4,450 | 1,775 | 5,724 | F 4,388 | 6,106 | 5,568 | 1,019 | B 5,654 | 85,890 |
| | 1935 | 2,614 | 4,336 | 5,898 | 2,415 | 3,564 | 2,558 | 2,734 | 6,172 | 4,365 | 1,609 | 6,491 | 4,984 | 709 | 3,051 | 4,305 | 1,803 | 5,766 | 571 | 5,977 | 5,729 | 943 | 4,598 | 81,192 |
| Babies weighed only .. | 1936 | 3,741 | 4,868 | 10,790 | 5,131 | 5,286 | 5,347 | 3,857 | 13,318 | 6,179 | 2,931 | 9,924 | 7,398 | 1,221 | 4,906 | 10,031 | 2,744 | 7,467 | 8,959 | 5,960 | 10,233 | 1,731 | 10,948 | 142,970 |
| | 1935 | 3,832 | 5,308 | 11,238 | 4,784 | 6,140 | 5,092 | 3,713 | 11,015 | 7,146 | 2,853 | 9,745 | 7,057 | 952 | 5,162 | 10,078 | 3,553 | 8,242 | 1,572 | 6,414 | 11,028 | 1,685 | 11,032 | 137,641 |
| Total attendances .. . | 1936 | 6,268 | 8,531 | 16,775 | 7,929 | 9,056 | 8,038 | 6,653 | 20,197 | 9,967 | 4,623 | 15,723 | 12,489 | 2,105 | 7,749 | 14,481 | 4,519 | 13,191 | 13,347 | 12,066 | 15,801 | 2,750 | 16,602 | 228,860 |
| | 1935 | 6,446 | 9,644 | 17,136 | 7,199 | 9,704 | 7,650 | 6,447 | 17,187 | 11,511 | 4,462 | 16,236 | 12,041 | 1,661 | 8,213 | 14,383 | 4,356 | 14,008 | 2,143 | 12,391 | 16,757 | 2,628 | 15,630 | 218,833 |
| Individuals who attended Centres | 1936 | 529 | 949 | 1,465 | 826 | 995 | 684 | 697 | 1,657 | 871 | 386 | 1,399 | 1,047 | 157 | 783 | 1,165 | 451 | 1,337 | 1,498 | 1,278 | 1,290 | 254 | 1,264 | 20,922 |
| | 1935 | 544 | 1,186 | 1,598 | 770 | 1,104 | 782 | 656 | 1,639 | 1,191 | 623 | 1,569 | 1,051 | 181 | 894 | 1,267 | 431 | 1,468 | 583 | 1,375 | 1,429 | 266 | 1,374 | 21,981 |
| Number of attendances for Massage | 1936 | 1,195 | 1,425 | 2,000 | E 691 | 1,674 | C 792 | 1,256 | 1,650 | 2,029 | .. | 1,380 | 1,704 | .. | 1,370 | 1,335 | 873 | 2,023 | 998 | 2,286 | 1,819 | .. | 1,246 | 27,746 |
| | 1935 | 1,451 | 1,288 | 2,165 | 530 | 1,593 | 632 | 1,446 | 1,651 | 2,431 | .. | 1,683 | 1,618 | .. | 1,464 | 1,359 | 977 | 1,985 | 120 | 2,508 | 2,188 | .. | 1,297 | 28,386 |
| Number of Attendances for Remedial Exercises .. | 1936 | 581 Children .. Mothers | .. | .. | .. | 346 Children .. Mothers | .. | 394 Children .. Mothers | 468 Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. Children 60 Mothers | 983 Children 302 Mothers | .. | .. | 442 Children 682 Mothers | .. | 724 Children 226 Mothers | .. | 550 Children 217 Mothers | 4,438 Children 1,430 Mothers |
| | 1935 | 574 Children .. Mothers | .. | .. | .. | 321 Children .. Mothers | .. | 348 Children 2 Mothers | 380 Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. Children 45 Mothers | 821 Children 344 Mothers | .. | .. | 114 Children .. Mothers | .. | 1,016 Children 279 Mothers | .. | 675 Children 201 Mothers | 4,249 Children 871 Mothers |
| Number of Attendances for Sunlight | 1936 | .. | .. | 7,818 | .. | 4,535 | .. | .. | 8,573 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,788 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,714 |
| | 1935 | .. | .. | 7,631 | .. | 4,165 | .. | .. | 7,261 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,871 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,928 |
| Number of Attendances at Cookery Classes .. . | 1936 | .. | 399 | 411 | .. | .. | .. | 233 | 693 | S 158 | .. | 376 | .. | .. | 226 | .. | .. | 466 | 572 | 346 | .. | .. | 332 | 4,212 |
| | 1935 | .. | 576 | 350 | .. | .. | .. | 287 | 843 | 488 | .. | 419 | .. | .. | 296 | .. | .. | 332 | 81 | 147 | .. | .. | 568 | 4,387 |
| Number of Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics .. . | 1936 | .. | 792 A.N. 23 P.N. | 908 A.N. 74 P.N. | .. | 682 A.N. 39 P.N. | .. | 848 A.N. 14 P.N. | 1,077 A.N. 173 P.N. | 893 A.N. 14 P.N. | .. | A 1,426 A.N. 138 P.N. | 1,068 A.N. 62 P.N. | .. | 474 A.N. 29 P.N. | 1,093 A.N. 21 P.N. | .. | 1,043 A.N. 64 P.N. | 688 A.N. 62 P.N. | 1,313 A.N. 52 P.N. | 1,016 A.N. 92 P.N. | .. | 950 A.N. 67 P.N. | 14,271 A.N. 924 P.N. |
| | 1935 | .. | 594 A.N. 26 P.N. | 846 A.N. 58 P.N. | .. | 635 A.N. 54 P.N. | .. | 606 A.N. 10 P.N. | 968 A.N. 144 P.N. | 749 A.N. 26 P.N. | .. | 1,111 A.N. 134 P.N. | 1,077 A.N. 77 P.N. | .. | 509 A.N. 33 P.N. | 991 A.N. 34 P.N. | .. | 1,066 A.N. 101 P.N. | 138 A.N. .. P.N. | 1,315 A.N. 50 P.N. | 1,133 A.N. 102 P.N. | .. | 1,279 A.N. 90 P.N. | 13,017 A.N. 939 P.N. |
| Number of Attendances at V.D. Clinics | 1936 | .. | .. | 1,437 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 622 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,579 |
| | 1935 | .. | .. | 1,289 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,800 |
| Number of Attendances at Dental Clinics | 1936 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 438 Mothers 649 Children | .. | .. | 948 Mothers 1,031 Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,386 Mothers 1,680 Children |
| | 1935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 603 Mothers 600 Children | .. | .. | 812 Mothers 979 Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,415 Mothers 1,579 Children |

A—Extra ante-natal session began August 13th, 1936. **B**—New session began February 13th, 1936. **C**—Extra massage session began October 3rd, 1936. **D**—New session began June 9th, 1936. **E**—Extra massage session began September 16th, 1936. **F**—Northenden Centre now has five infant sessions. **G**—New session began October 14th, 1936. **S**—Closed March 20th, 1936.



There has been 1 death amongst the nurse-children during the year while actually in charge of foster-mother. 22 children were admitted to hospitals, 3 of whom died. Three children were deserted by their mothers, 2 were admitted to Corporation institutions and 1 to Dr. Rhodes Home, West Didsbury. Two of these children have since returned to their mothers, and the third is at present in the Styal Homes, the mother not yet having been traced.

Most foster-mothers in Manchester undertake the care of a child for 12s. 6d. per week; a few charge 15s.; a small proportion 10s.; and a very small number from 2s. to 10s. per week.

The finding of foster-mothers still remains difficult, and it is therefore recorded how homes were found for the 224 new children:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Introduced by the infant life protection officer | 67 |
| Friends and acquaintances | 89 |
| Children returned to late foster mothers | 28 |
| Found by the parents—through advertising, etc. | 23 |
| Children left with the matrons of nursing homes where born, until other arrangements made | 8 |
| Mother and child previously lived together; mother on obtaining work left child in care of landlady.. | 3 |
| Foster mother and child removed to Manchester from an outside area | 3 |
| Introduced by charitable organisations | 2 |
| Relation of the parent | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 224 |
| | <hr/> |

The 18 children who have attained the age of 9 years during 1936 have been visited by the infant life protection officer.

Eleven of these children are not aware of their parentage and each foster mother has been advised not to deceive the child in her care. Five of these foster mothers would like legally to adopt the children and are not now receiving payment. The mothers however cannot be traced. Five other foster mothers receive occasional payment and may legally adopt the foster children later. One foster mother who receives occasional payment from the putative father—the mother has never been responsible for the maintenance of the child—would like to adopt the child, but cannot obtain the father's permission.

Four foster children are aware of their parentage and know their own parents. The foster mothers receive regular payment, and the children are remaining with the foster mothers.

Two foster-mothers, with their foster-children, have removed without notifying the change of address. The department is still endeavouring to trace these children.

One foster-child has been legally adopted by her foster parents since attaining the age of 9 years.

Municipal Foster-mothers.

In 1919 the Committee accepted the endowment of the Cheetham Institute, for children deprived of the care of one or both of their parents, and in return undertook to provide foster-mothers for such children.

Since April, 1932, foster-mothers receive 15s. weekly for each child. For this they undertake to clothe, feed, and care for the child. It is also a condition that the foster-children should be taken regularly to infant welfare centres.

At the beginning of the year there were 10 such foster-mothers and 11 foster-children on the register, and at the end of December, 1936, there were 13 foster-mothers and 13 children. During the year 22 children have been helped by the municipal grant; 11 children have been placed on the register during 1936.

The grant has been spent in maintaining children of ill mothers or of widowers and of 9 unmarried mothers, who could not make any suitable arrangement for the care of their child. The period of help given to each child varies, but no child is helped after the age of 5 years. Usually permanent suitable arrangements are made before the child attains the age of 5 years.

Adoptions.

During the year 1936 permanent homes were found for 24 foster-children, 13 of whom were legally adopted by their foster-parents, and 11 by other persons. Six other foster-children who were handed over to would-be adopters were introduced by various charitable agencies.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department have also introduced 13 other infants to would-be adopters. Out of this number 11 have been legally adopted, and 2 were returned to the parent, 1 because the adopter changed her mind, and the other because the mother decided not to have the child adopted.

Introductions are not made until the prospective adopters have been interviewed and visited to ascertain their suitability. If the address is out of the Manchester area an opinion is obtained from the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

No introduction is made to a child unless the mother has previously asked for help in obtaining a suitable adopter. These mothers are never helped with adoptions until they have first been advised to keep their children and other means of help have been suggested or offered and refused.

Anxiety is felt about those children who are handed over to would be adopters, either by the mothers or by one of the charitable agencies, without the knowledge of the department. Adoption of these children may be unsatisfactory, as the mother may disappear and it not be possible for the would-be adopter to complete the legal adoption, or the adopter may be unsuitable and yet, as no money or gifts have been accepted, the department has no power under the Children Acts to remove the child.

Compulsory notification to the Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities of all children handed over for adoption, with the name and address of the parent responsible, would assist considerably in completing the legal adoption of these children.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There were 33 registered nursing homes in Manchester at the beginning of 1936. 9 were registered for maternity patients ; 6 for medical patients ; 11 for maternity, medical, and surgical ; 2 for maternity and surgical ; 2 for maternity and medical ; 1 for surgical ; and 2 for medical and surgical.

During 1936, 1 application for registration was received. In connection with this home 4 visits were paid. 2 applications were received for re-registration. 1 was re-registered owing to change of keeper, and 1 owing to change of premises, was held over. 2 homes were given up and certificates cancelled. 42 visits were paid to homes already registered. 12 visits were also paid to 4 houses reported as being used as nursing homes. 3 did not come within the meaning of the Act, and 1 case was referred to the Town Clerk and a cautionary letter was sent.

One new home was registered.

Total visits paid, 60.

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION OF VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

During 1936, 15 applications were received for exemptions under Section 6 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, and all were granted.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1936.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|----|
| No. of applications for registration | | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | 2 |
| | | Others | — |
| No. of homes registered.. | | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | — |
| | | Others | — |
| No. of homes discontinued. | | Maternity | 2 |
| | | Maternity and others | 1 |
| | | Others | — |
| No. of orders made..... | Refusing | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | — |
| | | Others | — |
| | Cancelling | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | — |
| | | Others | — |
| No. of applications for exemption from registration | | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | 2 |
| | | Others | 13 |
| No. of cases in which exemption has been— | Granted | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | 2 |
| | | Others | 13 |
| | Withdrawn..... | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | — |
| | | Others | — |
| | Refused..... | Maternity | — |
| | | Maternity and others | — |
| | | Others | — |

WYTHENSHAW.

The census of 1931, the year in which the City boundaries were extended to include Wythenshawe, placed the population of the ward at 6,859.

During the ensuing years the development of the area as a Corporation Housing Estate has resulted in a steady growth of population, the figure at the end of 1936 being estimated to be 34,800.

In June 1935, Beech House, Yew Tree Lane, Northenden, was bought by the Committee for a welfare centre, to serve the northern part of Wythenshawe. The centre was opened on September 23rd with two infant welfare sessions. The attendances increased rapidly, and at the end of 1936 there were, weekly, 5 infant and toddlers' sessions, 1 ante-natal session: with 1 exercises class for mothers, 1 remedial exercises class for toddlers, 3 massage sessions and 2 cookery sessions; one for demonstration and one for practical cooking, and in conjunction with these latter, 2 kindergarten classes for toddlers. For attendances, see page 326B.

The following table illustrates the increase in the number of children under five during the same period:—

Wythenshawe Births—1932–1936.

| Year | Children Born in Wythenshawe | " Founds " (residing in Wythenshawe after removal from districts outside the Manchester Area) | Removals to Wythenshawe from other districts in Manchester | Removals from Wythenshawe | Deaths | Total |
|---------|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1932 .. | 116 | 24 | 474 | 19 | 4 | 591 |
| 1933 .. | 218 | 39 | 364 | 27 | 16 | 578 |
| 1934 .. | 595 | 13 | 88 | 30 | 27 | 639 |
| 1935 .. | 680 | 33 | 96 | 46 | 52 | 711 |
| 1936 .. | 667 | 9 | 138 | 67 | 57 | 680 |
| | 2,276 | 118 | 1,160 | 189 | 156 | 3,199 |

At the end of 1936, three health visitors were employed full-time in Wythenshawe and a certain amount of health visiting has been undertaken by the Superintendent of Northenden Centre. During the year 11,360 visits were made in this area. (See general table of health visitors' work.)

The want of a child welfare centre in the southern part of the area is becoming even more felt now that the population here is increasing rapidly from the slum clearance areas.

VISITS PAID BY THE MATERNITY AND OPHTHALMIC NURSES,
IN WYTHENSHAW, DURING 1936.

23 nursing visits to cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia and raised temperature.

77 nursing visits to mothers with mastitis.

68 nursing visits to mothers with phlebitis.

68 visits paid to mothers for the promotion of breastfeeding.

88 nursing visits to premature infants.

28 nursing visits to infants suffering from pemphigus and other skin conditions.

72 nursing visits paid to cases of unsatisfactory umbilicus.

7 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

2 investigations into maternal deaths.

8 investigations into cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and stillbirths.

303 visits by ophthalmic nurses to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and other eye conditions.

Total number of visits 744.

Infantile paralysis.

In 1936 there was a small outbreak of infantile paralysis in Manchester. Of 27 cases notified, 21 were in children under 5 years of age. These appear to have had a definite acute onset. In addition, 13 other cases under 5 years of age appear to have had a vague ill-defined initial symptom; these were subsequently brought to light during the home visitation of the health visitors.

There was nothing of special note about the outbreak, except its peak incidence in July and August, and the fact that the majority of the cases occurred in adjacent central wards of the City.

Detailed information of the cases may be found on page 44.

WORK DONE BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The health visitors have continued to supervise the health and welfare of children under school age in their own homes.

The health visitors also assist in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and have duties in connection with the prevention and investigation of infectious diseases affecting young children, and the supervision of children nursed-out with registered foster-mothers under the Children Acts, 1908-1933. In addition, they are responsible for the following-up of cases of scabies and verminous conditions notified by the Education Authority.

Staff.

The staff consists of superintendent, two assistant superintendents (one of whom is part-time tutor from October to April each year to the students training as health visitors at the Municipal College of Technology), 61 health visitors, one full-time and one part-time cleansing nurse, and eight clerks. As in previous years, four students were appointed for a period of twelve months under the training scheme for health visitors arranged with the College of Technology. The first six months is devoted to training, and during the second six months the time of these student health visitors is given entirely to the department and is divided between the maternity and child welfare centres and health visiting.

Notification of Births Act.

The total number of notifications received under the Notification of Births Act was 13,094, of which 8,271 were from doctors, 4,816 from midwives, and seven from parents. 12,453 notifications referred to live births and 641 to still-births.

In the preceding year 12,921 notifications were received.

The total registered births for the city during 1936 numbered 11,869, of which 11,338 were live births and 531 still-births.

The actual number of new live births allocated to the health visitors for visiting during the year was 11,003, or 97 per cent. of the total live registered births.

It has been possible in 10,668 births—representing 94 per cent. of the total births of the city—to consider in detail the place in family of each birth, and this is shown in the following table :—

Year's Births arranged to show Place in Family.

| Place in family | Number of Pregnancies | | Per cent. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Legitimate | Illegitimate | |
| 1st | 3,636 | 277 | 36·7 |
| 2nd | 2,642 | 59 | 25·32 |
| 3rd | 1,414 | 39 | 13·62 |
| 4th | 915 | 24 | 8·8 |
| 5th | 540 | 18 | 5·23 |
| 6th | 330 | 12 | 3·2 |
| 7th | 267 | 13 | 2·62 |
| 8th | 168 | 6 | 1·63 |
| 9th | 126 | 4 | 1·22 |
| 10th | 70 | 3 | ·68 |
| 11th | 52 | 5 | ·53 |
| 12th | 18 | 1 | ·17 |
| 13th | 11 | 1 | ·11 |
| 14th | 9 | — | ·1 |
| 15th | 3 | — | ·03 |
| 16th | 3 | 1 | ·03 |
| 17th | 1 | — | ·01 |
| Total .. | 10,205 | 463 | 100·0 |
| | 10,668 | | |

As in 1935, it was felt that an interesting light would be thrown on the question of the continued reduction in the birth rate if an enquiry was made into the age of mothers at the birth of first and subsequent children.

A table has, therefore, been compiled from the health visitors' records of 10,558 births during 1936, and the result is shown below, distinction being made between legitimate and illegitimate children.

AGE OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF CHILDREN DURING 1936.
Place in Family of each Birth. (Legitimate.)

| AGE GROUPS | | | PLACE IN FAMILY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL BIRTHS | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|--------|
| Years | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 19 |
| 5—19 | .. | ... | 200 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 219 |
| 20—24 | . | ... | 1448 | 634 | 195 | 55 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,386 |
| 25—29 | .. | ... | 1291 | 1029 | 513 | 260 | 101 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,244 |
| 30—34 | ... | ... | 486 | 608 | 410 | 331 | 206 | 117 | 88 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,319 |
| 35—39 | .. | ... | 142 | 236 | 233 | 202 | 171 | 116 | 103 | 72 | 59 | 40 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1,398 |
| 40—44 | ... | . | 17 | 35 | 56 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 56 | 47 | 42 | 20 | 28 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 505 |
| 45—49 | .. | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 37 |
| | | | 3586 | 2611 | 1409 | 911 | 539 | 327 | 266 | 168 | 124 | 70 | 52 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 10,108 |

Place in Family of each Birth. (Illegitimate.)

| AGE GROUPS | | | PLACE IN FAMILY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL BIRTHS | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Years | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 19 |
| 5—19 | ... | ... | 50 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| 20—24 | ... | ... | 126 | 13 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| 25—29 | ... | ... | 51 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| 30—34 | ... | ... | 25 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| 35—39 | ... | ... | 14 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| 40—44 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 27 |
| 45—49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | | 268 | 59 | 38 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 450 |

“ Found ” Children.

In addition to the notified or registered births, the health visitors also visited 1,103 other children for the first time. They belonged to families who removed into Manchester during the year. The year of their birth is given below :—

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|----|------|
| 306 | children | born | in | 1936 |
| 303 | „ | „ | | 1935 |
| 201 | „ | „ | | 1934 |
| 188 | „ | „ | | 1933 |
| 105 | „ | „ | | 1932 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 1,103 | | | | |

Deaths.

1,198 deaths occurred during the year amongst children under five years of age

The age group classification of these deaths is :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----|----------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| 876 | deaths | of | children | under | one | year | of | age. | |
| 176 | „ | „ | | 1 | to | 2 | years | of | age. |
| 58 | „ | „ | | 2 | to | 3 | „ | „ | |
| 33 | „ | „ | | 3 | to | 4 | „ | „ | |
| 55 | „ | „ | | 4 | to | 5 | „ | „ | |

The sub-joined table shows the distribution according to age of deaths of children under one year :—

| Died under 1 day | Died 1 to 7 days | Died 1 week to 4 weeks | Died 1 month to 3 months | Died 3 months to 6 months | Died 6 months to 9 months | Died 9 months to 12 months |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 141 | 154 | 99 | 155 | 142 | 101 | 84 |

Table 3 (page 351), shows the classification of these deaths in wards and according to the principal causes of death. Tables 4 (page 352) and 5 (page 353) show a similar classification for the age groups 1 to 2 years and 2 to 5 years.

The following table, Table A, gives mortality rates for the past ten years amongst children aged one to five years, based upon the number of live births for the year.

The table demonstrates clearly (when compared with the epidemic records) the high peaks of mortality in the one to five year period during years of epidemic of severe type. The mortality rates for measles and whooping cough have also been included as making the survey more complete.

TABLE A.

| YEAR | Infantile mortality rate | Mortality rate, 1—2 Group | Mortality rate, 2—5 Group | Mortality rate, 1—5 Group | Total Cases of Measles | | Total Cases of Whooping Cough | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Cases | Deaths fatality rate per cent. | Cases | Deaths fatality rate per cent. |
| 1927 .. | 86 | 28·4 | 22·6 | 55·0 | 13,987 | 1·17 | 2,244 | 5·52 |
| 1928 .. | 91 | 27·7 | 18·1 | | 7,141 | 1·72 | 3,189 | 2·79 |
| 1929 .. | 97 | 29·6 | 21·8 | | 9,512 | ·63 | 4,037 | 5·44 |
| 1930 .. | 79 | 18·5 | 15·5 | 34·1 | 10,738 | 1·35 | 1,388 | 2·66 |
| 1931 .. | 84 | 22·7 | 18·2 | 41·1 | 7,771 | ·83 | 3,150 | 2·73 |
| 1932 .. | 85 | 22·1 | 20·3 | 42·5 | 12,238 | ·99 | 2,280 | 3·50 |
| 1933 .. | 75 | 16·4 | 17·0 | 33·5 | 6,350 | ·75 | 2,230 | 2·11 |
| 1934 .. | 69 | 14·8 | 18·2 | 32·1 | 11,383 | ·85 | 1,565 | 2·23 |
| 1935 .. | 71 | 14·7 | 15·2 | 29·9 | 9,907 | ·98 | 1,632 | 2·81 |
| 1936 .. | 77 | 15·5 | 12·8 | 28·3 | 8,807 | 1·37 | 1,457 | 3·22 |

* Transferable deaths not included for these years.

Still-births.

The health visitors investigated 470 still-births occurring in the practice of doctors and midwives and in the various city hospitals.

Ante-natal Care.

During the year, in the course of their routine visits, the health visitors saw and advised 2,186 expectant mothers.

In addition, 700 special visits were paid at the end of a period of six months to homes where a still-birth or neo-natal death had occurred, with a view to ascertaining whether help was needed in a further pregnancy. As the result of these visits 169 expectant mothers were brought to our notice. These ante-natal cases were revisited regularly at intervals of one month. Altogether the health visitors paid 615 visits to these mothers, many of whom also attended the Corporation ante-natal clinics held at the infant welfare centres and at Withington and Crumpsall hospitals.

Summer Diarrhœa.

From July 15th to September 30th 77 cases of summer diarrhœa were visited. Of these, 23 occurred during the last two weeks in July, 28 during the month of August, and 26 during the month of September. These figures are slightly lower than those for the preceding year, when 80 cases were visited. Medical attention was obtained in 58 instances, and 16 children were treated in hospital.

The details and distribution of these cases are shown in Table B which immediately follows :—

TABLE B.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA. CASES VISITED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS IN 1936
(CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS) COMPARED WITH THOSE VISITED DURING
THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.

| | Year | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Total number of cases visited | 104 | 78 | 86 | 80 | 77 |
| Number of cases occurring in— | | | | | |
| July (15th–31st) | 33 | 21 | 38 | 22 | 23 |
| August | 43 | 27 | 33 | 32 | 28 |
| September | 28 | 30 | 15 | 26 | 26 |
| <i>Cases in Wards.</i> | | | | | |
| All Saints | .. | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Ardwick | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Beswick | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Blackley | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bradford | 14 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Collegiate | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Collyhurst | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cheetham | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Crumpsall | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Gorton North | 3 | .. | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| Gorton South | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Harpurhey | 2 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. |
| Levenshulme | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Longsight | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Medlock Street | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | .. |
| Miles Platting | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Moston | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Moss Side East | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Moss Side West | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| New Cross | 11 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Newton Heath | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Openshaw | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Rusholme | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| St. Clement's | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. George's | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| St. John's | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| St. Luke's | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| St. Mark's | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| St. Michael's | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Withington, Didsbury, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Wythenshawe | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Number affected under 1 year of age | 58 | 38 | 57 | 42 | 40 |
| Method of feeding at onset of illness— | | | | | |
| Breast | 13 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Mixed | 10 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 6 |
| Hand | 35 | 18 | 38 | 62 | 62 |
| Deaths— | | | | | |
| Total number | 16 | 8 | 22 | 18 | 12 |
| Number under 1 year of age | 14 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Number under 4 months of age | 7 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 4 |

Co-operation with School Medical Department.

Since 1933 provision has been made through the School Medical Officer for children suffering from severe rickety deformity to be admitted for residential treatment to Swinton House. In 1933 the number admitted was 12, but in subsequent years there has been a considerable decrease, and it was necessary to admit only two children under five during 1936. Considerable difficulty is still experienced at times in convincing parents of the need of treatment of these cases. It is most desirable that it should be widely recognised that such deformities can be largely remedied, the future activities of the patient correspondingly enlarged, and the efficiency and happiness of life increased.

The children actually admitted do not by any means represent all who would benefit by residential treatment, though severe deformity due to rickets is rarer to-day than it was a few years ago. Any such cases discovered by the health visitors are closely supervised to ensure that medical treatment is obtained either at the out-patient department of one or other of the hospitals in the City, or at a Child Welfare Centre.

The help of the N.S.P.C.C. is asked when parents fail to obtain or follow-up the treatment ordered.

Circular 1550, "Children under School Age," issued in May, 1936, by the Ministry of Health to Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities throughout the country, drew attention to the "16 per cent. of children entering school who are found to require treatment for some disease or defect."

Since 1918 an attempt to reduce this incidence has been made, but it would require a considerable addition to the present staff to permit of all the pre-school histories being fully kept and sent to the school medical department. A compromise has been made by preparing summaries of the first five years of life, in markedly unsatisfactory cases. These are divided roughly into five groups, namely:—

GROUP I.—*Special Histories.*

Children with congenital defects, or in whom serious illness, or other unsatisfactory physical conditions have been present.

GROUP II.—*Unsatisfactory Children.*

Children who at the completion of their fifth year have some definite unsatisfactory physical condition which it is suspected has not yet come to the notice of the school medical department.

GROUP III.

Children suffering from tuberculous affections, or query tuberculosis, or who belong to a family with a history of tuberculosis.

GROUP IV.

Children with a personal history of rheumatism, or chorea, or who belong to a family having a history of either.

GROUP V.

Children who though apparently healthy in themselves belong to a family with a record of ill health.

Such summaries relating to 1,758 such children were sent to the School Medical Department during the year. The following up of children under 5 who attend nursery schools and classes, and are found at the routine medical inspection to be suffering from minor physical defects, is also undertaken by the health visitors. During the year 71 children were thus visited.

Assistance is also given by the health visitors to the doctors responsible for immunising children attending elementary schools in the City against diphtheria, and attendance was made for this purpose at 144 sessions during 1936. Lists of children who have completed diphtheria immunisation treatment in the Child Welfare Centres are also sent to the School Medical Department.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, AS
RECOMMENDED FROM THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRES OF THE CITY.

The thirty beds retained by the Corporation at the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies—twenty cots for children under 1 year and ten beds for children 1 to 3 years—and the eight beds in the Babies' Ward at Monsall Hospital for children 1 to 4 years have all been fully occupied throughout the year and there has always been a waiting list.

Recommendations for these beds are received from the medical officers of the child welfare centres and arrangements are then made from this department for the admission to hospital of the children recommended. In addition to the above a number of recommendations for the admission of children to Booth Hall Hospital were also received.

The following table shows the number of children recommended for each hospital and the number who were actually admitted :—

| Hospital | Number recommended | Number admitted |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| The Duchess of York Hospital for Babies | Cots | 115 |
| | Large beds | 79 |
| Babies' Ward, Monsall Hospital | 23 | 21 |
| Booth Hall Hospital | 57 | 54 |
| Totals | 274 | 239 |

Analysis of the reasons which prevented the admission of the 35 children recommended, but not admitted, is given below :—

| | children |
|---|----------|
| Admitted to private cots | 7 |
| „ „ other hospitals | 5 |
| Improved whilst on waiting list | 14 |
| Parents' permission withheld | 4 |
| Removed from Manchester | 3 |
| Died before a vacancy occurred | 2 |
| | — |
| Total | 35 |

The diagnosis made in the case of infants admitted to small cots in the Duchess of York Hospital was as follows :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| Dyspepsia | 19 | Pyloric Spasm | 2 |
| Atrophy | 16 | Paralysis | 1 |
| Malnutrition | 10 | Jaundice | 1 |
| Marasmus | 10 | Gastritis | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 9 | Diarrhœa | 1 |
| Prematurity | 9 | Albumenuria | 1 |
| Rickets | 5 | Otorrhœa | 1 |
| Debility | 4 | Hernia | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 2 | Eczema | 1 |
| Gastro Enteritis | 2 | Coeliac Disease | 1 |
| | | | — |
| | | Total | 97 |

The ages of the infants on admission were :—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Under 1 month | 5 | Aged 7 months | 3 |
| Aged 1 „ | 12 | „ 8 „ | 4 |
| „ 2 months | 15 | „ 9 „ | 2 |
| „ 3 „ | 12 | „ 10 „ | 4 |
| „ 4 „ | 8 | „ 11 „ | 2 |
| „ 5 „ | 10 | „ 12 „ | 5 |
| „ 6 „ | 7 | Over 12 „ | *8 |
| | | | — |
| | | Total | 97 |

The length of stay in hospital varied from 6 days to 16 weeks. The average was about 7 weeks.

* These children, though over age, being greatly underweight and undersized, were admitted as urgent "cot" cases.

For the older children, admitted either to the large cots in the Duchess of York Hospital, to the Babies' Ward, Monsall Hospital, or to Booth Hall Hospital, the various diagnoses are grouped under the following headings :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| Rickets | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| Malnutrition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Tonsils and Adenoids | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Debility | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Diarrhœa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Anæmia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Atrophy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Hernia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Convulsions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dyspepsia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gastro Enteritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Coeliac Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Eye Defects | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hypotrophy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Developmental defect | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Meningitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dermatitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tapeworm | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Eczema | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Impetigo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Observation <i>re</i> Mental Condition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vomiting | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Cerebral Diplegia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | <u>142</u> |

At the end of the year the "Creche" ward at Monsall was finally closed for use as a ward for the treatment of young children suffering from the effects of dietetic disturbances. These cases are now admitted to Booth Hall Hospital.

Special Visits to Aged Persons under section 34, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930.

The health visitors have paid 53 visits to old ladies referred to the Medical Officer of Health by general practitioners, relieving officers, and others, as suffering from serious infirmity and unable to provide themselves with proper care and attention. Eight such cases have been under supervision during 1936, arrangements being made for better care in each case.

MEASLES, GERMAN MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, AND PNEUMONIA.

Measles.

The investigation of cases of measles has been carried out without a break since 1916, and is directed towards securing the best provision for nursing, for the isolation of infective cases, preventing the spread of infection, and, more particularly, reducing the risk of infection amongst children under five years of age.

Measles is acutely infectious before the rash appears, *i.e.*, when the symptoms are those of acute respiratory catarrh. It may not itself end fatally, but there is a great risk of secondary infections, such as broncho-pneumonia, middle ear disease, and eye disease, and few epidemics pass without some child being left suffering from blindness or deafness. The last epidemic resulted in one case of deafness and two cases of blindness.

Measles chiefly affects children under five years of age, and the highest mortality is amongst children under three.

The subjoined table shows the number of cases of measles during the last four epidemics, with a comparison of the deaths of children under and over five years of age.

MEASLES—YEARS 1929 TO 1936 INCLUSIVE.

| | YEAR | Known Cases | Over 5 years | Children under 5 years | DEATHS | | | | | Total under 5 years | Total Measles Deaths | |
|---|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Under 1 year | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | | | |
| 1 | { 1929 | 9,512 | 3,453 | 6,059 | 18 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 60 | } 30 in 4th quarter 111 in 1st quarter |
| | { 1930 | 10,738 | 3,592 | 7,146 | 39 | 61 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 139 | 146 | |
| 2 | { 1931 | 7,771 | 3,077 | 4,694 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 60 | 65 | } 50 in 4th quarter 89 in 1st quarter |
| | { 1932 | 12,238 | 4,742 | 7,496 | 26 | 55 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 111 | 122 | |
| 3 | { 1933 | 6,350 | 2,143 | 4,207 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 48 | } 39 in 4th quarter 88 in 1st quarter |
| | { 1934 | 11,383 | 4,065 | 7,318 | 18 | 40 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 88 | 97 | |
| 4 | { 1935 | 9,907 | 3,387 | 6,620 | 16 | 51 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 95 | 98 | } 90 in 4th quarter 104 in 1st quarter |
| | { 1936 | 7,475 | 2,775 | 4,700 | 37 | 46 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 108 | 121 | |

First cases of measles and german measles in a household are notifiable, and the majority of notifications are received from medical practitioners. A number, however, are reported by the education authority, and subsequent cases are either discovered by the health visitor or are notified by the parents on a postcard left for the purpose by the health visitor at her previous visit.

When a doctor is already in attendance, the health visitor is responsible only for ascertaining the source of infection, ensuring the isolation of the case, arranging school exemption, and advising the domiciliary disinfection which should be carried out. Frequently, however, mothers appeal to the health visitor for assistance in carrying out the doctor's instructions as to the nursing of the patient, and the hygiene of the sick room. This applies particularly to the poorer closely populated districts of the city where the disease spreads rapidly, and where facilities and materials for adequate home nursing are difficult to secure.

As primary cases only are notifiable, the health visitor, in her supervision of contacts, is often the means of discovering other children who have developed the disease. Many parents are reluctant to summon a doctor for a subsequent case, though these are usually pre-school children in whom the risks are greater than in older children, and for whom early medical supervision is all important. It is sometimes difficult, too, for parents to recognise signs that the disease is taking an abnormal course, and the health visitor's visits are valuable in securing the recall of the doctor in time to prevent complications becoming serious.

The Public Health Committee has an arrangement with the Manchester and Salford District Nursing Association for the nursing at home, where necessary, of children suffering from measles and its complications.

The Association is making every effort through its affiliated associations to extend the use made of the district nurses' services in the City. Accommodation is provided in Monsall and Booth Hall Hospitals for the reception of such children where the home conditions are unfavourable.

A grant, originally made in 1917, to obtain milk for young children suffering from measles in families where the income is below the standard scale is made after the circumstances have been investigated by the health visitor. Particulars of this will be found on page 347.

The amount of work involved in the control of measles and whooping cough can be seen in the tables given below. Its importance is emphasised by the fact that these two infections of childhood cause more deaths and incapacitation than all the other infectious diseases:

Measles.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Cases notified by doctors | .. .. . | 6,841 |
| Cases found by health visitors or notified by other than | | |
| doctors | .. .. . | 1,966 |
| Total number of known cases | .. .. . | 8,807 |
| Total number of cases investigated | .. .. . | 8,807 |

This is a decrease of 1,100 over the previous year.

The sub-joined table shows the incidence of pneumonia in these cases and their distribution according to home cases or hospital cases :—

| | Nursed at home | | Removed to hospitals | | * Developed Measles whilst in hospitals | | Totals |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | 8,400 | | 333 | | 74 | | |
| | Not having Pneumonia | Com- plicated by Pneumonia | Not having Pneumonia | Com- plicated by Pneumonia | Not having Pneumonia | Com- plicated by Pneumonia | |
| Number of cases .. | 8,267 | 133 | 222 | 111 | 49 | 25 | 8,807 |
| Recovered .. | 8,265 | 103 | 213 | 60 | 43 | 10 | 8,694 |
| Died | 2 | 30 | 9 | 51 | 6 | 15 | 113 |
| Case fatality. | ·024% | 22·55% | 4·054% | 45·94% | 12·24% | 60% | 1·28% |

* Patients in hospital for other conditions developing measles.

In addition 289 un-notified cases were found after complete recovery had been made and are classified as “ late ” cases.

The cases removed to hospital are as a rule of a more serious type. This accounts for the somewhat higher mortality rates in that group.

The total visits paid to measles cases was 24,349.

German Measles.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of german measles cases notified | 866 |
| “ “ “ “ visited | 866 |
| “ “ “ “ recovered | 866 |
| “ “ “ “ died | — |

The number of visits paid by the health visitors in respect of german measles was 1,715

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough is not compulsorily notifiable, but parents and guardians of school children are required to notify the head teacher of any child known or suspected to be suffering from the disease. In addition to the notifications thus received from the Education Department a considerable number of cases are discovered in the course of home-visiting, but this total by no means represents the actual number, as many cases escape our notice.

The home visitation of children suffering from whooping cough follows the same lines as that of measles. The number of cases notified was 1,457, all of which were visited.

The sub-joined table shows the incidence of pneumonia in these cases and their distribution according to home cases or hospital cases :—

| | Nursed at home | | Removed to hospitals | | * Developed Whooping Cough whilst in hospitals | | Totals |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------|
| | 1,305 | | 131 | | 21 | | |
| | Not having Pneumonia | Com-plicated by Pneumonia | Not having Pneumonia | Com-plicated by Pneumonia | Not having Pneumonia | Com-plicated by Pneumonia | |
| Number of cases .. | 1,248 | 57 | 68 | 63 | 19 | 2 | 1,457 |
| Recovered .. | 1,240 | 36 | 66 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 1,385 |
| Died | 8 | 21 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 72 |
| Case fatality. | ·64% | 36·8% | 2·94% | 61·9% | 5·26% | 50% | 4·94% |

* Patients in hospital for other conditions developing whooping cough.

In addition 852 cases of whooping cough were found after complete recovery had been made, and have been classified as “ late ” cases.

The total number of visits paid to whooping cough cases was 3,531.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Influenza is not notifiable, but all cases which come to the notice of the health visitors, either in the course of their own enquiries or through the death returns, are investigated. The resultant figures, however, are of little value in comparing the incidence of influenza in various parts of the city, for the term is rather loosely applied by some parents to a chill or slight indisposition, though enquiry is always made as to whether a doctor had been in attendance.

Although acute primary pneumonia is notifiable, approximately 15 per cent. of the total number of known cases are not notified, but are revealed through the death returns. It is recognised that diagnosis is sometimes difficult, but in a considerable number of cases nursing help and additional nourishment could be provided if notification of the illness were received earlier.

The figures relating to the investigation of influenza and pneumonia are given on pages 354 to 357.

Assistance.

The grant (originally made in 1917) to supply milk to young children suffering from measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia in families where the actual income is below the standard scale, was continued during the year. Applications for milk were granted in 1,020 cases, and 14,284 pints of milk were given.

The general statistics relating to measles, german measles, and whooping cough are found on pages 48 to 51.

WORK AT MONSALL DISINFECTING STATION.

Vermin.

As in previous years the Education Department was the main source of notification of verminous cases, and 402 notifications were received as compared with 450 in the preceding year, 656 in 1934, and 470 in 1933.

The treatment of verminous persons and notified cases of scabies is carried out at Monsall Disinfecting Station. During the year the Station was in use for the compulsory cleansing of 54 school children and of 70 persons who presented themselves voluntarily for treatment.

The special comb used at the Cleansing Station has been made available to the mothers of verminous children at a reduced price, and during the year 56 combs were thus distributed.

Formerly all school children requiring compulsory cleansing were referred to this department and they were cleansed by the special nurse appointed for the purpose. These cleansings are now mostly carried out as voluntary cleansings by the school nurses at various centres in the city, and only six cases were brought to the Court for prosecution during the year.

The nurse paid 73 visits to verminous cases in addition to the 1,054 visits made by the health visitors.

Scabies.

Our main source of information is the Education Department, who sent to us 705 notifications of scabies amongst school children, as compared with 638 in the preceding year. Many additional cases were brought to our notice as contacts of those notified.

It was thus often necessary to make provision at the Station for the treatment of persons other than school children suffering from scabies.

The average number of treatments per person is three, and altogether 1,322 treatments were given as compared with 753 in 1935.

Evidence of the usefulness of the work is found in the number of individual requests for treatment made to the department during the year, including some requests from medical practitioners in respect of families having several members affected. The disinfection of the bedding was stipulated for in every case before arrangements for treatment were completed. The personal clothing is disinfected each time the patient attends for treatment.

Disinfestation of Persons removed under Slum Clearance Scheme.

This work was transferred from Clayton Hospital to Monsall Disinfecting Station on July 30th, 1935. The following table shows the number of persons treated during the year 1936. Further reference to this work is contained on page 376.

| Males | Females | School Children | Infants | Total |
|-------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| 280 | 297 | 240 | 184 | 1001 |

The increase in the amount of work undertaken by the Special Nurse at Monsall Disinfecting Station necessitated the appointment of a part-time assistant for six sessions weekly on July 13th, 1936.

N.S.P.C.C.

The Section is again indebted to this Society for very valuable help. During the year 26 cases were referred for various reasons. The help given by the Society is gratefully acknowledged.

Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association.

This Association employs a nurse, who is also qualified as a health visitor. Her time is partly given to charitable work amongst the Jews and partly to maternity and child welfare work. The latter portion of her work is done under the general supervision of the Public Health Department, and whilst mainly devoted to the care of mothers, and children under five, included 364 house-to-house inspections for the Association and not directly connected with the work of this department. Details of her public health work are shown in the following table :—

TABLE 1.—HEALTH VISITORS' YEARLY SUMMARY—TOTALS FOR THE FIFTY-THREE WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 2nd, 1937.

[illegible]

Births for St. Clement's included in Ardwick N. The 11,983 primary visits include 1,103 visits to "Found" Cases.

| District | Infant Work | | | ANTE-NATAL CARE | | | | | | | | Vermineous | | Scabies | | Infectious Diseases | | Sanitary Defects | | | Total Number Visits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Bank and Strangeways | Infants Under 1 Year | Subsequent Visits | Children 1 to 5 years | Primary | | Subsequent | | Ex. | | Non-Ex. | | Subsequent | | Primary | | Subsequent | | Primary | | Subsequent | | Special Visits | | Found | Remedied | Special Visits to either | 5 | 4 | 31 | 451 | 275 | 125 | 58 | 7 | 57 | 21 | 90 | 68 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 226 | 1017 | 3,385 | 5,363 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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In addition, the Jewish Health Visitor made 40 attendances at a Child Welfare Centre during 1936.

TABLE 2—SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY THE HEALTH VISITORS IN 1936
AND THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.

| Classification of visits | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Primary visits to infants | 12,202 | 11,517 | 11,880 | 11,692 | 11,983 |
| Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year | 56,416 | 52,351 | 49,104 | 42,646 | 44,940 |
| Subsequent visits to children 1—5 years | 136,342 | 131,691 | 131,142 | 112,865 | 120,601 |
| Other visits <i>re</i> infants and young children | 80 | 70 | 1,777 | 19,631 | 21,721 |
| Still-birth investigations | 359 | 471 | 475 | 455 | 470 |
| „ Subsequent visits | ... | ... | ... | 372 | 327 |
| Neo-natal—Subsequent visits | ... | ... | ... | 246 | 204 |
| Visits to expectant mothers | 2,658 | 3,154 | 2,975 | 3,358 | 2,970 |
| Measles—Primary visits | 12,386 | 5,963 | 11,572 | 9,531 | 8,904 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 20,975 | 6,171 | 19,631 | 8,746 | 15,445 |
| German measles—Primary visits | 1,634 | 296 | 389 | 1,114 | 820 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 2,057 | 390 | 355 | 1,398 | 895 |
| Whooping Cough—Primary visits | 2,156 | 2,164 | 1,509 | 1,542 | 1,398 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 3,843 | 3,631 | 2,439 | 2,300 | 2,133 |
| Pneumonia—Primary visits | 2,896 | 3,041 | 2,089 | 2,507 | 2,277 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 4,114 | 3,760 | 2,639 | 2,679 | 2,532 |
| Influenza—Primary visits | 367 | 1,594 | 118 | 337 | 120 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 231 | 1,257 | 91 | 227 | 66 |
| Verminous cases—Primary visits | 267 | 353 | 522 | 355 | 376 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 697 | 859 | 1,177 | 693 | 678 |
| Scabies cases—Primary visits | 406 | 365 | 372 | 347 | 435 |
| „ Subsequent visits | 720 | 756 | 688 | 602 | 782 |
| Visits <i>re</i> sanitary defects | 113 | 114 | 84 | 112 | 83 |
| Visits <i>re</i> relief | 55 | 24 | 16 | 37 | 22 |
| Special investigations | 31 | 25 | 45 | 140 | 153 |
| Unsuccessful visits | 2,395 | 1,883 | 2,124 | 1,343 | 571 |
| Total visits | 263,400 | 239,100 | 243,213 | 224,657 | 240,906 |
| Number of health visitors | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| Number of districts worked | 56 (1 temporary H.V. worked ten months Sick Relief duty) | 56 | 56 | 60 | 60 |
| Attendances at child welfare centres | 4,806 | 4,793 | 5,180 | 5,256 | 5,692 |
| Attendances at Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics | ... | ... | 189 | 228 | 144 |

| WARD | Number of health visitors working in the district | Number of death of children under 1 year of age | Bronchitis and Pneumonia | Prematurity | Debility and Marasmus | Dystocia | Enteritis | Convulsions | Tuberculosis | Syphilis | Accidental Deaths, including Want of Attention at Birth | Influenza | Measles | Whooping Cough | Other Causes | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------|---|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| All Saints | 2 | 35 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Ardwick .. | 2 | 39 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Beswick .. | 2 | 32 | 6 | 10 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Blackley .. | 1 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Bradford | 2 | 46 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Cheetham | 2 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 2 | 28 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 16 | .. | .. |
| *Collegiate | 1 | 17 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Collyhurst | 1 | 25 | 5 | 7 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| Crumpsall | 2 | 12 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Didsbury... | 2 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Gorton North | 2 | 19 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Gorton South | 2 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Harpurhey | 2 | 30 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Levenshulme .. | 1 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Longsight | 1 | 19 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Medlock Street | 2 | 37 | 8 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Miles Platting | 2 | 31 | 7 | 9 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Moston .. | 2 | 23 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 |
| Moss Side East | 2 | 25 | 10 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Moss Side West | 1 | 34 | 1 | 16 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| New Cross | 3 | 40 | 13 | 10 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Newton Heath | 2 | 27 | 5 | 9 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Openshaw | 1 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Rusholme | 1 | 16 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| St. Clement's .. | 1 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| St. George's | 2 | 35 | 9 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| St. John's | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Luke's | 3 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| St. Mark's | 2 | 28 | 4 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 10 | .. | .. |
| St. Michael's .. | 2 | 31 | 3 | 9 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Withington .. | 3 | 24 | 1 | 8 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Wythenshawe | 4 | 57 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 61 | 876 | 169 | 240 | 33 | 9 | 60 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 38 | 26 | 249 | 1 | 2 |

* A portion of Collegiate is worked by the Health Visitor appointed to visit the Jewish Poor.

DEATHS—ONE TO TWO YEARS—1936. TABLE 4.

| WARD | CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN ONE TO TWO YEARS | | | | | | | | | | | Number of health visitors working in the district | Number of deaths among children 1 to 2 years of age |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------|---|---|
| | Bronchitis and Pneumonia | Debility and Marasmus | Enteritis | Convulsions | Tuberculosis | Syphilis | Accidental Deaths | Influenza | Measles | Whooping Cough | Other Causes | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria |
| All Saints | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Ardwick | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Beswick | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Blackley | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bradford | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Cheetham | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Collegiate | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Collyhurst | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Crumpsall | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Didsbury | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gorton North | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Gorton South | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gorton | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Harpurhey | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Levenshulme | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Longsight | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medlock | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miles Platting | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moston | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moss Side East | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moss Side West | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Cross | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Newton Heath | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Openshaw | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Rusholme | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| St. Clement's | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. George's | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| St. John's | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| St. Luke's | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| St. Mark's | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| St. Michael's | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Withington | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Wythenshawe | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |

| WARD | Number of health visitors working in the district | Number of deaths among children 2 to 5 years of age | Bronchitis and Pneumonia | Debility and Marasmus | Enteritis | Convulsions | Tuberculosis | Syphilis | Accidental Deaths | Influenza | Measles | Whooping Cough | Other Causes | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| All Saints .. | 2 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Ardwick .. | 2 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Beswick .. | 2 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Blackley .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bradford .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Cheetham .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| *Collegiate .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Collyhurst .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Crumpsall .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Didsbury .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Gorton North .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Gorton South .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Harpurhey .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Levenshulme .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Longsight .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Medlock Street .. | 2 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Miles Platting .. | 2 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moston .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Moss Side East .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Moss Side West .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| New Cross .. | 3 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newton Heath .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 |
| Openshaw .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Rusholme .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Clement's .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| St. George's .. | 2 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| St. John's .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Luke's .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| St. Mark's .. | 2 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 |
| St. Michael's .. | 2 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Withington .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wythenshawe .. | 4 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 61 | 146 | 35 | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 29 |

* A portion of Collegiate is worked by the Health Visitor appointed to visit the Jewish Poor.

INFLUENZA.

There was no epidemic, and the incidence remained slight as in 1935, when 382 cases were discovered, compared with 1,605 in 1933.

136 cases came to the notice of the department by various channels throughout the year, and 133 cases, occurring in 121 homes, were investigated ; to these the health visitor paid 186 visits.

The distribution according to sex of the 133 cases investigated was as follows :—

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cases | 59 | 74 | 133 |
| Deaths | 18 | 27 | 45 |

Age Group.

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Under 1 year.. .. . | 8 | 10 |
| 1 to 4 years | 7 | 14 |
| 5 „ 9 „ | 5 | 4 |
| 10 „ 14 „ | 9 | 3 |
| 15 „ 19 „ | 2 | 5 |
| 20 „ 24 „ | 2 | 4 |
| 25 „ 34 „ | 2 | 1 |
| 35 „ 44 | 3 | 1 |
| 45 „ 54 „ | 1 | 3 |
| 55 „ 64 „ | 2 | 8 |
| 65 „ 74 „ | 5 | 5 |
| 75 + | 13 | 16 |
| Totals | <u>59</u> | <u>74</u> |

In addition to the above figures 226 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, and 14 discovered through the death returns ; thus the total known cases of influenza for the year was 376 as compared with 757 in 1935.

The distribution according to sex and age on these figures in the investigated cases is, therefore :—

INFLUENZA—SEX AND AGE GROUPS (Investigated Cases).

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cases | 206 | 167 | 373 |
| Deaths | 67 | 64 | 131 |

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA—SEX AND AGE GROUPS (Investigated Cases).

| <i>Age Group.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Under 1 year.. .. . | 3 | 5 |
| 1 to 4 years | 8 | 9 |
| 5 „ 9 „ | 4 | 5 |
| 10 „ 14 „ | 2 | 3 |
| 15 „ 19 „ | 7 | 2 |
| 20 „ 24 „ | 8 | 6 |
| 25 „ 34 „ | 26 | 12 |
| 35 „ 44 „ | 18 | 10 |
| 45 „ 54 „ | 32 | 11 |
| 55 „ 64 „ | 24 | 11 |
| 65 „ 74 „ | 8 | 9 |
| 75 + | 3 | 9 |
| Totals | <u>143</u> | <u>92</u> |

PNEUMONIA.

During 1935 the following notifications were received in respect of pneumonia :—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| Primary pneumonia | { Lobar 1,177 | | | | | |
| | { Lobular 517 | | | | | |
| | { Unclassified 7 | | | | | |
| Influenzal pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <u>1,701</u> 226 |
| Secondary pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | <u>137</u> |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,064 |

The total for the preceding year was 2,325.

In addition to the above, however, 286 deaths from pneumonia—272 primary and 14 influenzal—all being un-notified cases, were brought to our notice through the death returns ; thus the total number of known pneumonia cases for the year was 2,350, as compared with 2,778 for the previous year.

PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

Of the 1,973 known cases of primary pneumonia 1,256 were classified as lobar pneumonia, 699 as lobular pneumonia, and 18 simply as pneumonia. The number of cases which were investigated was 1,882 and of these the case-fatality was 30.1 per cent. for lobar pneumonia, and 52.8 per cent. for lobular pneumonia, as compared with 31.5 per cent. for lobar pneumonia and 49.2 per cent. for lobular pneumonia in 1935.

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

226 cases were notified during 1936. This is a slightly lower figure than 1935, when 351 cases were notified. Certain other cases came to our notice and, in all, 235 cases were investigated, of which 86 proved fatal.

The case fatality rate was 36.59 per cent., and varied very little for either sex.

The distribution according to sex of these investigated cases of influenzal pneumonia is as follows :—

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cases | 143 | 92 | 235 |
| Deaths | 49 | 37 | 86 |

SECONDARY PNEUMONIA.

Secondary pneumonia is not notifiable, but the attention of the department has been directed to 137 cases during the year. Of these all were investigated and were associated with the following diseases :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Measles | 93 cases |
| German measles | 2 „ |
| Whooping cough | 37 „ |
| Measles and whooping cough.. .. . | 4 „ |
| Chickenpox | — „ |
| Septicæmia | 1 case |
| | <hr/> |
| | 137 cases |

The case fatality rate was 37.2 per cent., an increase on the rate for the previous year, when it was 28.7 per cent. With 22 exceptions the patients were all children under five years of age.

A table showing the number of known cases of pneumonia, together with the number investigated, is attached.

In connection with all forms of pneumonia the health visitors paid 4,809 visits.

Investigation was attempted in each case, but in 96 instances it was difficult to obtain any definite information. These cases were, therefore, written off as “uninvestigated.”

1,268 cases were transferred to hospital, and of those nursed at home 256 were attended by a nurse supplied by the District Nursing Association.

Assistance in the form of milk was allowed in 66 necessitous cases, the total amount of milk granted being 924 pints.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY, INFLUENZAL, AND SECONDARY PNEUMONIA CASES WHICH HAVE COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1936.

THE TABLE ALSO SHOWS THE NUMBER OF NOTIFIED CASES, THE NUMBER OF CASES FULLY INVESTIGATED, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES.

| | Known Cases | Cases fully investigated | Cases not fully investigated | Total known Cases of Primary, Influenzal, and Secondary Pneumonia occurring in 1936 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <i>(a) Primary Pneumonia—</i> | | | | |
| Notified Cases | 1,701 | 1,631 | 70 | Primary 1,973 |
| Unnotified Cases (from Death Returns) | 272 | 251 | 21 | |
| <i>(b) Influenzal Pneumonia—</i> | | | | |
| Notified Cases | 226 | 221 | 5 | Influenzal 240 |
| Unnotified Cases (from Death Returns) | 14 | 14 | 0 | |
| <i>(c) Secondary Pneumonia—</i> | | | | |
| Notified Cases | 137 | 137 | 0 | Secondary 137 |
| Unnotified Cases (from Death Returns) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Totals | 2,350 | 2,254 | 96 | |

THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME.

The Venereal Diseases Scheme, which was initiated in 1916, has from time to time been developed, and under it a large volume of useful work is being done.

There are in the City six main centres, situated respectively at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Ancoats Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, and the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

In addition to these centres, clinics are held weekly at two of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and there is an auxiliary centre in the grounds of Monsall Hospital for the intermediate treatment of women who are referred there from the hospitals, or by their own doctor. There are also two venereal disease wards in Crumpsall Hospital which are linked to although not strictly within the scheme, and afford useful accommodation for in-patient treatment.

The extent and nature of the work done is shown in the tables at the end of this statement. It will be seen that during the year 932 persons suffering from syphilis and 1,242 from gonorrhœa presented themselves for treatment for the first time.

Of the 932 persons suffering from syphilis who are recorded as having attended for the first time, 146 were congenital cases, of which 95 were under treatment at the Royal Eye Hospital. Of 786 acquired cases 206 (26 per cent.) were in the primary stage; 202 (26 per cent.) in the secondary, and 378 (48 per cent.) in the later stages. These figures show an improvement on those of last year, inasmuch as applications for treatment are being made in greater proportion in the early stages of the disease. At the same time the fact that 1,392 persons attended who, on examination, were found not to be suffering from venereal disease, indicates a general desire for early diagnosis and treatment on the part of persons who possibly have exposed themselves to infection.

As regards gonorrhœa, 994 males and 248 females attended for the first time. These figures compare with 1,067 and 281 respectively in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of attendances made by gonorrhœal patients continues to increase.

Closer co-operation between Crumpsall Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics is now possible. A consultant physician, experienced in the treatment of venereal disease, supervises the treatment and forms a link between the hospital and the clinics to which women are referred upon their discharge from hospital.

FINANCE.

A statement prepared by the City Treasurer shows that the total net expenditure on the scheme for the year 1936 was as follows:—

A.—Apportionable Expenditure.

| | £ |
|---|----------------|
| Manchester University, Department of Pathology | 393 |
| Ancoats Hospital | 2,545 |
| Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.. .. | 1,213 |
| St. Luke's Hospital | 4,446 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary | 3,612 |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 1,023 |
| Manchester Royal Eye Hospital | 768 |
| Approved arsenobenzene compounds issued by the Medical Officer of Health | 270 |
| Auxiliary centre for females | 569 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>£14,839</u> |

B.—Non-apportionable Expenditure.

| | £ |
|---|---------------|
| Treatment of Manchester patients by other local authorities | 2,190 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | 386 |
| Publicity | 32 |
| Printing, stationery, and advertising | 47 |
| Administration expenses | 379 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>£3,034</u> |

Total expenditure for the year £17,873

The total cost per attendance is 3s. 9·41d., a decrease of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on last year's figure of 3s. 10·15d. Comparing the six hospitals, the highest cost per attendance is at St. Mary's (5s. 9·13d.) and the lowest at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital (1s. 11·24d.). If intermediate treatments are included in the calculation, the cost per attendance works out at approximately 2s. 0d.

No action under the Venereal Disease Act, 1917, has been taken during the year. This Act relates mainly to the treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease by unqualified practitioners.

TABLE 1.
SYPHILIS.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING MANCHESTER CLINICS SUFFERING FROM SYPHILIS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES PER INDIVIDUAL, 1926-1936.

| Year | Number of Patients | Number of Attendances | Average Number of Attendances per Patient |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1926-30 (average per annum) | 3,538 | 32,875 | 9·3 |
| 1931-35 (average per annum) | 2,670 | 43,111 | 16·2 |
| 1931 | 3,021 | 38,105 | 12·6 |
| 1932 | 2,645 | 46,601 | 17·6 |
| 1933 | 2,603 | 47,175 | 18·1 |
| 1934 | 2,494 | 44,186 | 17·7 |
| 1935 | 2,586 | 39,490 | 15·3 |
| 1936 | 2,709 | 40,330 | 14·9 |

TABLE 2.
GONORRHOEA.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING MANCHESTER CLINICS SUFFERING FROM GONORRHOEA AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES PER PATIENT, 1926-1936.

| Year | Number of Patients | Number of Attendances | Average Number of Attendances per Patient |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1926-30 (average per annum) | 3,670 | 43,824 | 11·9 |
| 1931-35 (average per annum) | 2,915 | 74,703 | 26·0 |
| 1931 | 3,465 | 58,979 | 17·0 |
| 1932 | 2,847 | 76,544 | 26·7 |
| 1933 | 2,769 | 76,517 | 27·6 |
| 1934 | 2,772 | 76,723 | 27·7 |
| 1935 | 2,722 | 84,753 | 31·1 |
| 1936 | 2,572 | 88,403 | 34·4 |

TABLE 3.

SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT THE MANCHESTER CLINICS,
1926-1936.

| Year | | | | | | | Number of Attendances |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| 1926-30 (average per annum) .. | | | | | | | 83,668 |
| 1931-35 (.. ..) .. | | | | | | | 124,325 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103,814 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128,768 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129,629 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127,755 |
| 1935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131,660 |
| 1936 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138,067 |

TABLE A.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE AT ALL THE CENTRES DURING 1936.

| | Syphilis | | Soft Chancre | | Gonorrhœa | | Conditions other than Venereal | | Totals | | |
|---|--------------|-------|------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|-----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | To |
| 1. Number of cases on 1st January, 1936, under treatment or observation | 820 | 698 | 10 | ... | 901 | 266 | 113 | 113 | 1844 | 1077 | 2 |
| 2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection | 68 | 60 | ... | ... | 29 | 24 | ... | 4 | 97 | 88 | |
| 3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from | 515 | 417 | 78 | ... | 994 | 248 | 757 | 635 | 2344 | 1300 | 3 |
| 4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other Centres.. .. . | 90 | 41 | ... | ... | 100 | 10 | .. | ... | 190 | 51 | |
| Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4. | 1493 | 1216 | 88 | ... | 2024 | 548 | 870 | 752 | 4475 | 2516 | 6 |
| 5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure | 218 | 104 | 45 | ... | 605 | 103 | 786 | 645 | 1654 | 852 | 2 |
| 6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from | 264 | 259 | 30 | ... | 301 | 141 | ... | ... | 595 | 400 | |
| 7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure | 70 | 75 | ... | ... | 174 | 56 | .. | ... | 244 | 131 | |
| 8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners | 110 | 54 | 6 | ... | 212 | 48 | ... | 1 | 328 | 103 | |
| 9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1936 | 831 | 724 | 7 | ... | 732 | 196 | 84 | 110 | 1654 | 1030 | 2 |
| Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (These Totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4) | 1493 | 1216 | 88 | ... | 2024 | 548 | 870 | 752 | 4475 | 2516 | 6 |
| 10. Number of cases included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment.. .. . | 77 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 84 | |
| 11. Number of attendances:— (a) for individual attention of the medical officers | 22826 | 16747 | 278 | ... | 17765 | 6596 | 2810 | 1911 | 43679 | 25354 | 69 |
| (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing | 757 | ... | 4260 | ... | 55511 | 8431 | ... | 75 | 60528 | 8506 | 69 |
| Total Attendances | 23583 | 16747 | 4538 | ... | 73276 | 15127 | 2810 | 1986 | 104207 | 33860 | 138 |
| 12. In-patients:— (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year | 39 | 26 | 2 | ... | 42 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 84 | 36 | |
| (b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given | 1176 | 831 | 25 | ... | 524 | 156 | 16 | 100 | 1741 | 1087 | 2 |
| | Under 1 year | | 1 and under 5 years | | 5 and under 15 years | | 15 years and over | | Totals | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | To |
| 13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods | 5 | 11 | ... | 6 | 19 | 26 | 34 | 45 | 58 | 88 | |

TABLE C.—WORK DONE IN THE VENEREAL DEPARTMENT,
CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL, DURING 1936.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

| | Syphilis | Soft Chancre | Gonorrhœa | Conditions other than Venereal | Total |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Males | 32 | .. | 70 | 21 | 123 |
| Females .. | 70 | .. | 29 | 6 | 105 |
| | 102 | .. | 99 | 27 | 228 |

There were 21 normal births in this department of the hospital during the year. One stillbirth occurred. Eleven babies were born or admitted without any signs of specific disease and with negative Wassermanns, and eleven were syphilitic at birth.

One baby died, aged 5 days. The cause of death was prematurity. The average length of time under treatment was 32 days.

Persons Treated with Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds.

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Males | 17 |
| Females | 43 |
| Total | 60 |

Number of injections of approved arsenobenzene compounds .. 315

Pathological Examinations.

| WASSERMANN REACTION | | | | GONOCOCCI | | | | SPIROCHÆTES | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined |
| 62 | 125 | 23 | 210 | 66 | 187 | 1 | 254 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

TABLE D.—AUXILIARY CENTRE FOR FEMALES AT MONSALL HOSPITAL.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED AT THE CENTRE DURING 1936.

| PARTICULARS | Gonorrhœa | Syphilis and Gonorrhœa | Not V.D. | Total |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Number of females who on 1st January, 1936, were under treatment for | 36 | .. | .. | 36 |
| 2. Number of new patients who attended during the year for the first time— (a) Name of Clinic from which patient came— Ancoats Hospital | 36 | .. | .. | 36 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary.. .. . | 11 | .. | .. | 11 |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Cheetham Hill Welfare Centre | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| (b) Cases referred to the Centre by Medical Practitioners | 10 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 3. Old patients who have returned for treatment after discontinuing attendance for some time— (a) From Clinics— Ancoats Hospital | 7 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary.. .. . | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| (b) Cases referred by Medical Practitioners. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total item 2 (new patients) | 60 | .. | .. | 60 |
| Total items 1, 2, and 3—Total patients attending during 1936 | 105 | .. | .. | 105 |
| 4. Cases discharged cured :— (a) Ancoats Hospital | 34 | .. | .. | 34 |
| Manchester Royal Infirmary.. .. . | 14 | .. | .. | 14 |
| Higher Ardwick C.W. Centre | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Cheetham Hill C.W. Centre | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| (b) Medical Practitioners' Cases | 10 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Total item 4.—Cases discharged cured | 61 | .. | .. | 61 |
| 5. Discontinued attendance | 14 | .. | .. | 14 |
| 6. Transferred to other Clinics | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Number of patients still attending on Jan. 1st, 1937 | 30 | .. | .. | 30 |

The number of new patients was 60, which compares with 87 in the previous year and 71 in 1934. Over half the cases came from Ancoats Hospital.

The total number of attendances was 2,782, an average of 26·5 per person, there being 32 patients who attended on more than 30 occasions.

177 Sitz baths were given during the year.

| GONORRHOEA | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION | | | | COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST | | | | | | | |
| Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined | Positive | Negative | Doubtful | Total Examined |
| 584 | 707 | 285 | 1,576 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | 457 | 56 | 631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 257 | 360 | 65 | 682 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 221 | 19 | 274 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 456 | 22 | 548 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 59 | 230 | 14 | 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 121 | .. | 126 |
| 76 | 699 | 29 | 804 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 141 | .. | 149 |
| 206 | 845 | 61 | 1,112 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | 89 | 294 | .. | 383 |
| 1,404 | 3,975 | 552 | 5,931 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | 102 | 556 | .. | 658 |
| 286 | 477 | 51 | 814 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 904 | 38 | 1,067 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 31 | .. | 81 | 457 | 1,619 | .. | 2,076 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 16 | .. | 61 | 353 | 4,849 | 91 | 5,293 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 478 | 9 | 512 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | 5 |
| 1,690 | 4,452 | 603 | 6,745 | 96 | 54 | .. | 150 | 1,062 | 8,411 | 138 | 9,611 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 98 | 13 | 169 |

A. Work done at the Public Health Laboratory (University Bacteriological Department):—

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Manchester Royal Infirmary | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Luke's Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ancoats Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hospital for Skin Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Mary's Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Manchester Royal Eye Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-approved Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Practitioners | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Total work done at Public Health Laboratory

B. Work done by Hospital Pathologist:—

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Ancoats Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|

C. Work done by Clinical Pathologist at Clinics:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Manchester Royal Infirmary | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Luke's Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Mary's Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Total of A, B, and C

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|----|----|----|----|----|

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Blind persons over the age of sixteen are dealt with by the Blind Persons Welfare Committee, the Education Committee being responsible for the fees for training.

The routine certification of blind persons is carried out by Dr. H. V. White, and the functions of referee by Dr. H. H. McNabb, both of whom are ophthalmic surgeons in practice in the city.

Financial assistance is granted to necessitous blind persons who are registered as being ordinarily resident within the city. The grants awarded are taken to the homes of the people by the home teachers of the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, who also teach the Braille and Moon methods. The Blind Aid Society also assist them with pastime occupations and look after their comfort and welfare generally. The average number of visits made per month is 2,180.

The technical training of young persons and the employment of blind persons who are not incapable of work are provided for at Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Old Trafford, and in the spacious and up-to-date workshops in Warwick Road, Old Trafford. Brushes, baskets, mats, knitwear, boot and shoe making and repairing, mattresses, and furniture, etc., are made in the workshops and there is a sales shop in the city (129, Oxford Road).

The following are the numbers of workers engaged in the workshops :—

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Men | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 |
| Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| | | | | | | — |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 |
| | | | | | | — |

Homeworkers are dealt with by Henshaw's Institution, under an approved scheme, and they, as well as workshop employees, receive substantial augmentation of earnings, also other charitable grants.

Homes for the aged men and women and those incapable of work are provided by the two voluntary agencies, as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| One home at Rhyl | For men only | { | Provided by Henshaw's Institution |
| One home at Old Trafford.. | For aged men and women | | |
| One home at Southport .. | Residents of both sexes who are boarded out in the summer months when it is used as a holiday home for blind people | { | Provided by the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society |
| Four homes at Pendleton.. | For aged men and women | | |
| One hostel at Old 'Trafford. | For trainees over 21 years is also provided by Henshaw's Institution. | | |

All are situated in spacious grounds with healthy surroundings, and the occupants receive every comfort and kindness.

During the year 94 new cases of blindness have been registered ; 74 of these were over 50 years of age.

With reference to the fall in infantile blindness it is most encouraging to observe that, on examination of the register, it is found that out of a total of 1,244 cases the number of blind children under 16 years of age is only 29, of whom three are infants under the age of five years.*

I am indebted to Mr. John W. Turner, Superintendent and Secretary of the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, for the following analysis and summary of the register for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1937, also the classification of cases and causes of blindness.

* In this connection reference should be made by readers to the reports on ophthalmia neonatorum and on the treatment of venereal diseases on pages 301 to 309 and 358 to 365.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BLIND AID SOCIETY.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Summary of Register of Blind Persons.

| | Twelve months ending March 31st, 1937 | Twelve months ending March 31st, 1936 |
|---|--|--|
| Number of cases on the Register at March 31st, 1936 | 1,265 | 1,252 |
| <i>Add—</i> | | |
| Number of new cases | 94 | 116 |
| Number of cases re-certified by Referee- Service | 6 | 9 |
| Removals into Area— <i>i.e.</i> , cases at Henshaw's Institution and other Training Institutions | 7 | 12 |
| Non-grant cases | 9 | 9 |
| Grant cases | 22 | 5 |
| | — 38 | — 26 |
| | 1,403 | 1,403 |
| <i>Deduct—</i> | | |
| Number of deaths | 107 | 94 |
| Removals out of Area— <i>i.e.</i> , cases at Henshaw's Institution and other Training Institutions | 14 | 7 |
| Non-grant cases | 11 | 9 |
| Grant cases | 21 | 9 |
| | — 46 | — 25 |
| Number of cases de-certified | 6 | 19 |
| | — 159 | — 138 |
| Number of cases on the Register at March 31st, 1937 | 1,244 | 1,265 |
| <i>i.e.</i> , Males Females | 604 640 | 612 653 |

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BLIND AID SOCIETY.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Registration Statistics of Blind Population.

| | At March 31st, 1937 | At March 31st, 1936 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| I. ANALYSIS OF REGISTER. | | |
| <i>Children.</i> | | |
| Under 5 years of age | 3 | 4 |
| 5 to 16 years of age— | | |
| At school | 23 | 23 |
| Not at school | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Adults over 16 years of age.</i> | | |
| Under training | 31 | 36 |
| Not training, but trainable | — | — |
| Trained but unemployed | 2 | 3 |
| Employed at Blind Institutions, or elsewhere | 209 | 219 |
| Unemployable | 973 | 978 |
| | 1,244 | 1,265 |
| 2. AGE PERIODS. | | |
| 0—5 | 3 | 4 |
| 5—16 | 26 | 25 |
| 16—21 | 26 | 28 |
| 21—40 | 190 | 192 |
| 40—50 | 164 | 169 |
| 50—65 | 324 | 329 |
| 65—70 | 147 | 159 |
| Over 70 | 364 | 359 |
| | 1,244 | 1,265 |

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BLIND AID SOCIETY.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Summary of Statistics for the last Seven Years, 1930-1937.

| Year ended March 31st | Total on Register | Cases Registered during the year | Cases Re-certified | Deaths | Cases De-certified | Transfers | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | Into Area | Out of Area |
| 1931 .. | 1,205 | 128 | .. | 70 | .. | 15 | 28 |
| 1932 .. | 1,220 | 173 | .. | 120 | 7 | 17 | 48 |
| 1933 .. | 1,220 | 124 | .. | 114 | 11 | 33 | 32 |
| 1934 .. | 1,207 | 116 | .. | 98 | 18 | 27 | 40 |
| 1935 . | 1,252 | 100 | .. | 67 | 8 | 47 | 27 |
| 1936 . | 1,265 | 116 | 9 | 94 | 19 | 26 | 25 |
| 1937 .. | 1,244 | 94 | 6 | 107 | 6 | 38 | 46 |

MANCHESTER BLIND AID SOCIETY.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

*Classification of Cases of Blindness Certified and Registered from
1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937.*

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|--------------|---------|-------|
| New cases from April 1st, 1936, to March 31st, 1937.. | 41 | 53 | 94 |
| Cases re-certified by Referee Service | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 males receiving P.A.C. grants 1 female ,, P.A.C. ,, 16 males ,, B.W.C. ,, 38 females ,, B.W.C. ,, | } 69 grants. | | |
| Number of deaths during the 12 months | 46 | 61 | 107 |

| New Cases | Ages at which Blindness occurred | | | Present Age Period | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Age Period | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 0— 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1— 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5—10 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10—20 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 20—30 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 30—40 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 40—50 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 50—60 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 60—70 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| 70—80 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| Over 80 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| | 41 | 53 | 94 | 41 | 53 | 94 |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| Single | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Widowed | 9 | 33 | 42 |
| Married and separated | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Married | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| | 41 | 53 | 94 |
| <i>Physically and Mentally Defective.</i> | | | |
| Deaf | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Deaf and dumb | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Physically | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Mental and physical.. .. . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 9 | 11 | 20 |

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

| Sections | Sub-sections | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|---------|-------|
| A. Congenital and Undetermined Cases | 1. Congenital, hereditary, and developmental defects .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| | 2. Myopic error | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | 4. Glaucoma, primary | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| | 5. Cataract, primary | 14 | 27 | 41 |
| | 9. Other, <i>e.g.</i> , amblyopia ex anopsia, etc. (specify) .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| B. Infectious and Bacterial | 1. Ophthalmia neonatorum .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | 3. Syphilis—(a) Congenital .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | (b) Acquired .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| | 4. Trachoma | .. | 2 | 2 |
| | 6. Specific fevers, <i>e.g.</i> , smallpox, measles, scarlet, diphtheria. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| C. Traumatic and Chemical | 7. Meningitis, cerebro-spinal, etc. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | 1. Industrial— (a) Trauma | .. | 1 | 1 |
| D. General Diseases. | 2. Vascular diseases, including cerebral vascular lesions .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 6. Diabetes | 1 | .. | 1 |
| E. No information obtainable | .. .. . | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| | | 41 | 53 | 94 |

Further 130 cases were examined but found not to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, including 3 removals into the Area and 3 cases already on the Register sent for further examination and de-certified.

REFEREE SERVICE.

Ten cases were submitted to the Referee Surgeon, with results as follows :—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Decision of ophthalmic surgeon upheld | 3 |
| Decision of ophthalmic surgeon reversed, <i>i.e.</i> , not blind to blind | * 7 |
| | — |
| | 10 |
| | — |

* Includes one case not previously registered as blind, and therefore treated as a new case, and one de-certified L.C.C. case.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

Lectures.

Local societies and organisations of various kinds are circularised from time to time regarding the lectures which are offered free of charge by the Public Health Committee.

The number of lectures given to such bodies was 126, as against 112 for the previous year. The cost was approximately £132. One guinea and incidental expenses are paid for each lecture, except for those on venereal diseases, the fee for which is two guineas (including expenses). Thirty-eight of the 126 lectures were given by members of the staff of this department, who do not receive any fees.

Below is a statement showing how the 126 lectures were distributed :—

Co-operative Guilds—

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Women | 22 |
| Men | 9 |
| Mixed | 6 |

Church Organisations—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Men's meetings | 1 |
| Women's meetings | 6 |
| Mixed | 4 |
| Women Citizens' Association | 14 |
| Elementary Day Schools | 38 |
| District Nursing Association | 3 |
| Boy Scout Troops | 4 |
| Toc H Branches | 5 |
| Girls' Clubs | 8 |
| Other organisations | 6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | <u>126</u> |

TITLES OF LECTURES AND NUMBER OF TIMES GIVEN.

| Lecture | Number of Times Given | Number of Persons Attending |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Recreation and Health | 1 | 29 |
| 2. Lectures to Boy Scouts desirous of obtaining the Public Health Badge. | 3 | 120 |
| 3. The Expectant Mother | 1 | 40 |
| 4. The Change of Life | 5 | 155 |
| 5. Our Bodies and How we Live | 3 | 120 |
| 6. Housing and Health | 1 | 25 |
| 7. Venereal Diseases | 5 | 168 |
| 8. Cancer | 1 | 35 |
| 9. Diphtheria: Its Dangers and Prevention | 38 | 1,251 |
| 10. Foods: Values and Prices | 10 | 31 |
| 11. Prostitution: A Social Problem | 1 | 25 |
| 12. Antidotes to Anxiety | 1 | 20 |
| 13. Smoke and Health | 1 | 25 |
| 14. The Romance of Medical Science | 7 | 210 |
| 15. Recent Advances in Medical Research | 5 | 179 |
| 16. The Fears of the Child | 1 | 30 |
| 17. The Problem of Sex Education | 3 | 165 |
| 18. Health: How to Keep It | 4 | 175 |
| 19. Health and Hygiene | 3 | 224 |
| 20. Wise Middle Age | 9 | 347 |
| 21. How to Keep Fit | 1 | 43 |
| 22. Laughter and Health | 7 | 212 |
| 23. Seeing What Isn't There | 1 | 40 |
| 24. The Fear of Disease | 4 | 125 |
| 25. Habit Making and Breaking | 1 | 20 |
| 26. Interest in Life: Keeping and Losing It | 7 | 205 |
| 27. Hobbies and Health | 1 | 50 |
| 28. The Curiosity of Children | 1 | 26 |
| Totals | 126 | 4,395 |
| Average Attendance | | 35 |

"Better Health."

The following articles appeared in the journal "Better Health" during the year :—

1. "Rheumatism"—Dr. McClure, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
2. "Housing and Health"—Dr. A. M. M. Grierson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
3. "Public Education in Health"—Dr. Veitch Clark.
4. "Pure Food"—Dr. McClure.
5. "The Health of the Toddler"—Dr. Nora Smith, Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare).
6. "The First Signs of Common Infections"—Dr. Sage Sutherland, Medical Superintendent, Monsall Hospital.
7. "Defective Vision in Children"—Dr. H. Herd, School Medical Officer.
8. "Cockroaches"—J. E. Lord and A. Moss (Special Inspectors).
9. "Pasteurisation of Milk"—R. C. Locke, Veterinary Officer.
10. "National Rat Week"—Circular issued by the Public Health Department.
11. "Protection against Diphtheria"—Dr. J. S. Taylor, Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
12. "Physical Education in the Schools"—Ernest Major, Inspector of Physical Education.

Ten thousand copies of "Better Health" are issued monthly. Distribution is effected through the public free libraries, the maternity and child welfare clinics, the tuberculosis clinic, Baguley Sanatorium, and by a number of large firms throughout the City. This journal proves a very efficient and inexpensive method of bringing health matters to the notice of the citizens.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

The station is open day and night for the removal of infectious disease cases and for the collection and disinfection of infected bedding.

Staff :—

Manager.

Motor mechanic.

Three clerks.

Fifteen ambulance officers.

Five disinfectors.

Nine labourers.

One cleansing nurse.

One part-time cleansing nurse.

One woman attendant.

Ambulances :—

There is a fleet of seven ambulances in use for the removal of infectious disease cases, including tuberculosis. During the year under review the number of cases removed to hospital was 6,138. The mileage covered was 81,222.

Disinfection.

For the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., two steam disinfectors are installed at the station. For articles which cannot be subjected to steam, disinfection by formalin is carried out in a chamber built for the purpose. Three motor bedding vans are used for the removal of infected bedding, clothing, etc., and during the year 1936, 91,928 articles were removed. The mileage covered by the bedding vans was 45,717.

The following table shows the number and type of articles disinfected each month during the year :—

Articles Disinfected at Monsall Ambulance Station.

| Month ending 1936 | Blankets | Sheets | Pillows | Bolsters | Quilts | Mattresses | Beds | Carpets | Articles of Clothing | Sundry Articles | Total |
|-------------------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| January .. | 933 | 286 | 1,294 | 281 | 579 | 327 | 600 | 17 | 2,164 | 365 | 6,846 |
| February .. | 1,198 | 307 | 1,430 | 372 | 641 | 344 | 572 | 18 | 1,675 | 315 | 6,872 |
| March .. | 1,020 | 325 | 1,306 | 396 | 636 | 354 | 592 | 17 | 1,511 | 242 | 6,399 |
| April | 1,694 | 237 | 1,309 | 486 | 458 | 340 | 646 | — | 1,104 | 667 | 6,941 |
| May | 1,269 | 319 | 1,552 | 531 | 587 | 317 | 733 | 7 | 1,624 | 598 | 7,537 |
| June | 1,130 | 271 | 1,421 | 495 | 444 | 299 | 688 | 118 | 1,256 | 647 | 6,769 |
| July | 814 | 351 | 1,685 | 616 | 434 | 351 | 860 | 2 | 1,817 | 644 | 7,574 |
| August .. | 730 | 284 | 1,299 | 425 | 459 | 281 | 557 | — | 2,098 | 631 | 6,764 |
| September . | 1,866 | 346 | 1,485 | 507 | 586 | 735 | 718 | 2 | 1,819 | 726 | 8,790 |
| October .. | 1,238 | 492 | 1,747 | 609 | 835 | 304 | 846 | 9 | 2,588 | 816 | 9,484 |
| November . | 1,295 | 424 | 1,897 | 658 | 793 | 657 | 906 | 4 | 3,408 | 587 | 10,629 |
| December . | 953 | 286 | 1,343 | 442 | 650 | 319 | 622 | 16 | 2,242 | 450 | 7,323 |
| | 14,140 | 3,928 | 17,768 | 5,818 | 7,102 | 4,628 | 8,340 | 210 | 23,306 | 6,688 | 91,928 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Steam Disinfector | 88,221 | Articles |
| Formic Aldehyde Chamber | 547 | Mattresses |
| „ „ | 3,160 | Books |
| | <u>91,928</u> | Total |

Disinfectors.

Three disinfectors are employed for fumigation of rooms, etc., in which cases of tuberculosis have occurred, and for general disinfection after cases of smallpox and typhus fever.

Garage.

The station garages the ambulances and bedding vans, and, in addition, three motor cars which are owned by the Public Health Committee.

CLEANSING STATION.

The cleansing station at Monsall Road, Newton Heath, is used for the treatment of scabies, cleansing of persons from the clearance areas, and verminous persons.

A cleansing nurse supervises the work and is assisted by two attendants.

The following table shows the number of cases treated during the year :—

| Month | Scabies (treatments) | Voluntary cleansings | Compulsory cleansings | Dis- infestation | Special cases | Totals |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|
| January | 111 | 10 | — | 104 | — | 225 |
| February | 99 | 5 | — | 49 | — | 153 |
| March | 105 | 4 | 8 | 42 | 1 | 160 |
| April | 58 | 1 | 7 | 38 | — | 104 |
| May | 81 | 13 | 12 | 75 | — | 181 |
| June | 65 | 2 | — | 56 | — | 123 |
| July | 127 | 11 | 15 | 88 | — | 241 |
| August | 102 | 2 | — | 128 | — | 232 |
| September | 161 | 6 | 3 | 66 | — | 236 |
| October | 108 | 7 | 3 | 113 | — | 231 |
| November | 161 | 3 | 6 | 154 | — | 324 |
| December | 129 | 6 | — | 94 | — | 229 |
| Totals | 1,307 | 70 | 54 | 1,007 | 1 | 2,439 |

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SECTION.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

The facts shown in the subsequent paragraphs and tables show that the control of the purity of the food supply of the City has been maintained at a high level during the year.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.

Three sampling officers are engaged, whose duty it is to procure samples of food and drugs for analysis by the Public Analyst. The commodities which are the main constituents of the average household dietary are constantly under supervision, and every endeavour is made to ensure that other food and drugs which are in lesser demand maintain the required standard of purity.

During the year 2,699 statutory and 501 informal samples were procured which embraced 111 different articles of food and drugs. The number of adverse reports was 56, representing 1.75 per cent., which is appreciably less than in preceding years.

Milk supplies have been closely watched. Of 1,368 samples examined, 51 were adulterated, a percentage of 3.73. It is worthy of note that adulteration of this valuable food has steadily diminished during the past few years.

The following statement shows the extent of adulteration and indicates that the food supplies of Manchester compare favourably with the rest of the country :—

| Year | Percentage of Samples Adulterated | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Milk | | All Food and Drugs | |
| | Manchester | Average for England | Manchester | Average for England |
| 1932 | 8.38 | 7.3 | 3.98 | 5.1 |
| 1933 | 7.98 | 7.7 | 4.41 | 5.5 |
| 1934 | 5.79 | 7.2 | 3.14 | 5.3 |
| 1935 | 5.35 | 7.4 | 2.98 | 5.5 |
| 1936 | 3.73 | 7.1 | 1.75 | 5.3 |

The average composition of milk samples obtained during the year is shown in the following table of monthly and quarterly averages. It will be seen that the quality of the milk supplies of Manchester continues to be above the standard required by the regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE I.
COMPOSITION OF MILK SAMPLES.

| Month | Number of Samples | Fatty Solids | Non-fatty Solids | Total Solids | Average for Quarter | Number of Samples | Fatty Solids | Non-fatty Solids | Total Solids |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| January .. | 98 | 3.43 | 8.91 | 12.34 | FIRST QUARTER | 398 | 3.44 | 8.95 | 12.39 |
| February .. | 125 | 3.46 | 8.96 | 12.42 | | | | | |
| March | 175 | 3.44 | 8.95 | 12.39 | | | | | |
| April | 92 | 3.36 | 8.89 | 12.25 | SECOND QUARTER | 329 | 3.37 | 8.93 | 12.30 |
| May | 154 | 3.42 | 8.93 | 12.35 | | | | | |
| June | 83 | 3.33 | 8.92 | 12.25 | | | | | |
| July | 107 | 3.48 | 9.01 | 12.49 | THIRD QUARTER | 354 | 3.56 | 9.00 | 12.56 |
| August | 105 | 3.46 | 8.98 | 12.44 | | | | | |
| September .. | 142 | 3.70 | 9.01 | 12.71 | | | | | |
| October .. | 82 | 3.73 | 9.15 | 12.88 | FOURTH QUARTER | 287 | 3.71 | 9.04 | 12.74 |
| November .. | 126 | 3.73 | 9.00 | 12.73 | | | | | |
| December .. | 79 | 3.61 | 9.00 | 12.61 | | | | | |
| Average for the year 1936 | | | | | | 1,368 | 3.51 | 8.97 | 12.48 |
| „ „ | 1935 | 1,401 | 3.48 | 8.93 | 12.41 | | | | |
| „ „ | 1934 | 1,434 | 3.46 | 8.92 | 12.38 | | | | |
| „ „ | 1933 | 1,378 | 3.47 | 8.87 | 12.34 | | | | |
| „ „ | 1932 | 1,420 | 3.52 | 8.88 | 12.40 | | | | |
| Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 | | | | | | | 3.0 | 8.50 | 11.50 |

Comparison of adulteration in milk samples taken on Sundays and on week-days :—

| | Number taken | Genuine | Adulterated | Percentage adulterated |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Samples taken on Sundays | 187 | 181 | 6 | 3.21 |
| Samples taken on week-days | 1,181 | 1,136 | 45 | 3.81 |

752 samples of milk were procured for bacteriological examination by the sampling officers at railway stations and from vehicles entering the City by road.

The 56 samples of food and drugs found to contravene the Acts and Regulations comprised 44 statutory and 12 informal samples.

The extent of adulteration was only slight in the majority of the 44 statutory samples reported against. As a consequence, there were only three cases in which legal proceedings were instituted. The resultant penalties and costs totalled £17 11s. 6d. (for details see Table II., page 379).

The usual procedure of procuring statutory samples forthwith was followed when informal samples showed evidence of impurity.

TABLE II.—continued

SHOWING THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND THE MARGARINE ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1936

| INFORMAL SAMPLES | | ARTICLE | STATUTORY SAMPLES | | | | PROSECUTIONS | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Number Obtained | Number Adulterated | | Number Obtained | Number Adulterated | Referred to Town Clerk for legal proceedings | Number cautioned as the Adulteration was only slight | Number summoned before Magistrates | Number Fined | Number ordered to pay Costs only | Dismissed or Withdrawn | Amount of Fines Imposed | Amount of Costs ordered to be Paid |
| | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 159 | .. | Brought forward..... | 858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | Margarine | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Mace, Ground | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | Meat, Prepared | 37 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 0 0 | 0 10 6 |
| .. | .. | Meat, Tinned..... | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | Medicated Tablets and Lozenges .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | Medicated Confection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Mincemeat | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Mustard | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 196 | 10 | Milk | 1172 | 41 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 0 0 | 0 10 6 |
| 9 | .. | Milk, Condensed | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | Milk, Dried | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Milk, Skimmed | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Milk of Sulphur | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | Oatmeal | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | Oil, Almond..... | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | „ Camphorated | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | „ Castor | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | „ Cod Liver | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | „ Eucalyptus..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | „ Olive | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | „ Neatsfoot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | „ Paraffin..... | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | Ointment, Boric | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | .. | „ Sulphur..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | „ Zinc | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Parrish's Chemical Food..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2 | Pepper | 27 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | 0 10 6 |
| 9 | .. | Pickles | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Pill, Iron | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of.. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Rice | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Rice, Ground..... | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | Rhubarb, Compound Tincture of .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Salt | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | Sauces | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | Sausages | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Suet | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Sugar..... | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Sweets | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Squills, Syrup of | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Tapioca | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Tartaric Acid | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | .. | Tea | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | .. | Treacle | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Tripe | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | Vegetables, Tinned..... | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Vegetable Fat | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | Vinegar | 15 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | .. | Beer..... | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | Cider | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | Cordials..... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | .. | Minerals and Aerated Waters | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Spirits— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | .. | Brandy | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Gin | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Rum | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Whisky | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Wines | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 501 | 12 | TOTALS | 2699 | 44 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 16 0 0 | 1 11 6 |

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The provisions of the regulations have been closely observed.

The following articles of food have been examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservative :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Samples of milk | 1,368 |
| Samples of other foodstuffs | 440 |
| Samples of foodstuffs specially submitted | 294 |

Two cases were found to contravene the regulations.

One sample of milk contained 4 parts of formic aldehyde per million parts of milk. The offender was cautioned. Subsequent samples were found to be free from preservative.

The other case was one of adding preservative to brawn. The sample contained 120 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of brawn. The offender had been convicted previously for adding preservative to sausage. Legal proceedings were instituted, and a penalty of £10 and costs was inflicted.

*Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.**Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

Fourteen samples of condensed milk and five samples of dried milk were examined and found to comply with the regulations.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

There has been one addition to the register, the number of registered premises at the end of the year being three.

Three visits have been made.

Registration of Wholesale Dealers in Margarine and Margarine Cheese.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number on register, 31st December, 1935.. .. | 117 |
| Number registered during 1936 | 3 |
| Number discontinued | 11 |
| Number on register, 31st December, 1936.. .. | 109 |
| Number of visits | 131 |

One application was received during the year in connection with the manufacture of margarine, and the premises concerned were registered for the purpose.

There were no offences reported during the year.

In accordance with section 8 (2) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, notification of changes in registration were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE MANCHESTER
CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1930.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 483, at which the following foods are prepared :—

| | | |
|--|---------|------------------|
| Sausages | .. .. . | at 241 premises. |
| Potted meat and brawn | .. .. . | „ 176 „ |
| Roast and boiled ham | .. .. . | „ 134 „ |
| Pressed, pickled, cooked, etc., beef and tongue. | .. .. . | „ 82 „ |
| Roast pork | .. .. . | „ 33 „ |
| Bacon | .. .. . | „ 8 „ |
| Boiled crabs and lobsters | .. .. . | „ 12 „ |
| Fish paste | .. .. . | „ 16 „ |
| Pickled fish | .. .. . | „ 3 „ |
| Pickled onions | .. .. . | „ 1 „ |

739 inspections were made during the year, and the premises were found to be satisfactory with a few exceptions.

On 10 occasions the inspectors cautioned the occupiers with respect to dirty conditions. On subsequent inspection the necessary cleansing was found to have been effected.

At six premises changes of occupier occurred during the year and certificates of registration were transferred accordingly.

Seven premises were removed from the register owing to discontinuance of the business.

Eight new applications for registration were received, and reports thereon with regard to structural condition, equipment, and cleanliness were submitted to the Public Health Committee. In one case the premises were reported to be satisfactory and a certificate was granted. Registration was granted in one case where the premises were brought up to a requisite standard of fitness. The six remaining cases stand adjourned.

With regard to three applications which were shown as adjourned at the end of 1935, two have been registered and one application has been withdrawn.

DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

| Nature of Business | Applications for registration | Reported satisfactory and certificates granted | Registered after necessary requirements fulfilled | Registration refused | Stand adjourned | Withdrawn |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Preserved Meats | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Cooked Meats | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Sausages and Potted Meat .. | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Sausages and Pickled Meat | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Sausages and Brawn | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Roast Beef and Roast Pork | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Totals | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | — |

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 647 bakehouses in the City, of which 619 are above ground and 28 underground. Of the underground bakehouses 10 are in use. In 1901 there were 160 underground bakehouses.

Bakehouses are strictly supervised to ensure that food produced in these premises is prepared under clean and satisfactory conditions. During the year the occupier of a bakehouse was prosecuted for insanitary conditions and fined 10s.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of inspections during 1936 | 3,491 |
| Number on register at end of 1935 | 649 |
| Number registered during the year | 17 |
| Number removed from register during the year | 19 |
| Number on register at the end of 1936 | 647 |
| Sanitary defects remedied after cautions | 16 |
| Notices served for sanitary defects | 2 |
| Notices complied with (sanitary defects) | 2 |
| Dirty conditions remedied after caution (includes 3 from 1935) | 62 |
| Prosecution for dirty bakehouse | 1 |
| Amount of fine | 10s. |
| Cautions to cleanse given and work outstanding at end of the year | 1 |
| Applications for registration of new bakehouses | 16 |
| Applications approved subject to fulfilment of requirements of the Medical Officer of Health | 10 |
| Applications refused on the ground of unfitness | Nil |
| Applications withdrawn | 6 |
| Changes of occupier recorded | 47 |

As has been the practice for many years by arrangement with the Town Planning and Buildings Department, plans of 11 bakehouses were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and were recommended for approval, subject to the fulfilment of certain requirements.

Sale of Bread.

1,786 visits were paid during the year to shops where bread is sold by retail, in order to ascertain whether the conditions under which this commodity is sold were clean and generally satisfactory.

These visits related to 1,695 shops, as follows :—

| | | |
|--|---------|--------------------|
| Selling wrapped bread | .. .. . | at 1,155 premises. |
| Selling unwrapped bread | .. .. . | „ 189 „ |
| Selling both wrapped and unwrapped bread | .. .. . | „ 351 „ |

This indicates that at 68 per cent. of the shops all the bread is sold wrapped ; at 21 per cent. of the shops wrapped and unwrapped bread is sold ; and at only 11 per cent. of the shops is the whole of the bread sold unwrapped.

In 62 cases the sanitary inspectors reported that dirty conditions existed in contravention of the provisions of section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Cautionary letters were sent to the occupiers in two instances, and 60 cases were dealt with by verbal cautions.

In all cases the dirty walls, floors, shelves, etc., were subsequently found to have been cleansed.

Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens.

There are 271 restaurant and cafe kitchens recorded in the department.

901 inspections were made during the year by male and female sanitary inspectors.

The premises were found to be clean and satisfactory, with the following exceptions :—

| Unsatisfactory Conditions Reported | Premises | Result of Action Taken |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Dirty | 47 | All cleansed. |
| Inadequate ventilation | 1 | Outstanding. |
| Insufficient water-closet accommodation | 12 | All remedied. |
| Defective sinks | 2 | All renewed. |
| Defective walls, floors, etc. | 4 | All repaired. |
| Unsatisfactory provision for food storage | 1 | Satisfactory accommodation provided. |

One notice to cleanse and one notice to remedy defects in restaurant kitchens were served during the year, and the necessary work was effected in each case.

Inadequate ventilation shown as outstanding in one case during 1935 was remedied.

As noted in the Annual Report for 1935, existing legislation does not appear to enable a local authority to prescribe essential standards for premises of this class, and it is to be hoped that the necessary legal powers will be obtained in the near future.

Butchers' Shops and Bacon Stores.

395 inspections of these premises were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935, which require meat to be protected from contamination by dirt, flies, etc.

In six instances it was necessary for the inspectors to caution the occupiers with regard to defects or dirty conditions, and in each case the necessary work was done.

The remaining premises which were inspected were in a satisfactory condition.

SALE OF FOODSTUFFS AT OPEN MARKETS.

There are 11 market grounds in the City, having thereon 186 stalls for the sale of food and providing employment for 904 persons of both sexes.

The articles of food sold comprise the following :—

Sweets, greengrocery, provisions and grocery, dairy produce, ice cream, poultry, meat and cooked meats, fruit, patent medicines, etc., and fish.

During the year 44 visits were paid to these open-air markets to ensure that the food was sold under conditions as clean and satisfactory as possible, having regard to the limited powers of the local authority.

The draft byelaws mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1935 have been approved and will come into operation on the 1st May, 1937.

The byelaws are reproduced herewith :—

*BYELAWS

WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE OF FOOD UPON LAND THE SITE OF WHICH IS OPEN OR UNBUILT UPON.

THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, being assembled in Council at the Town Hall in the said City on the third day of February, 1937, acting by the Council, in pursuance of the powers contained in section 70 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1934, HEREBY MAKE the following Byelaws, namely :—

1. A person shall not use or permit to be used for the sale of food any land the site of which is open or unbuilt upon (hereinafter referred to as “the said land”), unless—

- (a) the said land is paved with asphalt, concrete, or other equally suitable material, so sloped to a properly constructed drain as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom ;
- (b) the paved surface of the said land is properly maintained, flushed, and cleansed ;
- (c) there are provided and maintained on the said land sufficient and suitable urinals and such number of separate covered water-closets for persons of each sex (partitioned off so as to secure privacy and fitted with doors and fastenings) as will permit of at least one water-closet for every twenty males employed or engaged in the sale of food, and one water-closet for every twenty females employed or engaged in the sale of food—any number of males or any number of females less than twenty being reckoned as twenty PROVIDED that this requirement shall not apply to the said land if not more than three persons are employed or engaged in the sale of food thereon and suitable alternative water-closet accommodation is conveniently accessible for use by them ;

* These footnotes do not form part of the Byelaws.

The provisions of these Byelaws do not apply—

- (a) to any land situate within a radius of one mile from the base of the statue of the Prince Consort in Albert Square ;
- (b) to any land held or acquired by any railway company or railway committee and used for the sale of food to and primarily for the use and convenience of persons using their railway ;
- (c) to a sale by travelling showmen at a pleasure fair.

For the purposes of these Byelaws the expression “food” does not include food which, during the whole time it is situate upon any land the site of which is open or unbuilt upon, is contained in receptacles so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination.

- (d) there are provided and maintained on the said land adequate ablution facilities for the use of persons employed or engaged in the sale of food ;
- (e) there are provided on the said land adequate facilities for the proper cleansing of the stalls equipment and receptacles used for the sale or the exposure for sale of food, including, if necessary, a supply of hot and cold water ;
- (f) such number of receptacles shall be provided and maintained on the said land as shall be sufficient to contain all garbage, trimmings, refuse, and rubbish which may accumulate on the said land during a period of not more than twenty-four hours, and every receptacle shall be (i.) constructed of galvanised iron or other suitable impervious material of sufficient strength and thickness, (ii.) provided with suitable handles and properly-fitted rainproof cover, (iii.) placed in a position apart from any food intended for sale, and (iv.) emptied and properly cleansed as often as may be necessary.

2. A person selling food or exposing or offering food for sale from any stall—

- (a) shall cause such stall to be suitably covered over and to be screened at the sides and back thereof in such a manner as to prevent mud, filth, or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown from the ground upon any food on the stall ;
- (b) shall cause every counter, slab, vessel, or other article on or in which food is placed for sale and all knives and other implements used in connection with the food to be thoroughly cleansed after use and to be kept at all times in a cleanly condition ;
- (c) shall take all such steps as are reasonably necessary to prevent the contamination of food by flies ;
- (d) shall not place or cause to be placed any food on or within eighteen inches of the ground or floor, unless the food is placed in a closed cupboard or other adequately protected receptacle not less than nine inches from the ground or floor ;
- (e) shall cause all trimmings, garbage, refuse, and rubbish to be placed in the receptacle or receptacles required to be provided by Byelaw 1 (f) ;
- (f) shall provide a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels for the use of himself and his employees.

3. Every person engaged in the handling of food shall take such precautions as are reasonably necessary to prevent the contamination of such food.

4. Every person who shall offend against these Byelaws shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding the sum of Five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding the sum of Forty shillings for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

THE COMMON SEAL of the Corporation of the City of Manchester was hereunto affixed this 8th day of February, 1937, in pursuance of an Order of the Council of the said City in the presence of

J. TOOLE,
Lord Mayor.

R. H. ADCOCK,
Deputy Town Clerk.



156239

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Minister of Health this twenty-third day of March, 1937, and shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1937.

W. A. ROSS,
*Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Health.*



MANCHESTER CORPORATION ACT, 1934.

SALE OF FOOD ON OPEN SITES.

Section 70—(1) The Corporation may make byelaws prescribing the conditions under which land the site of which is open or unbuilt upon may be used for the sale of food and the measures to be taken to prevent the contamination of food stored sold or offered for sale thereon and for the prevention of danger to public health.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision the byelaws made thereunder may impose conditions relative to the paving and drainage of the land which or part of which is used for the sale of food the provision of sanitary accommodation and water supply and the disposal of refuse.

(3) For the purposes of this section the expression "food" shall not include food which during the whole time it is situate upon such land is contained in receptacles so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply—

(a) to any land situate within a radius of one mile from the base of the statue of the Prince Consort in Albert Square ;

(b) to any land held or acquired by any railway company or railway committee and used for the sale of food to and primarily for the use and convenience of persons using their railway ;

(c) to a sale by travelling showmen at a pleasure fair.

(5) As respects byelaws made under this section the confirming authority for the purpose of section 250 of the Local Government Act, 1933, shall be the Minister.

HOUSING ACTIVITIES.

The number of new houses completed in the City during 1936 was 3,904. Of these, 1,706 have been erected by the local authority and 2,198 by other bodies or persons.

Occupied houses (excluding tenement dwellings) on the Corporation Estates at the close of the year numbered 25,249. This figure includes 150 cottages built pre-war at Blackley. There were in addition 247 occupied flats.

The number of tenement dwellings owned by the Corporation is 803.

HOUSE INSPECTION.

Housing Act, 1925, and Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 to 1932.

Systematic inspection of dwelling-houses under the above Act and regulations has been carried out.

3,754 houses were inspected, and have been classified as follows :—

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|
| Unfit for habitation | .. .. . | 3,376 |
| Minor defects | .. .. . | 212 |
| No defects recorded | .. .. . | 166 |

In the years preceding the intensive work of slum clearance and the "overcrowding" survey the number of houses systematically inspected under these regulations reached a much higher level, but it is obvious that the systematic surveys made under the recent Housing Acts make this section of the routine sanitary control of the housing in the City less imperative.

Details of these inspections are given in Tables A, B, and C (see page 395).

Under Public Health Acts and Local Acts.

Primary inspections have been made at 16,486 houses, principally as a result of complaints or investigation of cases of infectious disease. The defects found have been dealt with as follows:—

- (a) At 5,587 houses defects have been remedied on the issue of letters or informal notices.
- (b) At 3,397 houses the defects have been dealt with by statutory notices under the Public Health or Local Acts, and remedy effected by the owners in 3,407 cases, and by the local authority in default in 216 cases.

Total Number of House Inspections.

The total number of inspections (including revisits) of houses during the year for all purposes was 95,304.

A summarised analysis of these figures is to be found in Table D, page 398, and Table 4, page 438.

Defective Houses on List for consideration of Committee.

There are many thousands of houses in the City which are in such a condition as to render reconditioning impracticable. In due course these will be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936. There are defects, however, at these houses of an urgent character, such as choked drains, leaky roofs, broken floors, and defective surfaces of yards and passages requiring immediate attention.

Letters were sent to the owners regarding urgent defects at 2,669 such houses and the work was effected at 2,764 houses; the latter figure includes cases left over from 1935.

Statutory notices were necessary with respect to urgent defects at 522 houses.

CLEANSING OF HOUSES AND APPURTENANCES.

Dirty or verminous conditions in dwelling-houses are brought to the notice of the department as a result of complaint or inspection, and cautions are issued or notices served on the tenants.

In 84 cases houses were cleansed as a result of verbal cautions by the sanitary inspectors; one cautionary letter was complied with. Seventeen statutory notices were served, 14 of which were complied with.

In six instances it was necessary to report the occupiers of dwelling-houses to the Committee for failing to comply with notices to cleanse, and legal proceedings were ordered to be instituted. In four cases the necessary work was done before the issue of summonses. Two offenders were summoned, Magistrates' orders being granted in each case, with costs amounting to 8s.

The Public Health Committee has arranged for facilities whereby, on the certificate of the District Sanitary Inspector, poor persons can obtain lime for limewashing free, and may borrow brushes for the purpose without charge.

During the year 1,600 such certificates were issued, 2,103 brushes loaned, and 22,302 lbs. of lime were distributed.

The investigations which have been carried out by the special inspectors in connection with the eradication of cockroaches have demonstrated the efficacy of sodium fluoride. It is essential, however, that this substance must be used with very great care owing to its poisonous properties.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These dwellings, which include the type known as "farmed-out" houses, have continued to receive the close attention of the department with a view to conditions being maintained as satisfactory as possible, having regard to the byelaws which control them.

Certain amendments have been made to the draft byelaws mentioned in the annual reports for 1934 and 1935, and it is anticipated that these byelaws will during 1937 be submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The number of registered houses let-in-lodgings is 1,412, including 465 "farmed-out" houses.

8,885 day inspections and 311 night inspections were made during the year.

In 103 instances, infringements of the byelaws have been remedied as a result of verbal cautions by the inspectors, in addition to a number of cases of overcrowding referred to on page 450.

It has been necessary to serve statutory notices in the following cases :—

| Requirements | Notices served | *Notices complied with |
|--|----------------|------------------------|
| | Houses | Houses |
| To furnish particulars preliminary to registration | 321 | 303 |
| To provide water supply and sinks | 33 | 27 |
| To provide ventilation to rooms, staircases, or passages | 34 | 29 |
| To cleanse ceilings and walls (farmed houses) . . | 26 | 51 |
| Totals | 414 | 410 |

* Includes some notices outstanding in 1935.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS—OFFENCES REPORTED TO COMMITTEE.

| OFFENCE | COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS | | | | | PROSECUTIONS | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | Number Reported | Ordered to be Sum-moned | Work done before issue of Summons | Cautioned or Excused | Number Sum-moned | Fined | Ordered to pay Costs only | Withdrawn | Dismissed | Amount of Fines Costs |
| Failing to furnish particulars | 22 | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | £ s. d. — — — |
| Dirty walls, floors, or bedding | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 0 10 0 0 4 0 |
| Overcrowding or mixing of sexes | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — — — |
| Non-compliance with notices to provide adequate means of ventilation | 8 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — — — |
| Non-compliance with notices to provide water supply and sinks | 7 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — — — |
| Non-compliance with notice to provide washing accommodation | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — — — |
| Totals | 48 | 44 | 41 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 0 10 0 0 4 0 |

MUNICIPAL HOSTELS.

"Walton House" Municipal Hostel for Men.

This hostel was erected in 1899 upon the site of condemned property in Harrison Street, Ancoats.

It provides accommodation for 465 men in separate cubicles, which are let at 1s. per night or 6s. 6d. per week.

All facilities are provided to make the hostel a comfortable and convenient home for men whose incomes are limited, the majority of whom are permanent residents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1937, the hostel accommodated an average of 454 men each night.

"Ashton House" Municipal Hostel for Women.

This is a similar establishment for women, erected in 1910. 210 separate cubicles are available at the moderate charge of 10d. and 1s. per night; these can be booked weekly at 5s. and 6s. respectively.

Efforts are continually made to add to the comforts of the hostel, and an increase in patronage is anticipated. There has been some improvement during recent months, although it is possible that there are now fewer women who prefer the communal life of a hostel to the privacy of combined rooms. The average number of beds occupied per night during the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, was 93. Although this is less than the average of 97 for the previous year, it includes a period of depression, when the number of beds occupied per night receded to 79.

CARAVAN DWELLINGS.

Attention to these dwellings has continued during the year, with a view to the prevention of nuisance and compliance generally with the byelaws made under section 9 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, which are administered by the Public Health Committee. 356 inspections were made and 10 copies of the byelaws were served.

A survey of caravans and similar structures made during the year reveals a diminution in numbers compared with 1935:—

| | 1936 | 1935 |
|---|------|------|
| Number of sites | 19 | 34 |
| Number of occupied caravans | 83 | 132 |
| Number of unoccupied caravans | 3 | 14 |
| Number of male van dwellers | 80 | 133 |
| Number of female van dwellers | 90 | 152 |
| Number of children under 10 years | 42 | 60 |
| Total number of van dwellers | 212 | 345 |
| Number of sites where water supply and water-closet accommodation is provided on the land | 12 | 11 |
| Number of caravans on such land | 67 | 80 |

Site rents varied from 2s. to 5s. per week where the van or structure was in the ownership of the dweller, and from 4s. to 10s. per week where the van was rented.

This type of housing can be divided into two groups, viz. :—

- (a) Structures occupied by nomads, such as travelling showmen, who remain on sites for short periods.
- (b) Structures used as permanent dwellings, and which remain in position for relatively long periods.

In the Annual Report for 1935 the issues arising from this problem were dealt with at some length.

With regard to group (a) it appears reasonable to permit bona-fide showmen to remain for short periods on suitable sites, adequately drained and paved, and with proper sanitary conveniences and water supply, provided that such sites are available. Negotiations have taken place between the Secretary of the Showmen's Guild and Corporation representatives with a view to suitable sites being obtained for this type of van dweller, but so far no tangible success has been achieved.

The second group (b) presents a different proposition. Whilst it may be possible to deal with certain of the structures under the Housing Acts this course of action presents many difficulties, and some of the structures are definitely outside the scope of action under these Acts.

Section 18 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1891, which is administered by the Town Planning and Buildings Committee, empowers the Corporation to proceed against any person who sets up or erects any structure or erection of a temporary or movable character *without first having obtained a licence from the Corporation*. Any tent remaining for less than seven days is exempted. An offender is liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings. All the structures in question have been set up or erected without such licences.

It appears, therefore, that the most practicable method of dealing with these structures would be through the powers contained in section 18 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1891, and, in anticipation of such action being taken by the Town Planning and Buildings Committee, reports have been sent to the City Architect with regard to all the structures.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

The tenants of three dwelling-houses made application for certificates that the houses in their occupation were not in a reasonable state of repair.

Inspections were made and a certificate issued in one case after submission of a report to the Public Health Committee.

In the remaining two cases the necessary repairs were effected prior to reports being placed before the Committee.

WORK DONE BY THE DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Infectious cases investigated | 4,498 |
| Primary visits to infected houses | 4,332 |
| Subsequent visits to infected houses | 1,649 |
| Inspections <i>re</i> tuberculosis | 9,772 |
| Other visits <i>re</i> tuberculosis | 2,362 |
| Visits to contacts:— | |
| Smallpox | 338 |
| Scarlet fever | 197 |
| Diphtheria | 133 |
| Other contacts | 43 |
| | — 711 |
| Rooms fumigated by Inspectors | 3,563 |
| Hospital wards fumigated by Inspectors | 15 |
| Classrooms in elementary schools fumigated by Inspectors | 15 |
| Rooms disinfected by Corporation workmen .. | 1,349 |
| Rooms disinfected by tenants | 3,468 |

TABLES SHOWING RESULTS OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

TABLE A.

| Number of Houses Inspected | Number of Rooms per House | | | | | | | | Business Premises | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------------------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Over 7 | Part | Total |
| 3,754 | 1 | 45 | 427 | 1,770 | 846 | 510 | 102 | 53 | 269 | 84 |

TABLE B.

| WARDS | Number of Houses Inspected | Want of Cleanliness | In-adequate Light | In-adequate Ventilation | Dampness | Without proper accommodation for | | Disrepair | Bad Arrangement | CLASSIFICATION | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Food Store | Domestic Washing | | | No Defects Recorded | Minor Defects | Unfit | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Remediable without reconstruction | Irremediable without reconstruction |
| All Saints | 44 | — | 44 | 44 | — | 43 | 2 | 43 | 44 | — | — | — | 44 |
| Ardwick | 166 | 2 | 52 | 60 | 122 | 166 | 33 | 166 | 138 | — | — | 36 | 130 |
| Beswick | 95 | — | 84 | 78 | 28 | 95 | 3 | 95 | 95 | — | — | — | 95 |
| Blackley | 67 | — | 42 | 42 | 20 | 67 | 4 | 37 | 67 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 19 |
| Bradford | 57 | — | — | — | 36 | 57 | 6 | 56 | — | 1 | 19 | 37 | — |
| Cheetham | 74 | — | 1 | — | 8 | 74 | 7 | 74 | — | — | — | 74 | — |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 151 | — | 9 | 10 | 12 | 151 | 1 | 68 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Collegiate | 163 | — | — | — | 72 | 163 | 55 | 163 | — | — | 9 | 138 | 13 |
| Gorton North | 133 | — | — | — | 63 | 133 | 2 | 133 | — | — | — | 154 | — |
| Gorton South | 360 | — | 4 | 47 | 192 | 360 | 47 | 359 | 110 | — | — | 133 | — |
| Harpurhey | 115 | — | 51 | 48 | 49 | 115 | — | 64 | 64 | — | — | 284 | 76 |
| Levenshulme | 189 | — | 19 | 46 | 61 | 151 | 13 | 113 | 21 | 51 | — | 159 | 64 |
| Longsight | 190 | — | 66 | 2 | 31 | 187 | 12 | 83 | — | 26 | — | 107 | 4 |
| Medlock | 27 | — | 25 | 26 | 24 | 27 | — | 27 | 27 | 2 | 81 | — | — |
| Miles Platting | 278 | — | 182 | 191 | 168 | 278 | 48 | 270 | 231 | — | 10 | 71 | 27 |
| Moss Side East | 94 | — | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | — | 94 | 94 | — | — | — | 197 |
| Moss Side West | 294 | 1 | 12 | 253 | 197 | 294 | 34 | 280 | 143 | — | — | 294 | 94 |
| Moston | 27 | — | — | — | 6 | 27 | 1 | 20 | — | 6 | 1 | 20 | — |
| Newton Heath | 44 | — | 42 | 41 | 20 | 43 | 15 | 31 | 44 | — | — | — | — |
| Openshaw | 99 | — | 54 | 55 | 39 | 99 | 4 | 77 | 2 | 12 | 47 | 40 | 44 |
| Rusholme | 257 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 257 | 41 | 124 | 17 | — | — | — | — |
| St. George's | 324 | 5 | 273 | 308 | 241 | 324 | 35 | 324 | 324 | — | 36 | 216 | 5 |
| St. Luke's | 99 | — | 24 | 1 | 55 | 99 | 4 | 99 | 31 | — | — | 1 | 323 |
| St. Mark's | 154 | 1 | 6 | 102 | 145 | 154 | 17 | 154 | 154 | — | — | 79 | 20 |
| Wythenshawe | 253 | — | 50 | 113 | 144 | 157 | 30 | 150 | 14 | 66 | 7 | 125 | 130 |
| Totals | 3,754 | 10 | 1,139 | 1,565 | 1,849 | 3,615 | 414 | 3,104 | 1,627 | 166 | 212 | 2,036 | 1,340 |

TABLE C.

| Number of Rooms per House | Number of Individuals per House | | | Number of Individuals per Room | | | Number of Children under 10 years per House | | | Overcrowding | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Houses | Population | Individuals per House | Rooms | Population | Individuals per Room | Houses | Children under 10 | Children per House | Registrar-General's Standard | Manchester Standard |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | 45 | 109 | 2.42 | 90 | 109 | 1.21 | 45 | 18 | .4 | — | 10 |
| 3 | 427 | 1,331 | 3.12 | 1,281 | 1,331 | 1.04 | 427 | 215 | .5 | 3 | 48 |
| 4 | 1,770 | 5,616 | 3.17 | 7,080 | 5,616 | .79 | 1,770 | 845 | .48 | 3 | 202 |
| 5 | 846 | 3,077 | 3.64 | 4,230 | 3,077 | .73 | 846 | 351 | .41 | — | 33 |
| 6 | 510 | 1,916 | 3.76 | 3,060 | 1,916 | .63 | 510 | 204 | .4 | — | 18 |
| 7 | 102 | 243 | 3.95 | 714 | 243 | .34 | 102 | 40 | .4 | — | — |
| Over 7 | 53 | 267 | 5 | — | 267 | — | 53 | 35 | .66 | — | — |
| Totals .. | 3,754 | 12,560 | 3.35 | 16,456 | 12,560 | .76 | 3,754 | 1,708 | .45 | 6 | 311 |

TABLE D.

HOUSING CONDITIONS—YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936—IN THE
FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTER OF HEALTH.

General Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.*

| | |
|---|--------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 20,240 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. | 69,556 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 3,754 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. | 8,760 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 3,376 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 212 |

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers | 5,587 |
|---|-------|

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(A) *Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices— | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners. | — |

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

| | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 3,397 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices— | |
| (a) By owners | 3,407 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners. | 216 |

(C) *Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

| | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | 62 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | 2 |

(D) *Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

Water Supplies.

The majority of houses in the City are supplied with water from the town's mains. The exceptions are in Crumpsall, where two cottages are supplied by means of a spring, a cottage in Didsbury and a number of houses in part of the Wythenshawe district, where wells furnish the supplies.

Water sampling of the City water supply at the house tap is a routine practice by the department. The samples are examined, both chemically and bacteriologically, and the results are communicated to the Waterworks Department.

Samples of town's water submitted for analysis comprised the following during the year 1936 :—

| | |
|---|----|
| For bacteriological examination | 55 |
| For chemical examination | 55 |
| For microscopical examination | 4 |

Samples of water from the various storage reservoirs are submitted by the Waterworks Department for analysis, and the results are communicated to the Medical Officer of Health.

Reports were referred to the Waterworks Department with regard to 111 houses where the pressure of water was inadequate.

The water from five wells supplying five houses in Wythenshawe has been analysed and was reported to be satisfactory in the case of two wells. Samples from the remaining three wells indicated evidence of contamination.

Eleven wells furnishing water supply to 15 houses in Wythenshawe have been closed during the year and town's water laid on.

All known well-water in Wythenshawe has been analysed since the district was incorporated with the City in 1931.

Originally the wells concerned numbered 91, and supplied 145 houses. Nine wells supplying 10 houses were considered to be satisfactory at the time and 82 wells supplying 135 houses were contaminated.

Fifty-one wells supplying 82 houses have since been closed and town's water laid on to the houses, in addition to one house which was without a supply.

The water of 35 wells affording water to 57 houses, is still considered to be unsatisfactory. In all these cases information has been furnished to the City Surveyor with a view to statutory action where possible. The installation of town's water would prove costly in many of these cases owing to the distance of the nearest service main. As a precautionary measure, pending the provision of a pure supply, the users of water from contaminated wells have been advised to boil all water for domestic use.

The Waterworks Department have kindly supplied the following information with regard to length of water mains laid in Wythenshawe since incorporation :—

| | Baguley | Northenden | Northern Etchells | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Prior to 31st March, 1936 .. | Yards 12,135 | Yards 16,629 | Yards 43,214 | Yards 71,978 |
| Year ending 31st March, 1937 | 740 | 975 | 4,895 | 6,610 |
| Totals | 12,875 | 17,604 | 48,109 | 78,588 |

Water from the spring supplying the above-mentioned two houses in Crumpsall has been analysed and reported to be satisfactory.

Surveillance of Rivers and Streams.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Rivers Department of the Corporation for the following statement regarding action taken to prevent the pollution of rivers and streams :—

“ The pollution of the rivers and streams of the City is under the surveillance and regulation of the Rivers Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, which is a joint over-riding rivers authority constituted to administer and enforce in the combined watersheds of the Rivers Mersey and Irwell the provisions of The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892. Manchester is represented on the Joint Committee by six members, who are always appointed from members of the Rivers Committee. The Rivers Department of the Corporation, therefore, in effect, has no direct jurisdiction over the rivers and streams of the City so far as pollution is concerned, but is constantly able to assist the Joint Committee by the reporting of nuisances and pollution offences observed by the Rivers Department staff in the course of their duty. In its turn the Rivers Department is helped considerably by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, whose subordinate officers are able constantly to report faults or undesirable conditions observed by them in connection with the streams of the City. These reports are always followed up by the Rivers Department's officers, and dealt with as circumstances demand, and in accordance with the powers of the Corporation.

“ The duties of the Rivers Department include the administration of public and local Acts of Parliament regarding the rivers and streams wholly or partially within the City, the control of the erection of buildings on the river walls and of bridges crossing the waterways, the culverting of streams, the upkeep of the river banks, encroachments on river lines, removal of obstructions, and the control of weirs, sluices, etc. During 1936 one skilled official has devoted himself almost completely to the surveillance of the rivers and streams of the City, reporting on the presence of obstructions to the flow of the water, and on encroachments on statutory river lines. The surveillance is continuous throughout the year, and the department frequently calls upon riparian owners to clear debris from the streams, and in the event of default, or, more usually, on request, the department carries out the necessary clearance work at the cost of the riparian owners.

“ During 1936 a special activity of the Rivers Department with regard to the watercourses has been in connection with the Corn Brook at West Gorton and Ardwick. This wretched watercourse has for many years been a constant source of anxiety to the Rivers Department, as it is extremely susceptible of fouling by debris, calling for the frequent service of notices under the local powers of the Corporation, and some inevitable conflict with the frontagers, who, generally speaking, are not themselves the actual offenders. The Secretary of the Rivers Department, however, has devised a combined scheme of clearance, and has been successful in persuading the whole of the fourteen riparian owners concerned to become parties to it. For the time being, therefore, the Rivers Department will maintain the bed of the brook in a satisfactory condition, charging the cost of such maintenance to the riparian owners, periodically apportioned according to the extent of their respective frontages. If the result of this combined effort proves successful, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not, the principle will probably be applied to other streams, as there are many other watercourses in the City which, in their open lengths, are susceptible of fouling and obstruction by debris. The clearance work not only improves the hygienic condition of the stream by providing a cleaner and smoother bed, and thus facilitating a quicker passage of the water, but brings also a very welcome improvement in appearance.

“At the request of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, during the year the Rivers Department agreed to receive into the City sewers on certain conditions the effluent from two dyeworks, amounting to 180,000 gallons per day, at present draining into the Clayton Brook, a tributary of the Corn Brook just referred to. The applications of the two firms in question, however, have not yet matured, owing to engineering difficulties experienced in connection with the preparation of a claim for connecting to the local sewer. The proposal has been abandoned for the time being, but it is expected that sooner or later it will have to be revived. The diversion to the sewer of this daily volume of highly-coloured trade effluent would undoubtedly improve the appearance of the Corn Brook downstream, but whether the general hygienic condition of the brook would be improved also is a moot point, as the flow of the brook is normally sluggish, and such a large permanent reduction in volume would be bound to reduce the rate of flow still further. The principle adopted by the Rivers Committee, however, is,

subject to the capacity of the local sewer being adequate, to accept into the sewers any trade effluents whose diversion from a stream would improve the condition of that stream. Each case is nowadays made the subject of an agreement embodying the Trade Refuse Regulations of the Corporation, which call for a certain preliminary treatment of the effluent before its discharge to the sewer, and the equalisation of the discharge over a period of 24 hours. It is impossible to determine to what extent the streams of Manchester have improved in condition since the Corporation instituted the Trade Refuse Regulations, but the improvement has obviously been considerable."

Drainage Defects and Repairs to Surfaces of Yards and Passages.

Defects in drainage or in surfaces of yards and passages are dealt with by the service of informal notices, or by statutory notices under the Public Health and Local Acts.

The reconstruction, repair, or provision of drains at 41 premises and repairs to surfaces of yards and passages in connection with 88 premises have been effected as a result of informal action (see Table 5, page 439).

As the result of statutory notices drainage work has been carried out at 706 premises, and the surfaces of yards or passages repaired or relaid at 1,253 premises (see Table 6, page 440).

The district sanitary inspectors supervise work effected by owners' contractors, and in cases of default or at owner's request the work is executed by the drainage branch of the department, the recoverable costs being charged to the owner.

During the year the drainage branch carried out such work at 1,245 premises at a cost of £4,659 11s.

All drains which are reconstructed, repaired, or provided, and the drains of all new buildings (other than those on the Corporation Housing Estates), are subjected to the water test by officials of the Public Health Department. The number tested during the year was 5,051, exclusive of those tested by the drainage branch of the department.

The provisions of the Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930, enable the Corporation to proceed against persons carrying out repairs, or covering drains without giving notice to the Corporation to enable the drains to be inspected and tested.

During the year 16 offences were reported. Cautionary letters were sent in each case, resulting in the drains being exposed for inspection and testing in 15 instances. In the remaining case legal proceedings were instituted, but the summons was withdrawn subsequently on the requirements being fulfilled.

As a result of co-operation between the Public Health and Highways Committees with regard to the abolition of cesspools in Wythenshawe, five such cesspools have been removed and the drainage of the five houses concerned reconstructed and connected to a sewer.

Closet accommodation.

During the year 3 slop water-closets, 45 pail-closets, and 7 privies were demolished or converted to water-closets.

The present closet accommodation in the City is as follows :—

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Water-closets | .. | 281,579 | |
| Slop water-closets | | 30 | (including 1 in Wythenshawe). |
| Pail-closets | .. .. | 839 | (including 293 in Wythenshawe and 39 in Clearance Areas). |
| Privies | .. .. . | 237 | (including 204 in Wythenshawe). |

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The following statements have been kindly furnished by the City Engineer (Mr. J. B. L. Meek), and the Secretary of the Rivers Department (Mr. William Porthouse) :—

Mr. Meek's statement :

For the year ending 31st December, 1936, the following Main Drainage Work has been completed :—

(1) *Eastern Intercepting Sewer (4th Section), Wythenshawe.*

5ft. 3in. diameter, 780 yards in length, at a cost of £14,000.

This sewer will provide for further extension of housing development in Wythenshawe.

(2) *Sharston By-pass Sewer, Wythenshawe.*

3ft. 3in. and 3ft. 6in. diameter. 1,583 yards in length, at a cost of £19,000.

This sewer will provide for extension of housing development, and also divert the flow of sewage from an area of 100 acres, which previously drained into the sewers of the adjoining authority under agreement.

Mr. Porthouse's statement :

During the year 1936 progress was made in the preparation of the detailed drawings for two additional rectangular linear flow preliminary sedimentation tanks at the Davyhulme Sewage Works, to be equipped with travelling mechanism for the continuous removal of sludge. At the time of writing these notes (May, 1937) the drawings have been approved by the Rivers Committee, and as soon as the proposal has been sanctioned by the Minister of Health, tenders will be invited for the necessary constructional work.

The construction of the series of four sludge digestion tanks, estimated to deal with 2,000 tons of sewage sludge per week, was almost completed at the end of 1936, and this plant will shortly be in full commission.

Further, a decision has been reached to install additional activated sludge plant to purify that portion of the sewage now dealt with on contact bacteria beds. The cost of this extension of the Davyhulme Works, which is designed to provide for the treatment by the activated sludge process on the air diffusion principle of an additional dry-weather flow of sewage of 29,000,000 gallons per day, is provided for in the Five Year Expenditure Plan of the Corporation. As these notes are being written the detailed drawings are being prepared.

Sanitary Conveniences at Parks, Cemeteries, and Open Spaces.

These conveniences have been inspected regularly by male and female sanitary inspectors with a view to the maintenance of cleanliness and freedom from nuisance.

1,139 such inspections were made during 1936.

In 36 instances defects were reported, such as choked drains, broken closet seats, defective flushing arrangements, dirty conditions, etc., These defects were found subsequently to have been remedied after representation to the Parks Department.

Mention was made in the Annual Report for 1935 of a number of features requiring attention at conveniences in parks, etc.

These matters were principally—

- (a) Conversion of pail closets to water-closets.
- (b) Replacement of trough closets by pedestal wash-down water-closets.
- (c) Provision of separate flushing arrangements to many water-closets in lieu of existing automatic flushing cisterns.

(d) Substitution of glazed stoneware cradleback urinals, with proper flushing arrangements, for existing slate slab urinals at many of the parks.

(e) Provision of additional accommodation at some of the parks.

In this connection the following improvements are reported to have been effected during 1936 :—

Fletcher Moss Playing Fields.. Modern washdown water-closet provided in lieu of existing pail-closet.

Chorlton Park Additional two-stall urinal, with automatic flushing arrangements.

Southern Cemetery Additional three-stall urinal, with proper flushing arrangements.

Kingswood Recreation Ground. Additional pedestal washdown water-closet provided for males and one for females in bowling pavilion.

In addition, the unsatisfactory conditions at Willert Street Recreation Ground, where there was no water-closet accommodation for either sex, have been remedied by the provision of two modern pedestal washdown water-closets for males and three pedestal washdown water-closets for females.

During the year a conference has been held between members and officials of the Public Health Committee and Parks Committee with a view to co-ordinated action between the two Committees.

Public Conveniences.

The total number of conveniences under the control of the department is 145, with accommodation as follows :—

Males.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Urinal, water-closet, washing, and parcels accommodation.. | 8 |
| Urinal, water-closet, and washing accommodation | 6 |
| Urinal and water-closet accommodation | 23 |
| Urinal accommodation | 77 |
| Total | 114 |

Females.

| | |
|---|----|
| Water-closet, washing, and parcels accommodation .. | 11 |
| Water-closet and washing accommodation | 9 |
| Water-closet accommodation | 11 |
| | 31 |

Details of initial costs, working expenses, receipts, etc., are given on Table 8, pages 443-445.

Extensions and improvements continue to be effected.

The newly constructed conveniences at All Saints are now open to the public. The following provision has been made :—

Males.—Four water-closets, ten urinal stalls, five wash-bowls, and parcels accommodation.

Females.—Eight water-closets, five wash-bowls, and parcels accommodation.

New conveniences have been built at Palatine Road, Withington, with the following accommodation :—

Males.—Two water-closets, eight urinal stalls.

Females.—Four water-closets, two wash-bowls, and parcels accommodation.

These have replaced the unsuitable wooden structure which originally served as a public convenience for females, and the insanitary urinal in Lapwing Lane, both of which have been demolished.

The land forming the site of the males' convenience adjacent to the Lloyd Hotel, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, being required by the owners for extensions to the hotel, a new convenience for public use has been erected by the Brewery Company in the near vicinity.

The reconstruction of the urinal in Sackville Street has been commenced.

Plans have been approved for the reconditioning of urinals in Union Street, Ancoats, and Every Street, Ancoats. It is expected the work will be done during 1937.

The Committee have had under consideration a request from the Chief Constable for certain urinals to be demolished. They decided to demolish those situate in Cromford Court and Victoria Street, both in the centre of the City. The former has already been demolished, and the latter will be swept away in 1937.

An old iron urinal situate on the public footway in Garden Street, City, which was insufficiently screened and insanitary, has been demolished.

The urinal adjoining the Wellington Hotel, Stretford Road, Hulme, has been demolished, as the owners of the land have terminated the lease.

Where demolitions have taken place, no inconvenience to the public should arise, as other accommodation is available in the near vicinity.

During March, 1936, a census was taken at twelve conveniences to ascertain the number of users, and the periods the water-closets and wash-bowls were most in demand.

It was revealed that whilst 14,556 persons used the water-closets at these particular conveniences only 62 persons used the washing facilities which were available.

None of the wash-bowls were used before 11-0 a.m. (the conveniences were open at 8-0 a.m.), and only two persons used them before 1 p.m. During the whole month at the twelve conveniences only 12 washes were recorded before 3 p.m.

This investigation has enabled certain changes to be made in the staffing of the conveniences, which have resulted in economies being effected without the efficiency of the service being impaired.

Automatic towel machines have been installed in two conveniences as an experiment.

Complaints have been received from time to time of the need for additional conveniences in many wards of the City.

Whilst the Committee are fully alive to the necessity of providing further accommodation, their activities in that direction are restricted by the limited financial allowance allocated by the City Council for the purpose.

Some further progress in this direction is expected, when the policy which has been adopted by the City Council of erecting dual conveniences on the boundaries of the parks and recreation grounds is brought into full effect.

Schools.

Visits made to schools during the year numbered 140, and were chiefly with regard to nuisances, drainage work, and closet accommodation.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Smoke Abatement.

Systematic observation of the industrial chimneys in the City has been maintained during the year.

The duties imposed by the smoke abatement legislation in force in the City are carried out by four smoke inspectors, whose hours of duty are arranged so as to obtain the maximum amount of supervision of the chimneys concerned.

Details of their work are shown below :—

Timed observations taken—525

| | |
|---|------|
| Revealing black smoke two minutes and over in half-hour periods.. .. . | 83 |
| Revealing black smoke two minutes and over in half-hour periods (chimneys outside the City boundaries) .. | 11 |
| Exempted chimneys revealing black smoke two minutes and over in half-hour periods | 10 |
| Revealing smoke other than black, and causing nuisance | 9 |
| Revealing black smoke under two minutes | 230 |
| Revealing black smoke under two minutes outside City boundaries | 3 |
| Exempted chimneys revealing black smoke under two minutes | 2 |
| Not revealing black smoke (taken upon complaints) .. | 177 |
| Total amount of black smoke observed in minutes.. .. | 803 |
| Average amount of black smoke observed in minutes (per observation revealing black smoke) | 2.47 |

Observations taken and not included in above.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Locomotives on railways | 262 |
| Special observations not classified | 1 |
| Special reports made | 94 |
| Number of complaints received from all sources .. | 82 |
| Number of visits, etc., to works <i>re</i> smoke abatement .. | 796 |
| Cases reported to Committee.. .. . | 113 |
| Cases in which no action was taken (exempted chimneys).. | 10 |
| Cases cautioned or excused by Committee | 27 |
| Statutory notices served | 50 |
| Magistrates' orders to abate nuisance obtained | 3 |
| Prosecutions for smoke nuisances | 22 |
| Cases in which penalties were imposed | 22 |
| Total amount of penalties and costs | £49 14s. |
| Statutory notices expiring without further action | 41 |
| Statutory orders lapsing for various reasons | 11 |
| Approximate number of chimneys | 1,584 |

Of the 50 statutory notices served, 9 were in respect of "smoke other than black." Fourteen observations were taken of chimneys outside the City, which resulted in eight notices being served, two magistrates' orders being obtained and the imposition of a penalty by the magistrates in another case.

Many cases have occurred of smoke emissions from railway locomotives, but the difficulties associated with the collection of necessary evidence have prevented the institution of legal proceedings.

Only two railway lines in the City are electrified at present, viz., Manchester—Bury and Manchester—Altrincham.

The extension of this form of motive power to transport is a pressing need towards the elimination of atmospheric pollution.

Causes to which Smoke Emissions are attributed.

Of the 103 cases reported to the Committee where chimneys (other than exempted chimneys) emitted smoke two minutes or over in the half-hour period, the nuisance was found to be due to the undermentioned causes :—

| | |
|--|----|
| Bad firing | 61 |
| Unsuitable fuel | 4 |
| Bad firing and unsuitable fuel | 13 |
| Fireman having other duties to perform combined with bad firing | 6 |
| Insufficient boiler plant | 3 |
| Structural defects in plant | 4 |
| Alterations to plant in progress | 1 |
| *Accidental causes outside the control of the fireman.. .. | 3 |
| Temporary fireman | 1 |
| Unsuitable oil fuel | 1 |
| Causes unknown | 6 |

* Broken Firebars, Mechanical Stoker Defects.

The provisions of the Minister of Transport's regulations under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, with regard to the emission of smoke, grit, ashes, etc., from road locomotives, steam wagons, and vehicles with compression ignition engines, are administered by the Watch Committee in this City.

During the year two prosecutions were instituted by the Police Department in respect of vehicles emitting excessive smoke, convictions being recorded in each case and fines totalling 15s. were imposed.

The provisions of the Manchester Police Act, 1844, with respect to the firing of domestic chimneys are delegated for administrative purposes to the Watch Committee. By courtesy of the Chief Constable it is learned that during 1936, 1,298 prosecutions were conducted, the total amount of fines inflicted in these cases being £274 11s. 6d.

The work of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee has continued during the year, especially in relation to the classes for the training of stokers, and efforts to secure statutory regional administration of the law relating to smoke emission. The report of the Regional Committee appears on page 487.

In previous annual reports stress has been laid upon the desirability of applying uniform standards and methods of control in the industrial area of South-east Lancashire. The inability of many local authorities to exercise this control reacts detrimentally on the whole area, with attendant health and economic disadvantages. There is no doubt that following the establishment of a joint smoke board with statutory powers a material improvement in the atmosphere of South-east Lancashire could be contemplated with confidence.

Investigation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

In co-operation with the Central Advisory Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, observations on atmospheric pollution were commenced in Manchester in May, 1936.

Standard soot deposit gauges were installed at 7 representative places in the City. The points chosen were Baguley Sanatorium, situate $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.S.W. from the centre of the City in a semi-rural district; Booth Hall Hospital, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. in a residential district; Heaton Park, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.; Oldham Road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. in a highly congested and industrial district; Philips Park, 2 miles E.N.E., a manufacturing district; Rusholme, a residential area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.E.; and at Withington Hospital in a residential area $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles due south.

Apparatus for the estimation of sulphur activity by the lead peroxide method was placed at Oldham Road, Rusholme, and Withington.

Analysis of the contents of the deposit gauges and examination of the fabric from the lead peroxide cylinders is effected by the City Analyst at monthly intervals.

Soot Deposit Gauges.

Examination of the results for the period ending 31st March, 1937, reveals that the highest deposit occurred at Oldham Road, where there was a mean monthly deposit of 44.55 tons per square mile. The lowest deposit was shown at Baguley—10.58 tons per square mile. The average deposit per month for all gauges was 23.91 tons, compared with 40.61 tons per square mile, 10 years ago. During the earlier period, 4 gauges were in use, situated at Queen's Park, Oldham Road, Manchester University, and at Baguley Sanatorium.

Insoluble matter, which includes tar, was higher during the summer months than in the winter, whilst soluble matter (including sulphates, chlorine, and ammonia) was higher in winter than in summer.

The table of pH values indicates the degree of acidity or otherwise of the atmosphere.

It will be noted from the results shown, that during May 1936, the rainwater at all stations was alkaline. At Baguley this alkaline condition obtained throughout the summer.

In the winter months the rainwater was markedly acid especially during the month of November.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.
DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (TONS PER SQUARE MILE)
May 1936—March 1937.

| Station | Rainfall m.m. | Insoluble matter | Soluble matter | Total Solids |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| BAGULEY— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 753 | 37·34 | 79·61 | 116·44 |
| Monthly mean-year | 68 | 3·39 | 7·23 | 10·58 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 60 | 4·26 | 6·88 | 11·00 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 75 | 2·67 | 7·53 | 10·21 |
| BOOTH HALL— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 856 | 75·85 | 95·95 | 171·75 |
| Monthly mean-year | 78 | 6·90 | 8·73 | 15·61 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 71 | 7·34 | 7·66 | 14·99 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 84 | 6·53 | 9·61 | 16·13 |
| HEATON PARK— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 955 | 61·28 | 82·45 | 143·50 |
| Monthly mean-year | 87 | 5·57 | 7·50 | 13·05 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 78 | 6·18 | 6·32 | 12·46 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 94 | 5·06 | 8·47 | 13·54 |
| OLDHAM ROAD— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 884 | 340·43 | 149·83 | 490·05 |
| Monthly mean-year | 80 | 30·95 | 13·62 | 44·55 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 72 | 35·80 | 12·20 | 47·96 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 88 | 26·91 | 14·81 | 41·71 |
| PHILIPS PARK— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 898 | 331·01 | 140·87 | 473·90 |
| Monthly mean-year | 82 | 30·09 | 12·81 | 43·08 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 76 | 30·20 | 9·99 | 40·59 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 86 | 30·00 | 15·16 | 45·16 |
| RUSHOLME— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 872 | 198·94 | 104·05 | 302·72 |
| Monthly mean-year | 79 | 18·09 | 9·46 | 27·52 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 73 | 22·62 | 8·42 | 30·99 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 84 | 14·31 | 10·33 | 24·63 |
| WITHINGTON— | | | | |
| Annual Totals | 746 | 59·92 | 82·83 | 142·48 |
| Monthly mean-year | 68 | 5·45 | 7·53 | 12·95 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 62 | 7·20 | 7·44 | 14·59 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 72 | 3·99 | 7·60 | 11·59 |

| All Deposit Gauges | Rainfall m.m. | | Insoluble matter | | Soluble matter | | Total Solids | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | 1936 | 1926 | 1936 | 1926 | 1936 | 1926 | 1936 | 1926 |
| Average per gauge | 852 | 852 | 157·82 | 297·77 | 105·08 | 149·27 | 262·98 | 446·71 |
| Monthly mean-year | 77 | 77 | 14·35 | 27·07 | 9·55 | 13·57 | 23·91 | 40·61 |
| Monthly mean-summer | 70 | 78 | 16·23 | 29·55 | 8·42 | 10·81 | 24·65 | 40·36 |
| Monthly mean-winter | 83 | 76 | 12·78 | 25·00 | 10·50 | 15·82 | 23·28 | 40·83 |

PH VALUES FOR SEVEN MANCHESTER STATIONS.

| Month | | Baguley | Booth Hall | Heaton Park | Oldham Road | Philips Park | Rusholme | Withington | Average |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|------------|---------|
| May | 1936 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | — | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| June | „ | 6.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| July | „ | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| August | „ | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.9 |
| September | „ | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| October | „ | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| November | „ | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| December | „ | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| January | 1937 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| February | „ | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| March | .. „ | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Average for the year .. | | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Average for summer .. | | 6.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Average for winter .. | | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 |

Sulphur Pollution.

The method employed indicates the activity of atmospheric sulphur, *e.g.*, in attack on building stone, etc.

As would be expected, the highest figure was recorded during November, when there were eleven days of fog.

During the summer months, there were much lower figures at each of the three points in the City where observations are maintained. Referring to the monthly averages, a great difference is noted between the figures for Oldham Road (an industrial and highly congested area), and Withington (a residential district).

SULPHUR POLLUTION.

Estimation by lead peroxide method.

| Month | | Milligrammes of Sulphur Trioxide per 100 square centimetres per day | | | |
|---------------|------------|---|----------|------------|---------|
| | | Oldham Road | Rusholme | Withington | Average |
| June | 1936.. .. | 3.27 | 1.83 | 1.39 | 2.16 |
| July | „ | 3.33 | 1.28 | 0.90 | 1.84 |
| August | „ | 3.26 | 1.44 | 1.11 | 1.94 |
| September | „ | 4.39 | 2.24 | 2.01 | 2.88 |
| October | „ | 5.46 | 3.34 | 2.16 | 3.65 |
| November | „ | 9.20 | 5.12 | 4.18 | 6.17 |
| December | .. „ | 6.88 | 3.83 | 2.54 | 4.42 |
| January | 1937.. .. | 5.96 | 3.33 | 2.61 | 3.97 |
| February | „ | 6.15 | 3.86 | 2.14 | 4.05 |
| March | „ | 4.35 | 3.71 | 3.11 | 3.72 |
| Average | | 5.23 | 3.00 | 2.22 | 3.48 |

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

4,874 inspections were made in connection with the cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, and structural conditions in workshops and with regard to means of escape in case of fire and sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops.

There were also 3,491 inspections of bakehouses during the year (see page 383) and 901 inspections of workplaces.

126 complaints and 130 reports were received from and 8 complaints and 151 reports were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Workshops (excluding bakehouses).

Want of cleanliness and general defects were reported in 36 instances and were dealt with as follows :—

Insanitary Conditions Reported and Cautions Given.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| Want of cleanliness | 21 | |
| General defects | 3 | |
| | — | 24 |

Remedied after Cautions.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| Want of cleanliness | 19 | |
| General defects | 3 | |
| | — | 22 |

Notices Served.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----|
| To cleanse and limewash | 7 | |
| To remedy defects | 5 | |
| | — | 12 |

Notices Complied with.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----|
| To cleanse and limewash | 6 | |
| To remedy defects | 5 | |
| | — | 11 |

At the end of the year one notice and two cautions to cleanse and limewash were outstanding.

| | Factories | Workshops | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Number on register at end of 1935 | 3,405 | 2,164 | 5,569 |
| Number registered during year. | 65 | 55 | 120 |
| Number discontinued during year | 60 | 56 | 116 |
| Number on register at end of 1936. | 3,410 | 2,163 | 5,573 |

Sanitary Accommodation.

The standard requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903, are administered by virtue of provisions in local Acts.,

On hundred and forty-two cases of insufficient or unsatisfactory accommodation in factories, workshops, business premises, etc., were referred to the Chief Technical Assistant for the necessary action.

Twenty-nine instances were reported, where defects in sanitary accommodation existed and the appropriate works were effected after verbal cautions by the inspectors with respect to 25 of these cases. In four instances statutory notices were served, all of which were complied with.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

The administration of those provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the byelaws made thereunder with regard to means of escape in case of fire at factories and workshops is delegated to the Public Health Committee.

Twenty-nine reports relating to factories and workshops not provided with adequate means of escape in case of fire have been referred to the Chief Technical Assistant for action. The necessary work was carried out without service of notices in 40 cases, including 29 instances reported prior to 1936.

On the authority of the Committee, 22 statutory certificates were issued in connection with buildings where the means of escape was deemed to be satisfactory and where such certificates were necessary.

Four notices to provide satisfactory means of escape in case of fire were served during the year and 10 notices were complied with (including 8 served in 1935).

Sixteen instances were reported where the means of escape were not being maintained. The necessary work was carried out in 14 instances as a result of cautionary letters or verbal cautions, in addition to 5 cases reported prior to 1936.

On two occasions inspectors found emergency doors locked. In one case the Committee issued a caution and in the other case legal proceedings were instituted, the offender being fined £2.

The Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930, enables the Corporation to require means of escape in case of fire in buildings of the warehouse and office class, and flats, hotels, schools, etc., over a certain height.

Forty-eight reports in connection with such premises were referred to the Chief Technical Assistant with a view to the necessary action.

The necessary work was carried out in 43 cases, 38 of which were reported prior to 1936.

Outworkers.

The inspection of premises where outwork is carried on is regularly effected by two female sanitary inspectors to ensure work being done under sanitary conditions and in premises free from infectious disease.

247 firms in the City employ 1,247 outworkers, of whom 1,057 reside within the municipal boundaries, the remaining 190 being in the districts of other local authorities to whom lists giving the necessary particulars, have been sent.

2,669 inspections of the homes of outworkers have been made. In three instances general defects were found and in five cases the premises were reported to be dirty. The necessary cleansing and remedial measures were subsequently carried out after cautions by the inspectors.

The standard of cleanliness in outworkers' homes is generally satisfactory, and no case of infectious disease was reported therein during the year.

TABLE NO. 3.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances*

| Premises (1) | Number of | | Occupiers prosecuted (4) |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inspections (2) | Written Notices (3) | |
| Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. | 2,698 | 15 | 1 |
| Workshops (including Workshop Laundries). | 5,667 | 21 | 1 |
| Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) | 901 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 9,266 | 38 | 2 |

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

| Particulars (1) | Number of Defects | | | Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5) |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector (4) | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:</i> — | . | 1936 cases | 1935 cases | |
| Want of cleanliness | 135 | 131 | 3 | .. |
| Want of ventilation | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Overcrowding | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Want of drainage of floors .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other nuisances.. .. . | 33 | 30 | 1 | .. |
| Sanitary accommodation— | | | | |
| Insufficient | 31 | 12 | 21 | .. |
| Unsuitable or defective .. | 70 | 46 | 25 | .. |
| Not separate for sexes.. .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i> — | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S. 101).. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other offences | 45 | 27 | 42 | .. |
| (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) | | | | |
| Total | 318 | 298 | 97 | .. |
| | | 395 | | 2 |

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1934.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of inspections for all purposes during 1936 (including 90 visits to Wholesale shops) | 9,527 |
| Number of shops on register, 31st December, 1935 | 19,140 |
| Number registered during 1936 | 362 |
| Number discontinued during 1936 | 366 |
| Number on register, 31st December, 1936 | 19,136 |
| Number of cautionary circulars sent to occupiers for failing to exhibit prescribed form <i>re</i> assistants' half-holiday | 121 |
| Number of circulars complied with | 105 |
| Number of cautionary circulars sent for failing to exhibit notices and keep prescribed records <i>re</i> employment of young persons | 134 |
| Number of circulars complied with | 112 |
| Number of circulars sent for failing to exhibit prescribed forms with respect to seats for female shop assistants | 91 |
| Number of circulars complied with | 87 |
| Number of cautionary circulars sent for failing to provide means and maintain ventilation .. | 6 |
| Number of circulars complied with | 3 |

Offences reported to Committee.

| Nature of Offence. | COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS | | | MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| | Number reported | Ordered to be summoned | Cautioned | Summoned | Fined | Ordered to pay costs only | Withdrawn | Dismissed | Amount of Fines | Costs |
| Did not exhibit the prescribed form correctly stating the shop assistants' half-holiday .. | 37 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 9 | — | 2 | 2 | £ s. d. 5 10 0 | — |
| Not allowing a young person an interval of more than 11 consecutive hours from day to day | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 0 10 0 | — |
| Not exhibiting prescribed form showing hours of employment of a young person | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 0 10 0 | — |
| Employing a young person without allowing prescribed interval for meals | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 5 | — | 5 | — | 2 10 0 | — |
| Incorrectly recording daily hours worked by a young person | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 0 0 | — |
| Employing a young person for more than 52 working hours in a week | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 0 0 | — |
| Failing to keep prescribed records <i>re</i> employment of young persons | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 0 10 0 | 5 0 |
| Totals | 56 | 32 | 24 | 32 | 19 | — | 10 | 3 | 12 10 0 | 0 5 0 |

Under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1912, every shop must be closed for the serving of customers after 1-0 p.m. on one week-day in each week unless exemption has been given, or the times of closing have been varied, by orders made under the Act.

Forty-five orders for exemption from compulsory closing or for "fixing the closing day," or for "fixing the closing hours," have been made by the City Council, as follows:—

*Orders made by the Local Authority under the Shops Act, 1912,
for Exemption from Compulsory Closing.*

| Trade or Business | Date when Order of Exemption was made |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Antique and Fine Art Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Artificial Flower Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Bassinette, etc., Dealers | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Booksellers and Stationers | 8th January, 1913 |
| Brush and Basket Dealers | 5th March, 1913 |
| Bazaars | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Chemists | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Drapers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Dress, Costume, and Mantle Dealers | 5th February, 1913 |
| Furniture, etc., Dealers | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Foreign Stamp Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Furriers.. .. . | 5th March, 1913 |
| Grocers and Provision Dealers | 7th August, 1912 |
| Glass and China Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Hardware Dealers | 5th February, 1913 |
| Hatters | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Hosiers and Outfitters | 8th January, 1913 |
| Jewellers | 8th January, 1913 |
| Knitting Machine Dealers | 5th March, 1913 |
| Machinery (Typewriters, etc.) Dealers | 1st April, 1914 |
| Music and Musical Instrument Dealers | 30th August, 1912 |
| Milliners | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Naturalists | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Opticians and Instrument Dealers | 5th February, 1913 |
| Photographers | 2nd July, 1913 |
| Portmanteau, Trunk, Bag, and Fancy Leather Dealers | 7th August, 1912 |
| Rubber Goods and Waterproof Dealers | 5th March, 1913 |
| Second-hand Booksellers | 7th August, 1912 |
| Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, and/or Trees Dealers | 5th July, 1933 |
| Theatrical Costumiers | 30th August, 1912 |
| Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers | 8th January, 1913 |
| Tailors | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Umbrella Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |
| Wig Makers, Hair Workers, and Hairdressers' Sundries Dealers | 2nd April, 1913 |

*Orders made by the Local Authority under the Shops Act, 1912, for
“ Fixing the day ” for the Weekly Half-holiday.*

| Trade or Business | Date when Order was made “ Fixing the Day ” for the Weekly Half-holiday | Day Fixed |
|---|---|--|
| * Corn and Provender Dealers.. | 8th January, 1913 | Saturday, or (at the option of the shop-keeper), Wednesday |
| Cloggers | 8th January, 1913 | |
| Hairdressers and Barbers.. .. | 7th January, 1914 | Wednesday, or (at the option of the shop-keeper), Saturday |
| Pawnbrokers | 5th August, 1914 | |
| Boot and Shoe Dealers | 3rd February, 1915 | |
| Sale of Meat (other than Pork or Cooked Meat) | 14th July, 1920 | |
| Sale of Meat (other than Pork or Cooked Meat), Wythenshawe Area | 25th July, 1934 | |

* An Exemption Order has been made in this trade fixing the closing hour on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

*Orders made by the Local Authority under the Shops Act, 1912, for
“ Fixing the Closing Hour ” for the Several Days of the Week.*

| Trade or Business | Date when Order was made " Fixing the Closing Hour " for the several days of the week | Closing Hour | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. |
| Hairdressers and Barbers | 21st May, 1924 .. | p.m. 8 0 | p.m. 8 0 | p.m. 1 0 | p.m. 8 0 | p.m. 8 0 | p.m. 9 0 |
| Boot and Shoe Dealers | 28th April, 1915 .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 1 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10.30 |
| Sale of Meat (other than Pork or Cooked Meat) | 25th October, 1920 . | 7 0 | 7 0 | 1 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 |
| Sale of Meat (other than Pork or Cooked Meat), Wythenshawe Area | 25th June, 1934 .. | 7 0 | 7 0 | 1 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 |

In April, 1936, three Inspectors were appointed for the special purpose of the Shops Act, 1934.

During the year, 688 visits were paid by the Inspectors in connection with the Act and defects were reported in 95 instances, which were dealt with as follows :—

SHOPS ACT, 1934 (SECTION 10).

| Requirements | Number deficient | Number remedied as a result of verbal caution | Number referred to Chief Technical Assistant for the necessary action |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Provision and Maintenance of :— | | | |
| Ventilation | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Temperature | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Sanitary Conveniences | 56 | 5 | 51 |
| Lighting | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Washing facilities | 14 | — | 14 |
| Facilities for taking meals .. | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Totals | 95 | 11 | 83 |

In 11 instances dirty conditions were reported, four of these cases related to shops, three referred to sanitary conveniences in shops, three cases were at restaurant kitchens, and a workshop was concerned in the remaining instance.

On subsequent inspections the necessary cleansing was found to have been effected in each case.

A Local Authority, being satisfied that there is restricted accommodation or other special circumstances and that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities are otherwise conveniently available, may grant a certificate exempting a shop from the appropriate provisions of Section 10, Shops Act, 1934.

Seven applications were received for exemption. Two of these related to sanitary accommodation only, and as satisfactory re-arrangements were made subsequently on the premises, no further action was taken. Of five applications with regard to sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, one application was granted and the necessary certificate issued. One shop became unoccupied and a new water-closet and washing facilities were provided in another case. One application was refused, as sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were not conveniently available. The remaining application stood adjourned at the end of the year.

The Department has continued its work on the determination of satisfactory standards of heating and ventilation, and 94 visits were made to different types of shops, 584 observations by thermometer and kata-thermometer being taken for the purpose.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades mentioned in section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been extended by the Corporation by means of a declaratory order confirmed by the Minister of Health in accordance with section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925, has also been adopted by the City Council and gives power to limit any consent to the establishment of an offensive trade for a specified period.

At the end of 1936 the undermentioned offensive trades were being carried on at 750 registered premises within the City:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Blood Manure Manufacturer | 1 | Poultry Food Manufacture | 1 |
| Bone Boiling .. | 1 | Gut Scraping | 3 |
| Soap Boiling .. | 5 | Pickle and Sauce Manufacture .. | 9 |
| Tallow Melting .. | 2 | Rag and Bone Dealing .. | 28 |
| Tripe Boiling .. | 6 | Rubber Paste or Solution Spreader .. | 11 |
| Fish Curing .. | 1 | Size Making | 2 |
| Fish Frying .. | 669 | Manure Manufacture | 1 |
| Oil Distilling .. | 3 | Fat Melting | 3 |
| Tanning .. | 4 | Rubber Substitute Manufacture .. | 2 |

During the year the district sanitary inspectors made 2,602 inspections of offensive trades, 2,288 of the visits being to fish frying establishments.

The inspections of fish frying businesses revealed clean conditions generally, though in 40 instances the occupiers were cautioned with regard to dirty conditions and minor defects.

On subsequent visits all these cautions were found to have been complied with.

The 314 inspections of other offensive trades revealed a general freedom from nuisance.

Twenty-nine applications to establish offensive trades were received during the year, viz. :—

Fish frying 25, rag and bone dealing 4.

Consent for limited periods was granted in the case of seven fish-frying businesses and one rag and bone dealing business.

The remaining 21 applications were refused on the grounds of unsuitability of the site or the premises.

Six offensive trades were established during the year and 45 were discontinued, viz. :—

| Trade | Established | Discontinued |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fish Frying | 5 | 37 |
| Pickle and Sauce Manufacture | — | 2 |
| Rag and Bone Dealing | 1 | 2 |
| Rubber Spreading | — | 1 |
| Size Making | — | 3 |
| Totals | 6 | 45 |

During the past five years 70 fish-frying businesses have been discontinued and 30 fish-frying businesses newly established.

It is worthy of note that generally the newly established businesses are conducted at premises superior in construction, better equipped, and more hygienic in environment than the older businesses which have been closed down.

Twelve applications were received for extension of the periods in the consents granted. In all cases the businesses were reported to have been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Five-year extensions were granted in the case of seven fish-frying businesses, one pickle manufactory, and one rag and bone dealing business. One fish fryer and one fat melter were allowed to continue for a further twelve months in each instance and the licence in connection with a rag and bone dealing business was extended for two years.

886 observations in connection with effluvium nuisances were made during the year. These were mainly in the vicinity of the two premises mentioned in the Annual Report for 1935. At one of the premises, rubber substitute is produced by two processes which are registered under the Alkali Works Order, 1935, and supervision is exercised by H.M. Inspector. Though nuisance has been reported occasionally during the year there appears to have been some improvement in the conditions.

At the other premises recovery of solder and copper from old motor car radiators takes place. The new condensing plant to deal with generated gases appears to have practically eliminated the emission of obnoxious gases to the atmosphere.

TIPS.

There are 54 tips in the City, 11 belonging to the Cleansing Department, 7 to other Corporation Departments, and 36 in private ownership.

One new tip was commenced during the year and the use of one tip was discontinued. Both these tips are owned by private firms.

All tips in the City are strictly supervised by the sanitary inspectors with a view to the prevention and suppression of nuisances.

135 inspections of corporation tips and 337 inspections of privately-owned tips were made during the year.

Unsatisfactory conditions were reported on three occasions at tips owned by the Corporation and on six occasions at privately-owned tips. Satisfactory conditions were reported subsequently at all these tips as a result of verbal caution or cautionary letters to the owners.

STABLES.

All stables in the City have been regularly inspected with a view to the detection of nuisance and to ensure proper storage and removal of manure, especially during the fly-breeding season.

There are 919 stables in the City with accommodation for 4,100 horses and 21 ponies and donkeys.

These figures show a decline compared with previous years and further decreases are to be expected in the future as a result of the increasing use of motor transport.

| | 1935 | 1936 | Total decrease since 1930 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Stables | 940 | 919 | 268 |
| Horses | 4,298 | 4,100 | 2,053 |
| Ponies and Donkeys | 34 | 21 | 39 |

3,887 inspections were made during the year. With a few exceptions the stables were found to be satisfactory and in accordance with the byelaws.

One stable was reported to be structurally unsuitable for use as a stable and notices were served to discontinue the keeping of horses.

Defects were found at six other stables and notices were served. The work required has been carried out at three stables ; in the remaining three cases the work was outstanding at the end of the year. Notices served in connection with one stable during 1934 and two stables during 1935 have been complied with.

In 13 other instances minor defects were remedied as a result of verbal cautions by the inspectors.

Verbal cautions were also given in 57 cases where dirty conditions were found or the removal of manure neglected, and on subsequent visits the premises were reported to be satisfactory.

It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notices during the year for the removal of manure.

CANAL BOATS.

There are approximately 11½ miles of canals in the City and the boats plying thereon have received close attention during the year.

1,122 inspections were made to ascertain whether the requirements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations were being complied with. Forty-nine infringements were reported and were dealt with as follows :—

| Infringements with Respect to | Number Reported | Action Taken | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Cautioned by Inspector | Included in Notices | Caution complied with | Notice complied with |
| Certificates incorrect or missing | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Markings on boat incorrect, defaced, or obliterated | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Overcrowding | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-separation of sexes | 5 | 5 | — | 4 | — |
| Dirty conditions | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| Boats requiring painting | 15 | — | 15 | — | 13 |
| Provision of water casks | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Removal of bilge water.. .. . | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| General defects | 14 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 9 |
| Totals | 49 | 17 | 32 | 13 | 26 |

Notices were served for 32 infringements in connection with 24 boats. They were complied with in the case of 26 infringements at 20 boats. Four notices which were outstanding at the end of the year have not been enforced owing to the boats being out of commission.

Five notices which were outstanding from 1935 have all been complied with.

No case of infectious disease has been reported.

Four boats have been registered during the year and five have been removed from the register.

Two of the newly registered boats were motor (oil) driven, and were designed to meet some of the Ministry of Health's recommendations of August, 1935, by the provision of natural lighting and artificial lighting by electricity to the cabins.

Solid bulkheads were constructed between the cabins and engine rooms with a view to preventing the admission of engine fumes into the cabins.

There were 216 boats on the register at the 31st December, 1936, of which 206 were horse drawn, 8 propelled by heavy oil engine, and two were steam driven.

| Number of Boats on Register, 1935 | Number of Boats on Register, 1936 | Total Decrease in Registered Boats, 1930 to 1936 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 217 | 216 | 105 |

REMOVAL OF INFIRM AND DISEASED PERSONS.

The Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930, empowers the Medical Officer of Health to certify that a person is infirm or diseased, and is incapable of taking care of himself, and is not receiving proper care and attention from others. The certificate enables the Justices to grant an order for the compulsory removal to hospital of the person concerned.

Ten cases of infirm persons were reported during the year. Nine were persuaded to enter municipal hospitals and the other person is being kept under observation.

With regard to eight outstanding cases from previous years, one has died, one has been removed to a nursing home, and five are under observation.

In the remaining case it was necessary to apply to the Justices for an order for compulsory removal to hospital. The woman was 60 years of age, bedfast, and not in receipt of proper care and attention. The order was granted and the patient subsequently removed to Withington Hospital. On the expiry of the order it was renewed by the Justices for a further period of three months.

In all cases the necessary arrangements were made for the cleansing of the houses.

EXHUMATIONS.

Two exhumations took place during 1936 at City Cemeteries, and were supervised by sanitary inspectors of the Public Health Department in order to ensure that the work was carried out in a proper manner, with due care and decency and freedom from nuisance.

The remains of one person were re-interred in Philips Park Cemetery, and those of another person were removed to Birkdale Cemetery, Southport, for re-interment.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

Efforts have been continued to ensure the use of clean rag flock in the manufacture of bedding, upholstery, and cushions, despite the difficulties encountered in administering the law referred to in previous Annual Reports.

Statement of Action under the Rag Flock Acts.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Visits to premises where rag flock is made, used, or likely to be used | 480 |
| Statutory samples obtained | 75 |
| Samples which conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness | 65 |
| Samples which failed to conform to the prescribed standard of cleanliness | 10 |
| Cases not proceeded with because of insufficient evidence to prove that the material had been woven, knitted, or felted | 6 |
| Cases reported to the Committee | 4 |
| Offenders cautioned by the Committee | 1 |
| Prosecutions instituted | 4 |
| (including 2 outstanding cases from 1935) | |
| Offenders fined | 3 |
| (including 2 offences outstanding from 1935) | |
| Cases dismissed on payment of costs | 1 |
| Summonses not issued owing to liquidation of firm .. | 2 |
| (including 1 case outstanding from 1935) | |
| Total fines and costs | £32 9s. 6d. |
| Number of premises where rag flock is made | 3 |
| Number of known premises in the City where rag flock may be used in the manufacture of:— | |
| Bedding | 56 |
| Upholstery | 122 |
| Cushions | 19 |
| Total | 197 |

The Rag Flock Acts place a duty upon Sanitary Authorities to enforce the provisions of the Acts, not only at premises where rag flock is used, but at premises where it is manufactured.

Regular and frequent inspection and sampling at the place of manufacture is essential to maintain a clean supply.

It is to be deplored that in some districts in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, where rag flock is made, neglect on the part of sanitary authorities to execute the statutory duties devolving upon them, results in considerable quantities of unclean fillings being distributed throughout the country (including Manchester), which ultimately forms part of the bedding and upholstery used by the general public.

Not only are these conditions immediately undesirable from a public health standpoint, but they are having a serious effect in that reputable flock makers are being placed, by the price undercutting of manufacturers who evade the cost of washing, in the unfortunate position of being compelled to take the choice of either producing unclean material or losing business.

Particularly, in the case of jute wadding, would more stringent supervision at the source tend to prevent the manufacture and distribution of unclean material.

Large quantities of this product are being made wholly or partially from dirty old sacking, which undergoes no cleansing process.

The disintegrating machinery used in the manufacture has reached such a high state of perfection that it is impossible in many instances to institute legal proceedings outside the districts where the flock is made, because of the difficulty in producing sufficient evidence that the product has been made from fabricated material. Not only has the prosecution to prove excess of chlorine over the prescribed limits, but to satisfy the magisterial bench that the product is derived from fabric, as no legal standards exist for any other fillings than flock made from woven, knitted, or felted material.

No such difficulty is experienced when dealing with samples of rag flock taken at the place of manufacture, as direct evidence is obtainable as to origin.

In some districts where rag flock is *used*, undue importance appears to be attached to the fact that the material has been sold under a guarantee that it conforms to the prescribed standard of cleanliness, and some health officials refrain from taking samples where such guarantees are given.

It is significant to note that practically all the rag flock used in Manchester, whether clean or dirty, has been purchased under a guarantee. We have found that certain manufacturers have had no compunction in giving a guarantee of cleanliness with the most filthy products.

Exercise of their statutory duties and obligations by local authorities, in whose area rag flock is made or used, would have a salutary effect, and stimulus would be afforded if the Ministry of Health required the action taken in that direction to be reported periodically.

Reference has been made in the annual reports of 1933, 1934, and 1935, to the necessity of legislative amendment and in the annual report of 1934 (folio 319) the lines which such legislation might follow with advantage were indicated.

For over two years this subject has been under consideration by a joint conference of representatives of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades.

The progress has been somewhat tardy, but a joint memorandum has now been submitted by the two bodies to the Ministry of Health, putting forward the existing legal position, the difficulties experienced in administration, and certain recommendations for suggested legislation which are as follows :—

(1) *Definition*.—The definition of flock should be extended so that all flock should come within its scope. The following definition is suggested :—

“Flock means flock which has been produced wholly or partly by tearing up woven or knitted or felted materials, or spun yarn, or thread waste, or twine or ropes of any description, or other materials of a similar nature, but does not include flock obtained wholly in the process of the scouring and finishing of newly woven or newly knitted or newly felted fabrics.”

(2) *Registration*.—The manufacture of all kinds of flock should be prohibited, except upon premises registered by a central authority. The central authority should be empowered to refuse registration of any premises when it is proposed to manufacture flock, as defined by the Act, if they are not satisfied that adequate equipment for cleansing and sterilising the flock, in compliance with the law, is provided and maintained on the premises. Provision should, however, be made to existing manufacturers who have adequate washing plant to continue for a reasonable period before being required to provide sterilising plant. The Federation have intimated that manufacturers are willing to pay fees for registration in order to meet the cost of administration.

(3) *Separation of premises used for the manufacture of flock.*—There should be a prohibition on manufacturing on registered premises anything which is similar to or could be confused with rag flock. If, however, a building is used or is to be used for the manufacture of flock and of material for other purposes (*e.g.*, roofing felts) the manufacturer might be allowed to declare a certain part of the premises, which is to be used for the manufacture of flock, and that part of the premises only would be registered. The object of separating registered premises is to avoid the difficulty which would arise if a manufacturer alleged that certain material was not flock within the meaning of the Act, on the ground that it was not to be used for bedding or upholstery.

(4) *Power of entry.*—Duly authorised officers of local authorities should be empowered to enter and inspect all premises where flock is manufactured or sold, and in cases where part only of a building is used for the manufacture of flock, the power of entry and inspection should apply to the whole building.

(5) *Inspection outside area of local authority.*—Local authorities should be empowered to enter and inspect premises outside their areas, and, if necessary, to take proceedings in respect of offences which they discover. It sometimes happens that the area in which an offensive material is produced does not suffer, as all the materials are sold in other areas. It is therefore desirable that where a local authority find offensive material they should be able to trace its origin.

(6) *Inspection of books.*—Local authorities should be empowered to inspect books and records in order to ascertain the source of the materials used.

(7) *Power to open up finished articles.*—The present position appears to be that a finished article which includes flock which does not conform to statutory standard is not subject to the Rag Flock Acts. In order to overcome this position local authorities should be empowered to open up these articles (subject to any necessary safeguards) to ascertain whether the flock complies with the standard of purity and take proceedings in respect thereof if the flock contained therein is found to contravene the law. If possible, provision should be made to enable a body representing the traders to take similar proceedings.

In cases of this kind it should be assumed, when the contents of the article contravene the regulations, that they are in the same state as when sold by the manufacturer of the article, subject to a time limit to operate in his favour and a warranty of compliance with the Acts should be implied in favour of the retail shopkeeper for that period.

(8) *Warranties*.—The Act should be amended to allow the local authority to take proceedings against the manufacturer of rag flock for an offence against the Act, in addition to any action taken against the user. A warranty should be implied where the manufacturer is selling flock which comes within the definition of the Act. This would involve the repeal of S. 1 (3) of the Act of 1911.

(9) *Penalties*.—As the profits on the sale of filthy material are considerable, the penalty for infringement of the law should be substantially increased. It is suggested that the maximum penalty for the first offence should be £100 and for the second £200, whilst the court should be empowered, if they consider that the Act has been deliberately infringed, to impose a term of imprisonment, and to revoke or suspend a licence.

(10) *Application to other materials*.—Provision should be made for applying the Act, by Order in Council, to other materials which are used as filling materials for bedding and upholstery, and for prescribing the standards for such materials.

Bedding, other than that made from rag flock, is being sold in a most unhygienic condition and in many instances with a guarantee which implies the reverse.

In order to ascertain the condition of feathers used in pillows sold in Manchester, the Chief Sanitary Inspector caused 13 pillows to be purchased at various shops in the City. These were submitted to the City Analyst for analysis as to chlorine content and oxygen absorption, and to two trade experts for their opinion as to cleanliness and presence of old feathers from a macroscopical examination.

Ten were found to be unsatisfactory, including some which were very dirty.

In most cases they had been guaranteed "cleansed and purified" and some instances as "sterilized." In these ten cases the chlorine contents varied from 100 parts per 100,000 to 500 parts per 100,000, indicating that they had not been subjected to washing.

The three other samples, which were considered satisfactory, gave chlorine contents of 8, 10, and 10 parts per 100,000 respectively.

Fuller details regarding these pillows and analyses are as follows :—

PARTICULARS REGARDING FEATHER PILLOWS PURCHASED
IN MANCHESTER.

| No. of Pillow | Price | Size and Weight | Statement re Guarantee | Analyst's Report | | | Experts' opinion |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | Results in parts per 100,000 | | | |
| | | | | Chlorine | Oxygen absorbed at 27° C. | | |
| | Calculated on wash water | Calculated on feather | | | | | |
| 1. | s. d. 1 11½ | ... | Tag on pillow marked : "Guaranteed washed, sterilised, and purified " | 430 | 23·6 | 472 | Mixture of new unwashed feathers, old feathers and offal from feathers purifying. |
| 2. | 2 9½ | ... | Sold in paper package on which were the words: " Every feather in this pillow has been washed " | 470 Second extract 80 Third extract 10 Fourth extract 6 | 21·7 washing 4·6 after washing 2·7 after washing 1·7 | 434 after 92 further 55 further 34 | Mixture of very dirty new and old feathers. |
| 3. | 2 3 | ... | Tag on pillow marked : "Filling guaranteed washed and purified " | 480 | 14·7 | 294 | Treated with oil to include heavy feathers stripped from feather pen. Partially old feathers |
| 4. | 2 3 | 27in. by 17in. 2lb. 14oz. | Showcard marked : " Feather pillows well filled " | 210 Second extract 8 | 7·5 washing 2·1 | 150 after 42 | Partially purified, but contain scale, scurf, and grit. |
| 5. | 2 11 | 26½in. by 17½in. 2lb. 6oz. | In paper package marked : " Feather pillow hygienically packed to ensure cleanliness and purity. This mark guarantees that every feather in this pillow has been washed, sterilised, and purified, and is therefore odourless | 490 Second extract 70 | 16·0 washing 3·7 | 320 after 75 | Very dirty. Contains old feathers |
| 6. | 2 6 | 28in. by 17in. 2lb. 11oz. | Tag on pillow marked : " The contents are guaranteed washed, sterilised, and purified, and are therefore odourless " | 500 Second extract 50 | 10·6 washing 0·8 | 212 after 16 | Dirty. Smells very strongly. |
| 7. | 2 3 | 26½in. by 17in. 2lb. 9oz. | Showcard marked : " Feather pillows " | 440 | 6·23 | 124 | Very dirty. Smells strongly. Mixture of feathers and residue from feather purification. |
| 8. | 1 11 | 18in. by 18in. 1lb. 2oz. | Tag on pillow marked : "Feathers herein are guaranteed thoroughly washed, sterilised, and steam purified " | 100 | 4·21 | 84·2 | Milled poultry feathers partially purified. 1 old feathers. |
| 9. | 2 6 | 27in. by 17in. 2lb. 14oz. | Showcard marked : " Well-filled feather pillows " | 200 | 11·5 | 230 | Very dirty. Contains old feathers. |
| 10. | 4 3 | 28in. by 17in. 3lb. 7oz. | Tag on pillow marked : "All feathers or down herein contained conform to the Government standard as required for mattresses | 8 | 4·1 | 83 | Clean. Contains no old feathers. |
| 11. | 1 6 | 25in. by 16in. 2lb. 1oz. | Showcard marked : " Feather pillows " | 424 | 17·9 | 358 | Very dirty. Crushed turkey feathers. |
| 12. | 1 11½ | 25in. by 16in. 2lb. | Showcard marked : " Feather pillows " | 10 | 7·3 | 147 | Clean. Contains no old feathers. |
| 13. | 2 6 | 27in. by 17in. 2lb. 11oz. | No guarantee. Sold as a feather pillow | 10 | 6·4 | 128 | Clean |

Communications have been sent to the Medical Officers of Health of a number of other large industrial towns, in the hope that sufficient general information will be made available, to enable a definite approach to be made to the Ministry of Health by the Association of Municipal Corporations, so that the attention of the Ministry may be directed to the need of legislation dealing with the control of bed filling materials in general.

Some other countries are considerably ahead of ours in regard to this matter.

The legislation in force in New York State, United States of America, requires *inter alia* the sterilization of all feathers, hair, wool, or other material derived from an animal or fowl, in such a manner as to remove all anthrax germs or other disease-breeding germs or bacilli and all dirt, filth, vermin, and extraneous animal matter subject to decay.

All unsterilized second-hand articles or materials are to be segregated from new or clean materials.

All second-hand material must be sterilized before garnetting.

Cleanliness tests are prescribed and bacteriological examinations at the discretion of the Industrial Commissioner.

All bedding, upholstery, and fillings made for sale, sold, or offered for sale, shall have attached thereto a tag which shall state the name of the material used, that such material used is new, or old, or second-hand, and when required to be sterilized that such material has been sterilized, and the number of the sterilizing permit. Such tag shall also contain the name and address of the maker or vendor.

All sterilizing plants are subject to approval by, and can only be operated on, a permit from the Industrial Commissioner.

Offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

The National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades have also given consideration to this subject, and have engaged two analytical chemists to work independently with the object of establishing a standardised test applicable to all bed fillings.

It is clear that this matter is of importance to the country at large and merits the serious consideration of the Government.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

Thirty-one visits were made under the provisions of this Act, but no samples were purchased as in no case would the shopkeeper declare the material to be safe and non-inflammable.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

An important change in the law relating to the sale of poisons took place during 1936, which has placed additional administrative duties upon the department.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, together with the Rules made under it, became operative on the 1st May, 1936. After this date every trader who is not a registered pharmacist, and who sells or desires to sell by retail to the general public, or to persons in certain occupations, any of the poisons or poisonous substances listed in Part II. of the Poisons List, is required to have his name entered in the list of persons entitled to sell such poisons, kept by the local authority. The provisions of the Act and Rules also apply to persons holding licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which has been repealed in so far as it relates to the sale of poisons.

A person whose name is entered on the local authority's list is known as a "listed seller."

Application for entry on the local authority's list is to be made in the prescribed form accompanied with the necessary fee of seven shillings and sixpence. A fee of five shillings is payable to the local authority in each subsequent year in which the name of the shopkeeper is retained on the list. Should the seller desire to change the address of the premises within the local authority's area at which he is entitled to sell Part II. poisons, he must make application to the local authority and pay the prescribed fee of one shilling.

The local authority have power to refuse to enter in, or to remove from, the list the name of any person who fails to pay the prescribed fees, or who in the opinion of the authority is for any sufficient reason relating to him personally, or his premises, not fit to be on the list. A person aggrieved by such refusal of the local authority has right of appeal to Quarter Sessions. Provision is also made for a Court to order the removal of the name of any person from the list, who has been convicted of a criminal offence, rendering the person unfit to have his name so retained. The sale of poisons concerned must be effected from the premises specified in the local authority's list and sale from automatic machines, barrows, stalls, and travelling vans is illegal.

The control of poisons listed in Part I. of the Act is vested in the Pharmaceutical Society.

The poisons listed in Part II. of the Poisons List, which may be sold by listed sellers, comprise articles which are in common use for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments, and which are deemed to be necessary to the public.

The substances are :—

Ammonia.—Usually sold in the form of “ Household Ammonia.”

Arsenical substances, but in the form only of sheep dips, sheep washes, agricultural and horticultural insecticides or fungicides.

Barium carbonate, but only in the form of preparations for the destruction of rats and mice.

Barium silicofluoride.

Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt).

Hydrofluoric acid and certain fluorides.

Mercuric substances, but in the form only of agricultural and horticultural fungicides, seed and bulb dressings, and insecticides.

Nicotine and nicotine salts.

Nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene, but in the form only of agricultural and horticultural insecticides and substances for the treatment of bee disease.

Phenols within certain definitions.

Phenylene and toluene diamines and their salts (hair dyes).

Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash).

Potassium quadroxalate (salts of lemon).

Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).

Sulphuric acid.

Certain of these substances may only be sold by “ listed sellers ” to persons engaged in the business of horticulture or agriculture, and provision is made in the Rules for the nomination of deputy sellers, certificates by the purchaser, orders in writing, and entries in the poisons book to be kept by the seller.

Containers in which poisons are sold and stored must be impervious and sufficiently stout to prevent leakage due to handling and transport. In the case of containers for liquid, and of a certain maximum capacity, the bottles are to be fluted vertically on the outer surface so as to be easily recognisable by touch.

The Rules also prescribe the manner in which poisons shall be labelled and the wording of such labels. Certain poisons are to be kept in a separate cupboard or drawer reserved for the sole purpose and in which no food is kept.

The Act provides for inspection of the premises where listed poisons are sold and there are penalties for offences.

The provisions with respect to entry on the local authority's list and inspection of premises have been delegated to the Public Health Committee in this City.

When the Act came into operation circulars, together with the prescribed forms of applications, were distributed to the traders concerned in order to draw their attention to the new legal requirements.

766 applications in the prescribed form were received and 883 deputies were nominated. A total amount of £287 5s. od. was paid in fees to the department. Reports on the premises, etc., were submitted to the Public Health Committee in connection with 765 of these applications, and the names of 763 persons and 883 deputies were ordered to be entered on the list of sellers of Part II. Poisons. Two applications were refused on account of the unsuitability of the premises and the fees were returned, and one application was withdrawn.

1,600 visits were paid to premises for the purposes of investigating applications, inspecting the poison books prescribed by the Act, and to unregistered premises.

Six offences were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. Three of these offences relating to the selling of poisons on premises not entered in the local authority's list, and three with regard to the sale of poisons not labelled in accordance with the Rules. In connection with these offences it was necessary to obtain four statutory samples, which were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

In each case the Committee ordered the issue of a cautionary letter, and on subsequent visits the requirements of the Act were found to be fulfilled.

The local authority's list now contains the following particulars of listed sellers :—

| Type of Business | Persons Listed | |
|--|----------------|----------|
| | Sellers | Deputies |
| Grocers | 462 | 558 |
| Hardware Dealers | 163 | 182 |
| Seedsmen | 10 | 15 |
| Florists | 1 | 1 |
| Horticultural and Agricultural Sundries.. .. . | 11 | 11 |
| Herbalists | 16 | 17 |
| Drug Stores other than Chemists' Shops.. .. . | 25 | 26 |
| Hairdressers | 29 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous | 46 | 44 |
| Total | 763 | 883 |

COMPLAINTS AND DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCES.

Complaints and references to this Section of the Department total 9,641.

Of these, 7,791 were from private sources, the remainder being as under :—

| References from | Department, etc., concerned | References to |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| 1,577 | Other departments of the Corporation | 3,881 |
| 256 | H.M. Inspector of Factories | 159 |
| 17 | Other local authorities | 62 |

Reports with regard to 94 streets, roads, and passages requiring paving were referred to the Highways Committee by the Sanitary Sub-Committee and notification of the paving of 83 streets, etc., was received from the former Committee.

Student Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

In accordance with arrangements approved by the Public Health Committee, the Department has afforded, during the year, facilities for training in practical sanitary inspection to nine student sanitary inspectors and fifteen student health visitors, with a view to qualifying for examinations for the certificates recognised by the central and local government authorities,

TABLE NO. 4.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

| | | |
|--|---------|------------------------|
| Primary inspections of dwelling-houses under Housing Act, 1925 | 3,754 | Dwelling-houses 95,304 |
| Subsequent inspections of dwelling-houses under Housing Act, 1925 | 5,006 | |
| Inspections by Housing Inspcetors—Clearance, etc., Areas | 2,731 | |
| Visits <i>re</i> removals, disinfcstations, etc., from Clearance Arcas | 3,210 | |
| Visits <i>re</i> fumigation of houses in Clearance Areas | 1,709 | |
| Visits <i>re</i> demolition of houses in Clearance Areas | 1,682 | |
| Primary inspections of dwelling-houses under Public Health Acts | 12,154 | |
| Subsequent inspections of dwelling-houses under Public Health Acts | 32,889 | |
| Primary inspections of infected houses | 4,332 | |
| Subsequent inspections of infected houses | 1,649 | |
| Inspections of dwelling-houses <i>re</i> Tuberculosis | 9,772 | |
| Other visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis | 2,362 | |
| Visits <i>re</i> contacts—Infectious disease | 711 | |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | 9,196 | |
| Tents, vans, sheds | 356 | |
| Homes of outworkers | 2,669 | |
| Canal boats | 1,122 | |
| Bakehouses | 3,491 | |
| Food preparation premises | 739 | |
| Restaurant, etc., kitchens | 901 | |
| Butchers' shops and bacon stores.. .. . | 395 | |
| Offensive trades—Fish fryers | 2,288 | |
| Offensive trades—Other than fish fryers | 314 | |
| Observations <i>re</i> effluvium nuisances | 886 | |
| Rag and bone dealers' barrows | 28 | |
| Works boiler plant <i>re</i> smoke abatement | 796 | Total 55,547 |
| Refuse tips—Corporation.. .. . | 135 | |
| Refuse tips—Private | 337 | |
| Markets | 44 | |
| Stables | 3,887 | |
| Piggeries | 114 | |
| Slaughterhouses | 5 | |
| Poultry killing premises | 10 | |
| Sanitary accommodation at schools | 140 | |
| Sanitary accommodation at parks, etc. | 1,139 | |
| Land | 767 | |
| Watercourses | 76 | |
| Streets, passages, roadways, and footpaths | 2,234 | |
| Exhumations | 3 | |
| Factories | 2,698 | |
| Workshops | 2,176 | |
| Shops <i>re</i> Shops Acts | 9,621 | |
| Shops <i>re</i> Sale of Bread | 1,786 | |
| Cinemas, Theatres, Dance and Billiard Halls | 86 | |
| Premises in connecction with Rag Flock Acts | 480 | |
| Wholesale margarine dealers' premises | 131 | |
| Artificial cream manufacturers | 3 | |
| Visits <i>re</i> Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 | 1,600 | |
| Other business premises | 3,727 | |
| Cesspools | 157 | |
| New buildings (to test drains) | 2,846 | |
| Percolations investigated | 92 | |
| Visits in connection with Fabrics Misdescription Act | 31 | |
| Public conveniences | 1,385 | |
| Miscellaneous visits | 9,999 | |
| Total | 150,851 | |

TABLE NO. 5.
SHOWING WORK DONE AFTER LETTER OR INFORMAL NOTICE HAS
BEEN ISSUED.

| Nature of Work | Letters or Informal Notices issued | | Complied with* | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Letters, etc. | Premises | Letters, etc. | Premises |
| General repairs to dwelling-houses | 1,434 | 2,080 | 1,511 | 2,566 |
| Urgent defects to dwelling-houses which have been ordered to be closed or on the list for the consideration of the Committee | 2,195 | 2,669 | 2,160 | 2,764 |
| Cleansing of verminous houses | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Abate overcrowding at dwelling-houses | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Failing to afford facilities to inspect premises | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Failing to inscribe name and address of the Medical Officer of Health and/or Landlord in the rent book | 31 | 35 | 35 | 53 |
| To secure vacant premises | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Provision, repair, and reconstruction of drains | 17 | 36 | 16 | 40 |
| Provision of subsoil drains | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Failing to afford facilities for inspection, etc., of drains covered in without inspection | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 |
| Provision or repairs to downspouts and eavesgutters . | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Repairs to water-closets | 67 | 70 | 67 | 71 |
| Paving, flagging, or repair of yard surfaces.. .. . | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Paving, flagging, or repair of passage surfaces | 25 | 89 | 26 | 87 |
| Cleansing, repair, and consolidation of roadways .. | 6 | 49 | 6 | 49 |
| Removal of offensive deposits | 53 | 65 | 52 | 64 |
| Repairs to bakehouses | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Cleansing of water-closet chambers in factories | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Cleansing and limewashing workshops | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Repair of walls, floors, etc., at workshops | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| Removal of offensive accumulations at workshops .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleansing and limewashing workplace | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Repair of walls, floors, etc., at workplace | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Repairs to means of escape in case of fire at factories and workshops | 13 | 15 | 12 | 14 |
| Failing to exhibit in shops the prescribed form with respect to the assistants' half-holiday | 121 | 121 | 105 | 105 |
| Failing to keep prescribed records and failing to exhibit notices in shops with respect to the employment of young persons | 134 | 134 | 112 | 112 |
| Failing to exhibit prescribed form in shops with respect to seats for female assistants | 91 | 91 | 87 | 87 |
| Failing to provide means and maintain ventilation in shops | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Abate nuisances at tips | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

* Includes some letters, etc., issued in 1935.

Where the work required in letters or informal notices has not been carried out statutory notices have since been served.

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH, HOUSING, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, AND THE
VARIOUS LOCAL ACTS AND BYELAWS.

| Work Specified | Number of Notices Served | | *Number of Notices Complied with | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Notices | Premises | Notices | Premises |
| Repairs to dwelling-houses | 848 | 1,025 | 806 | 1,008 |
| Provision, repair, and reconstruction of drains | 545 | 721 | 502 | 706 |
| Provision or repairs of downspouts and eavesgutters | 332 | 369 | 329 | 383 |
| Repairs to waterclosets | 221 | 248 | 221 | 257 |
| Provision of sinks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Paving, flagging, or repairing of yard surfaces | 273 | 356 | 267 | 359 |
| Paving, flagging, or repairing of passage surfaces | 206 | 660 | 270 | 894 |
| Cleansing, repair, and consolidation of roadways | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Cleansing and limewashing of dwelling- houses | 17 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings— | | | | |
| To furnish particulars | 321 | 321 | 306 | 306 |
| To provide additional water closet accommodation | — | — | — | — |
| To provide water supply and sinks .. | 33 | 33 | 27 | 27 |
| To provide ventilation to rooms, stair- cases, and passages | 34 | 34 | 29 | 29 |
| To cleanse walls and ceilings—farmed houses | 26 | 26 | 51 | 51 |
| Repairs to canal boats | 24 | 24 | 29 | 29 |
| Discontinue keeping animals other than horses or swine | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Repairs to stables and provision of manure steads | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Discontinue using premises as stables .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Removal of offensive deposits | 70 | 106 | 66 | 104 |
| Provision of means of escape in case of fire at factories and workshops | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| Cleansing and limewashing of workshops .. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Remedy defects in workshops, etc. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| To prevent the emission of smoke from chimneys of premises other than dwelling- houses | 50 | — | 41 | — |

* Includes some notices served in 1935.

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE COMMITTEE AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION.

| | Cases reported | Notices ordered to be served | Ordered to be summoned | Work done before issue of summons | (Summoned or Excused) | Summoned | Fined | Magistrate's Order granted | Withdrawn | Dismissed | Amount of | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Fines | Costs |
| | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Neglecting to repair houses after notices | 266 | .. | 266 | 242 | .. | 24 | 6 | 11 | 9 | .. | 7 15 0 | 5 16 0 |
| Neglecting to comply with Orders of Court to repair houses | 4 | .. | 4 | 86 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 0 10 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Neglecting to provide eavesgutters or downspouts after notices | 94 | .. | 94 | 28 | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 0 12 0 | 0 12 0 |
| Neglecting to provide privies, etc., after notices | 31 | .. | 31 | 19 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 0 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Neglecting to remove accumulations of offensive matter after notices | 22 | .. | 22 | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Neglecting to cleanse houses after notices | 6 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 8 0 |
| Neglecting to discontinue keeping animals after notices | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Neglecting to drain without giving notice of intention | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Repairing of drain without giving notice of intention | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Covering drain without giving notice of intention | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Not having names and addresses of landlords and or Medical Officer of Health in rent books | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Neglecting to comply with byelaws <i>re</i> tents, vans, sheds, etc. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Selling toys from vehicles used for collection of rags | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Establishing the offensive trade of rag and bone dealer without the consent of the local authority | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 10 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Obstructing Inspector contrary to Section 123. Housing Act, 1925 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Houses-let-in-Lodgings:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Failing to furnish particulars | 22 | .. | 22 | 22 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 10 0 | 0 4 0 |
| Dirty walls, floors, bedding | 6 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Overcrowding or mixing of sexes | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-compliance with notices to provide adequate means of ventilation | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-compliance with notices to provide water supply and sinks | 7 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-compliance with notice to provide washing accommodation | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Allowing smoke to be emitted from chimneys of premises other than dwelling-houses | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Allowing smoke to be emitted from chimneys of premises other than dwelling-houses after notices | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 4 0 |

TABLE No. 7—continued.
SHOWING OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE COMMITTEE AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION.

| | Cases reported | Notices ordered to be served | Ordered to be summoned | Work done before issue of summons | Cautioned or Excused | Summoned | Fined | Magistrate's Order granted | Withdrawn | Dismissed | Amount of | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Fines | Costs | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Allowing smoke to be emitted from chimneys of premises other than dwelling-houses after Magistrate's Orders to abate nuisance.. | 22 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | 22 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Infringement of the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 .. | 10 | .. | 3 | .. | 7 | †4 | †3 | .. | *2 | .. | 12 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 6 |
| Neglecting to cleanse dirty bakehouse after caution .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Neglecting to maintain means of escape in case of fire in satisfactory condition .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Did not exhibit prescribed form correctly showing assistants' weekly half-holiday .. | 37 | .. | 13 | .. | 24 | 13 | 9 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Not allowing a Young Person an interval of more than 11 consecutive hours from day to day contrary to Shops Act, 1934 .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Not exhibiting prescribed form showing hours of employment of a Young Person .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Employing a Young Person for more than five hours without allowing an interval for meals .. | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Incorrectly recording daily hours worked by a Young Person .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Employing a Young Person about the business of a shop for more than 52 working hours in a week .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Did not keep prescribed record showing hours worked, intervals for meals, and particulars of overtime re Young Persons .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Selling an article of food which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Adding an injurious ingredient to an article of food .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Adding a preservative to an article of food .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Giving a false warranty with respect to an article of food .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Falsely labelling or describing an article of food .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Selling poisons without having name entered on list of sellers of Part II poisons kept by the local authority .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Selling poisons not labelled in accordance with the Poisons Rules.. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Summonses not issued owing to liquidation of firm.

† Including two offences in 1935

‡ Including two cases from 1935.

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, ETC., CONVENIENCES, AND THE WORKING EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937.

| SITUATION OF CONVENIENCE | Cost of Construction | Wages and Clothing | Electricity, Gas, Water, Repairs, etc. | Amount received for Use of Water closets | Amount received for Use of Lavatories | Amount received for Left Parcels | Amount received from Sale of Sanitary Towels | Commission on Receipts from Weighing Machines | Total Receipts | Total Expenditure | Surplus | Deficit |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> Albert Square .. Females .. " " .. Males .. | £ s. d. 2730 6 11 2299 7 10 | £ s. d. 275 9 0 448 17 10 | £ s. d. 106 0 9 108 19 5 | £ s. d. 155 9 6 149 7 5 | £ s. d. 5 18 10 41 4 2 | £ s. d. 3 3 4 18 12 6 | £ s. d. 6 9 4 | £ s. d. 1 14 6 0 15 8 | £ s. d. 172 15 6 212 19 9 | £ s. d. 381 9 9 557 17 3 | £ s. d. | £ s. d. 208 14 3 344 17 6 |
| Alexandra Park { Females } { Males } | 1560 2 1 | { 214 6 3 29 16 6 } | 38 6 5 14 12 0 | 17 18 8 13 4 8 | 0 6 2 .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 0 14 10 .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 18 19 8 13 4 8 | 252 12 8 44 8 6 | .. .. .. .. | 233 13 0 31 3 10 |
| All Saints { Females } { Males } | 6383 2 0 | { 212 13 0 345 16 5 } | 41 1 6 48 7 11 | 77 19 7 55 17 6 | 2 19 10 12 5 8 | 1 16 0 6 6 6 | 1 13 10 | 1 16 1 12 5 8 | 86 10 4 86 15 4 | 253 14 6 394 4 4 | .. .. .. .. | 167 4 2 307 9 0 |
| Ardwick Green .. Females .. | 605 10 7 | 266 0 0 | 68 17 7 | 65 5 8 | 4 14 10 | 1 10 10 | 2 2 4 | 0 15 9 | 74 9 5 | 334 17 7 | .. .. | 260 8 2 |
| <i>b</i> Barlow Moor Rd. { Females } { Males } | 540 0 0 | { 85 11 7 85 11 7 } | 50 19 7 50 10 2 | 25 12 3 17 13 8 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 0 12 11 5 19 1 | 26 5 2 23 12 9 | 136 11 2 136 1 9 | .. .. .. .. | 110 6 0 112 9 0 |
| <i>d</i> Blackley { Females } { Males } | 959 8 9 1026 12 9 | — 456 2 8 | 85 9 8 99 12 4 | 13 14 1 | 1 15 2 | 0 13 2 .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 3 .. 9 6 | 30 0 0 19 11 11 | 85 9 8 555 15 0 | .. .. .. .. | 55 9 8 536 3 1 |
| Butler Street .. { Females } { Males } | 2392 10 8 | { 242 5 0 353 0 4 } | 73 10 2 33 5 1 | 9 19 2 9 16 5 | 0 3 10 1 15 4 | .. .. .. .. | 0 15 4 | 6 .. 6 3 | 10 18 4 17 18 0 | 315 15 2 386 5 5 | .. .. .. .. | 304 16 10 368 7 5 |
| <i>i</i> Cheetham { Females } { Males } | 1573 2 1 | { 214 6 3 353 0 5 } | 54 13 8 59 7 9 | 19 12 0 15 13 1 | 0 9 6 2 0 4 | .. .. .. .. | 0 16 3 | 2 .. 1 5 | 20 17 9 20 14 10 | 268 19 11 412 8 2 | .. .. .. .. | 248 2 2 391 13 4 |
| <i>c</i> Chorlton { Females } (Seymour Grove) { Males } | 729 9 6 | { 32 14 4 19 14 4 } | 13 14 6 11 17 7 | 10 4 8 7 14 2 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 10 4 8 7 14 2 | 46 8 10 31 11 11 | .. .. .. .. | 36 4 2 23 17 9 |
| <i>j</i> Corporation Street Males .. | 2364 10 9 | 442 0 9 | 102 8 8 | 36 17 9 | 7 9 6 | 3 9 8 | .. .. | 3 10 4 | 70 17 3 | 544 9 5 | .. .. | 473 12 2 |
| Dean Lane .. { Females } { Males } | 1121 0 0 | { 242 5 0 20 4 9 } | 38 12 0 9 11 4 | 27 1 3 9 19 1 | 0 9 8 | 0 7 10 | 1 5 8 | 1 2 8 | 30 7 1 9 19 1 | 280 17 0 29 16 1 | .. .. .. .. | 250 9 11 19 17 0 |
| Denmark Road { Females } { Males } | 1260 5 1 | { 266 0 0 20 4 9 } | 43 11 3 18 19 3 | 21 14 3 16 16 11 | 0 17 8 .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 1 5 4 .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 23 17 3 16 16 11 | 309 11 3 39 4 0 | .. .. .. .. | 285 14 0 22 7 1 |

(Continued.)

| SITUATION OF CONVENIENCE | Cost of Construction | Wages and Clothing | Electricity, Gas, Water, Repairs, etc. | Amount received for Use of Water closets | Amount received for Use of Lavatories | Amount received for Parcels | Amount received from Sale of Sanitary Towels | Commission on Receipts from Weighing Machines | Total Receipts | | Total Expenditure | Surplus | | Deficit |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. | |
| <i>k</i> Piccadilly { Females { Males | £ 887 12 9 1384 14 5 | £ s. d. 361 3 9 575 8 8 | £ s. d. 160 12 6 253 7 5 | £ s. d. 857 2 3 484 5 11 | £ s. d. 45 10 10 145 7 0 | £ s. d. 69 12 8 195 0 6 | £ s. d. 22 18 4 .. | £ s. d. 7 12 11 87 9 8 | £ s. d. 1002 17 0 917 18 1 | £ s. d. 521 16 3 828 16 1 | | £ s. d. 481 0 9 89 2 0 | | £ s. d. |
| Queen's Road { Females { Males | 1110 1 10 | { 33 4 10 20 4 10 | 8 4 10 24 1 8 | 11 9 2 14 5 10 | .. | .. | .. | 0 19 5 6 17 1 | 12 8 7 21 2 11 | 41 9 8 44 6 6 | | .. | .. | 29 1 1 23 3 7 |
| Shudehill (Males) | 1631 9 3 | 419 17 4 | 138 11 10 | 77 19 10 | 13 9 2 | 11 10 2 | .. | 3 6 6 | 106 5 8 | 558 9 2 | .. | .. | .. | 452 3 6 |
| <i>a</i> Southern Cemetery { Females { Males | 81 17 4 | { 26 14 10 26 14 10 | 19 19 3 19 12 7 | 17 5 8 7 11 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 5 8 14 15 10 | 46 14 1 46 7 5 | .. | .. | .. | 29 8 5 31 11 7 |
| South Street (Males) | 1615 7 6 | 334 17 11 | 105 12 9 | 57 2 3 | 10 19 1 | .. | .. | 5 17 6 | 73 18 10 | 440 10 8 | .. | .. | .. | 366 11 10 |
| Stevenson Square { Females { Males | 1605 16 11 1724 16 11 | 270 1 1 447 1 6 | 93 14 5 111 5 3 | 168 8 5 122 3 10 | 7 5 10 26 8 6 | 13 13 2 52 10 4 | 11 9 2 .. | 1 12 10 8 14 11 | 202 9 5 209 17 7 | 363 15 6 558 6 9 | .. | .. | .. | 161 6 1 348 9 2 |
| Victoria Buildings (Females) .. | 630 6 10 | 628 19 7 | 166 11 0 | 526 12 7 | 44 4 4 | 130 4 10 | 29 1 3 | 8 2 10 | 738 5 10 | 795 10 7 | .. | .. | .. | 57 4 9 |
| * <i>l</i> Victoria Street (Males) | 2196 15 3 | 375 19 5 | 185 17 6 | 123 18 11 | 31 0 4 | 59 17 6 | .. | 8 13 5 | 240 2 8 | 561 16 11 | .. | .. | .. | 321 14 3 |
| Wellington Hotel (Males) .. | 86 4 1 | 11 15 10 | 11 5 9 | 5 1 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 1 8 | 23 1 7 | .. | .. | .. | 17 19 11 |
| West Point { Females { Males | 1288 13 7 | { 29 19 10 29 19 10 | 7 17 10 17 18 3 | 22 7 5 13 16 2 | .. | .. | .. | 0 16 6 7 1 5 | 23 3 11 20 17 7 | 37 17 8 47 18 1 | .. | .. | .. | 14 13 9 27 0 6 |
| Withington { Females { Males | 1516 19 3 | { 266 0 0 27 14 10 | 58 7 1 5 9 2 | 42 5 9 6 16 5 | 1 2 6 .. | 3 12 0 .. | 2 0 0 .. | 0 14 10 4 0 6 | 49 15 1 10 16 11 | 324 7 1 33 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | 274 12 0 22 7 1 |
| Public Urinals | .. | 1781 7 5 | 937 4 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 5 3 | 8 5 3 | 2718 12 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2710 6 10 |
| Proportion of Cost of Maintenance of Joint Tram Shelters, etc., received from Transport Department .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 13 4 | .. | .. | 110 13 4 | .. | .. |
| Proportion of Cost of Maintenance of Public Conveniences, Chorlton (Seymour Grove), received from Stretford M.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 1 0 | .. | .. | 30 1 0 | .. | .. |
| Sundry Receipts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 8 11 | .. | .. | 16 8 11 | .. | .. |
| TOTALS | 55355 11 5 | 13539 18 4 | 4573 18 0 | 4194 11 2 | 537 11 10 | 579 16 4 | 94 10 2 | 282 19 11 | 6028 2 5 | 18113 16 4 | 727 6 0 | 12812 19 11 | .. | .. |
| <i>a</i> Transport Committee paid half cost of construction and working expenses and received half receipts. <i>b</i> Joint Tramway Offices and Convenience. Cost of erection and maintenance apportioned between Transport and Public Health Committees. <i>c</i> Stretford M.B. paid half cost of construction and maintenance and received half receipts. <i>d</i> This convenience was let with shop at rental of £30 per annum and rates. Public Health Committee paid for gas, water, and electricity. <i>e</i> Total receipts include £51 6s. 3d. rent for portion of premises. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>f</i> Total receipts include £14 6s. rent for portion of premises. <i>g</i> Total receipts include £40 rent for portion of premises. <i>h</i> Total receipts include £3 received for privileges to Transport employees. <i>i</i> Total receipts include £1 received for privileges to Transport employees. <i>j</i> Total receipts include £19 10s. received for privileges to Transport employees. <i>k</i> Total receipts include £5 15s. received for privileges to Transport employees. <i>l</i> Total receipts include £16 12s. 6d. received for privileges to Transport employees. * Closed for reconstruction, 4th January, 1937. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SLUM CLEARANCE.

During the year 2,731 dwelling-houses were surveyed, bringing the total number of dwelling-houses surveyed during the first four of the five years' programme to 11,452. Of these, 9,195 have been the subject of official representation by the Medical Officer of Health. Enquiries have been held by the Ministry of Health in connection with Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders for fifteen areas. In each case the Order has been confirmed. The houses in these instances total 6,370.

The Minister has excluded 129 dwelling-houses from the operations of the Orders, which is equivalent to 2.03 per cent. of the houses involved. A further 98 houses have been excluded from the Orders conditionally upon certain repairs or alterations being carried out or that the premises are not used for living purposes.

The following table shows the areas represented and the results of such representations :—

TABLE I.

HOUSING ACT, 1930—PARTS I. AND II.

Clearance Areas and Individual Houses represented to the City Council.

| Area | Represented Premises | | Exceptions by Minister or under Section 62, Housing Act, 1935 | | Popula- tion | Families to be Re- housed | Date | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Dwelling- houses | Business Premises | Dwelling- houses | Business Premises | | | Represen- tation | Enquiry by Ministry of Health | Confirmat- ion of Order |
| Hulme | 1,076 | 62 | 14 | 20 | 4,397 | 1,243 | 27-7-32 | 25-7-33 | 7-11-33 |
| Red Bank .. | 366 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 1,701 | 531 | 8-9-33 | 11-9-34 | 8-11-33 |
| West Gorton. | 390 | 26 | 9 | 14 | 1,833 | 444 | 8-9-33 | 12-6-34 | 29-9-33 |
| Collyhurst .. | 1,848 | 72 | 34 | 42 | 7,897 | 2,019 | 8-9-33 | 30-5-34 | 29-9-33 |
| Ancoats .. | 998 | 47 | { 14* } | 31 | 4,020 | 1,065 | 8-9-33 | 25-9-34 | 12-1-33 |
| Miles Platting | 712 | 47 | { 44* } | 4 | 2,615 | 691 | 18-9-34 | 22-10-35 | 27-2-33 |
| Roger Street . | 32 | 3 | { 5* } | 3 | 145 | 35 | 29-3-35 | 31-3-36 | 31-8-33 |
| Pottery Lane. | 51 | 3 | { 25* } | 3 | 197 | 55 | 29-3-35 | 31-3-36 | 31-8-33 |
| Collyhurst II. | 443 | 53 | { 41* } | 53 | 1,435 | 418 | 8-4-35 | 31-3-36 | 31-8-33 |
| Wellington St. | 22 | .. | { 24* } | .. | 65 | 22 | 16-9-35 | 31-3-36 | 31-8-33 |
| St. Michael's . | 290 | 34 | { 9* } | 34 | 1,214 | 427 | 15-10-35 | 14-7-36 | 31-10-33 |
| Ardwick .. | 908 | 42 | { 5* } | .. | 3,698 | 1,071 | 4-12-35 | Not yet held | |
| Culcheth Brow | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 20 | 12-12-35 | 6-10-36 | 3-11-33 |
| Cresswell St. . | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 12 | 9-1-36 | 6-10-36 | 3-11-33 |
| Joddrell Street | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 13 | 14-2-36 | 6-10-36 | 3-11-33 |
| Stuart Street. | 102 | .. | 2 | .. | 375 | 101 | 14-2-36 | 6-10-36 | 3-11-33 |
| Old Moat Lane | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 15 | 14-2-36 | } Not yet held | |
| New Cross .. | 1,855 | 62 | .. | .. | 7,273 | 2,032 | 12-3-36 | | |
| Dean Street.. | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | 26 | 9 | 24-6-36 | | |
| Individual Houses .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 118 | 30 | | | |
| Totals .. | 9,195 | 470 | 227 | 214 | 37,215 | 10,253 | | | |

* Excluded from clearance areas conditionally upon certain repairs or alterations being carried out, or that the premises be not used for living in.

The number of dwelling-houses demolished and the number of persons displaced from these houses by the end of 1936 under the Housing Act, 1930, as submitted on Form H 256 to the Minister of Health in respect to Clearance Areas and Individual Houses, are :—

| | Dwelling-houses Demolished | Persons Displaced |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Clearance Areas | 2,885 | 12,325 |
| Individual Houses | 22 | 72 |

In addition to these, 134 dwelling-houses were demolished voluntarily by owners without formal action under the Housing Act, 1930.

TABLE II.

*Families and Persons displaced from Clearance Areas
and Individual Houses, Parts I. and II. of the Housing Act, 1930, up to
December 31st, 1936.*

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 2,716 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and 2,390 were disinfested by means of hydro-cyanic acid gas (HCN).

| | Number Infested | Disinfested by HCN |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Council houses | 669 | 585 |
| Other houses | 2,047 | 1,805 |
| Total | 2,716 | 2,390 |

Fumigation by hydro-cyanic acid gas is used wherever practicable, but there are instances where the process would not be advisable, such as where the house is so linked up with other property as to render the process dangerous to those in the adjacent houses. Where houses are to be re-occupied the process is not carried out if there are marked signs of dampness, as this would lead to the absorption of cyanide into the structure from which it would be difficult to free the gas. In such instances owners are advised to carry out other methods of disinfestation.

All verminous furniture and effects of families entering Corporation houses, whether from clearance areas or from houses not situate in clearance areas, are subjected to a two per cent. concentration of hydro-cyanic acid gas. This treatment is completed and the articles are free from gas before the furniture reaches the new house.

Information as to the amount of work done since the inception of disinfestation by cyanide is given in Table II. on page 447.

Disinfestation by hydro-cyanic acid gas is carried out by contractors.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The "overcrowding survey" of the City was completed on February 8th, 1936. A detailed report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health on April 8th to the Public Health Committee and can be found on page 459 of the annual report for 1935.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council on July 21st, a report on overcrowding under the Manchester standard, based on approximately 10,000 houses, was prepared.

The Manchester standard is as follows:—

"That in making surveys of housing conditions a house shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the following conditions prevail—

- (a) If there are more than 2.5 persons per bedroom (a child under 10 counting as half an adult); and
- (b) If there is not sufficient bedroom accommodation to permit of proper separation of sexes, as regards persons of 10 years of age, except in the case of husband and wife."

From the following table it will be seen that, with the exception of three wards, every ward of the City has been in part surveyed. The total number of houses included in this report is 10,216, of which 1,155 or 11·3 per cent. were found to be overcrowded under the Manchester standard.

Applying this percentage to the total number of working-class houses in the City (174,010), as revealed by the survey under the Housing Act, 1935, an estimate of 19,673 houses would appear to be overcrowded under the Manchester standard.

This indicates that overcrowding under the Manchester standard is approximately five times as great as under the standard of the Housing Act, 1935.

TABLE III.
ANALYSIS OF OVERCROWDING BASED ON THE
MANCHESTER STANDARD.

| Ward | Number of Houses Surveyed | Number of Houses Overcrowded | Percentage Overcrowded |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| All Saints | 350 | 56 | 16·00 |
| Ardwick | 405 | 92 | 22·71 |
| Beswick | 440 | 62 | 14·09 |
| Blackley | 303 | 25 | 8·25 |
| Bradford | 434 | 84 | 19·35 |
| Cheetham | 369 | 8 | 2·17 |
| Chorlton-cum-Hardy | 462 | 1 | 0·21 |
| Collegiate Church | .. | .. | .. |
| Collyhurst | 210 | 19 | 9·04 |
| Crumpsall | 280 | 26 | 9·29 |
| Didsbury | .. | .. | .. |
| Exchange.. .. . | 11 | .. | .. |
| Gorton North | 389 | 35 | 8·99 |
| Gorton South | 391 | 32 | 8·18 |
| Harpurhey | 358 | 47 | 13·12 |
| Levenshulme | 355 | 28 | 7·89 |
| Longsight | 401 | 12 | 2·99 |
| Medlock Street | 353 | 25 | 7·08 |
| Miles Platting.. .. . | 340 | 91 | 26·76 |
| Moston | 433 | 46 | 10·62 |
| Moss Side East | 290 | 16 | 5·51 |
| Moss Side West | 307 | 17 | 5·53 |
| New Cross | 264 | 52 | 19·69 |
| Newton Heath | 300 | 41 | 13·66 |
| Openshaw | 345 | 35 | 10·11 |
| Oxford | 88 | .. | .. |
| Rusholme | 266 | 6 | 2·25 |
| St. Ann's | 2 | .. | .. |
| St. Clement's | 19 | 6 | 31·57 |
| St. George's | 420 | 81 | 19·28 |
| St. John's | 52 | 13 | 25·00 |
| St. Luke's | 379 | 30 | 7·91 |
| St. Mark's | 366 | 48 | 13·11 |
| St. Michael's | 323 | 86 | 26·62 |
| Withington | 511 | 28 | 5·47 |
| Wythenshawe | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 10,216 | 1,155 | 11·30 |

ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

For the purpose of section 6 of the Housing Act, 1935, the Minister of Health issued an Order specifying the appointed day as July 1st, 1936. Six months from this date, *i.e.*, January 1st, 1937, it became a penal offence for an occupier or a landlord of a dwelling-house to cause or permit the house to be overcrowded.

The Act required that the local authority should provide house owners or agents, on request, with the permitted number of persons who could reside in their property for insertion in their rent books, and with information as to their rights and duties relative to the abatement of overcrowding.

In Manchester the City Council decided to supply this information to all owners and agents without waiting to be requested. The permitted numbers of inhabitants for all working-class dwellings were forwarded on special cards to every property owner or agent on October 12th, 1936, together with an informative memorandum. Additional copies of these are available at the Town Hall and the Public Health Office and may be obtained on application. A copy of the memorandum will be found on page 451.

On the cards supplied, the houses which were found to be overcrowded at the time of survey were encircled in red to direct the attention of owners or agents to these properties in an informal manner and to afford them the opportunity of complying with the standards laid down by the Act.

This procedure has proved to be of the utmost value both to this department and to owners and agents, and has assisted the latter by placing them in immediate possession of the information upon which to work for the abatement of overcrowding in houses under their control.

Permanent card records have been obtained of the number and size of the rooms in each working-class house, whether overcrowded or not overcrowded, and on these will be recorded any changes in occupancy or action taken by the local authority. Statistical returns will be extracted from these each year as required by the Ministry, as to the number of cases of overcrowding abated, the number of fresh cases occurring, etc., and details of any special action taken by the Local Authority after January 1st, 1937.

It is gratifying to record the great assistance received by the department from owners and agents in the redistribution of overcrowded families during the current year.

*Statement showing the Number of Cases of Overcrowding which
have been relieved during the year.*

| | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| From houses owned by the local authority | .. .. . | 110 |
| Due to slum clearance operations | .. .. . | 161 |
| From other houses within the City | .. .. . | 80 |
| Total | .. .. . | <u>351</u> |

[Copy of Memorandum issued to
Property Owners and Agents].

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

MEMORANDUM IN RELATION TO THE ABATEMENT
OF OVERCROWDING.

Under and subject to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, it will be a penal offence after the 1st January, 1937, for an occupier or a landlord of a dwelling-house in the City of Manchester to cause or permit the house to be overcrowded, judged by the standard of overcrowding laid down in the Act, and the object of this publication is to assist landlords and occupiers of dwelling-houses by giving them information as to their rights and duties under the provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding and as to the enforcement of such provisions.

It is desired to make it clear that this Memorandum is in no sense a full description of the provisions of the Act in relation to overcrowding, and for the precise effect of such provisions reference must be made to the Act itself.

(1) *Standard of Overcrowding.*

The standard by which a house is judged to be overcrowded or otherwise is defined in two parts of the Act. Section 2 (1) (a) provides that there must be sufficient sleeping accommodation in a house to secure proper sex separation. Section 2 (1) (b) is a standard of capacity, and, in conjunction with the First Schedule to the Act, fixes in relation to the accommodation in any particular house the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time.

For convenience the two tables in the First Schedule to the Act are here reproduced :—

| Where a house consists of— | The permitted number of persons is— |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) One room.. .. . | 2 |
| (b) Two rooms | 3 |
| (c) Three rooms | 5 |
| (d) Four rooms | 7½ |
| (e) Five rooms or more | 10 |
| | with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five. |

(In using this Table a room of less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room.)

TABLE II.

| Where a room in a house has a floor area of— | The permitted number of persons is— |
|--|--|
| (a) 110 sq. ft. or more | 2 |
| (b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft. | 1 |
| (d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (e) Under 50 sq. ft. | Nil |

In the application of these tables account is only to be taken of rooms which are normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom.

In applying Table II. each room of the size mentioned is to be reckoned as capable of accommodating the number set out in the Table, and the aggregate for all the rooms in the house is ascertained in this manner. The “permitted number” for the house is the aggregate number so obtained *or* the number given by Table I., whichever is the smaller.

It will be seen that if all the rooms in a house to which the Tables are to be applied are of 110 square feet or more in area, only Table I. will have to be used. Table II. is to be applied only when one or more of these rooms is between 50 and 110 square feet in size; in such a case, the total number of persons which would be allowed under Table II. according to the size of the rooms in the house is calculated, and the number so reached will be the permitted number *if it is less* than the number given by Table I.

In considering the application of the standard in relation to particular families it should be noted—

- (i.) that in the case of a house part of which is sublet, the rooms occupied by the sub-tenant constitute a separate house;
- (ii.) that a child between the ages of 1 and 10 years count as half a person, and that a child under one year does not count at all;
- (iii.) that apart from the *number* of persons who may occupy a house there is an overriding condition that the accommodation available for a particular family must be such that no two persons, both of 10 years of age or over, of opposite sexes, except persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room;

- (iv.) that only rooms normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes, and being 50 square feet or more in area, are counted as rooms, so that bathrooms, sculleries, etc., are not counted as part of the accommodation.

(2) *Overcrowding Offences.*

After the 1st January, 1937, overcrowding in Manchester will constitute an offence, and the occupier who causes such offence, and the landlord who permits it, will be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding Two Pounds in respect of every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted on which the offence continues.

Special protection is, however, given by the Act in respect of overcrowding which exists on the 1st January, 1937, and where there has been no change of occupier since the 1st January, 1937, and no addition to the occupants except by births, then notwithstanding that the house is overcrowded, no offence is committed by the occupier, unless he refuses an offer of "suitable alternative accommodation"* or declines to take reasonable steps to get rid of some person who is not a member of his family (such as a lodger or sub-tenant) to whom suitable alternative accommodation has been offered.

Where after the 1st January, 1937, a dwelling-house which would not otherwise be overcrowded becomes overcrowded by reason of a child attaining the ages of one or ten years, if the occupier applies to the Corporation for suitable accommodation he shall not be guilty of an offence, provided that all the persons sleeping in the house are persons who were living there on the date when the child attained that age, and thereafter continuously live there, or children born after that date of any of those persons, *unless*—

- (a) suitable alternative accommodation is offered to the occupier on or after the date when the child attains that age, or if he has applied before that date, is offered at any time after the application and he fails to accept it; or
- (b) the removal from the house of some person not a member of the occupier's family is on that date, or thereafter becomes, reasonably practicable having regard to all the circumstances (including the availability of suitable alternative accommodation for that person) and the occupier fails to require his removal.

* See definition on page 457.

The effect of this provision is that an occupier whose house becomes overcrowded in such circumstances should immediately apply to the Corporation for alternative accommodation, and if he does so and does not refuse suitable accommodation which may be offered to him, or fails in a case where it would be reasonable and practicable to ameliorate the overcrowding by the displacement of some lodger or sub-tenant (not a member of his family), he will not be guilty of an offence.

Where a house is overcrowded solely because a member of the occupier's family, who does not normally live in the house, is temporarily residing with him, he shall not be guilty of an offence.

The landlord of an overcrowded house is deemed to have caused or permitted it to be overcrowded, and thereby committed an offence, for which he is liable to prosecution, in the following cases :—

- (a) where the landlord or his agent is informed in writing by the Corporation that his tenant is committing an overcrowding offence, and the landlord does not take steps, including, if necessary, an application to the Court to obtain possession, to put an end to the offence ; and
- (b) where on the letting of a house the landlord, or person letting it on his behalf, had reasonable cause to believe that it would be overcrowded, or did not enquire the number, age, and sex of the persons who were going to occupy it.

NOTE.—In the case of (a) above, the Act provides that the Rent Acts shall be no bar to the obtaining of possession by the landlord, and that the obtaining of possession in such circumstances shall not lead to the decontrol of the house by reason only of the fact that the landlord comes into possession of the house.

(3) *Temporary Use of a House in Excess of the Permitted Number—Overcrowding Licences.*

The Act empowers the Corporation on the application of an occupier or intending occupier of a dwelling-house, to issue a licence allowing that dwelling-house to be occupied for a limited period by a number of persons (which will be specified in the licence) in excess of the permitted number for the house. Such a licence will only be granted when the Corporation is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which make it expedient to do so. The licence cannot continue in force for more

than 12 months, and may be revoked by the Corporation at any time if they think this course desirable. Within seven days after issuing any licence to an occupier, the Corporation will serve a copy of the licence on the landlord. While the occupier holds the licence, and complies with any conditions attaching to it, he is not guilty of an offence.

(4) *Information to be contained in Rent Books, etc.*

As from the 1st January, 1937, all rent books, or similar documents, relating to working-class houses must contain—

- (a) a summary of those provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding which affect occupiers ; and
- (b) a statement showing the permitted number of persons in relation to that house.

The summary referred to in (a) above has been prescribed by the Minister of Health, and in Manchester the entry will require to be as follows :—

1. After the first day of January, 1937, an occupier who causes or permits his dwelling to be overcrowded is liable to prosecution for an offence under the Housing Act, 1935, and, if convicted, to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds. Any part of a house which is occupied by a separate family is a "dwelling."

2. A dwelling is overcrowded if the number of persons sleeping in it is more than the "permitted number," or is such that two or more of those persons, being ten years old or over, of opposite sexes (not being persons living together as husband and wife) must sleep in the same room.

3. The "permitted number" for the dwelling to which this rent book relates is . . . persons. In counting the number of persons each child under ten years of age counts as half a person, and a child of less than one year is not counted at all.

4. The Act contains special provisions relating to overcrowding already existing on the above-mentioned date or which is due to a child attaining the age of either one or ten years after that date, or which is due to exceptional circumstances. Full information about these special provisions and all provisions as to overcrowding can be obtained free on application to the Medical Officer of Health, whose address is Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester.

A landlord who fails to comply with these requirements is liable on prosecution by the Corporation to a fine of Ten Pounds, and to ensure compliance the Corporation is empowered to call for the production of rent books, and any person who fails to produce the rent book within seven days is liable to a fine of Two Pounds.

A statement indicating the permitted number of persons in relation to every dwelling in the City of Manchester to which the overcrowding provisions of the Act apply has been furnished to the landlord or agent, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, but in any case where a landlord has not received the information application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health forthwith.

(5) Supply of Information by a Landlord as to Overcrowding.

The Act makes it the duty of a landlord or his agent, under penalty of a fine of Two Pounds, to inform the Corporation when it comes to his knowledge after the 1st January, 1937, that his house is overcrowded. (This does not apply to overcrowding which existed on such date, or to overcrowding which has been notified to the landlord by the Corporation, or is covered by a licence referred to in Article 3 of this Memorandum.)

(6) Enforcement of the Overcrowding Provisions of the Act.

The Act imposes upon the Corporation the duty of enforcing the overcrowding provisions of the Act. For this purpose the Corporation may serve upon the occupier of a house which is overcrowded in such circumstances as to render him guilty of an offence, a notice in writing, requiring him to abate the overcrowding within fourteen days from the date of service of the notice, and if at any time within three months from the expiration of that period the overcrowding has not been abated, the Corporation may make complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and the Court shall thereupon order vacant possession to be given to the landlord. The expenses incurred by the Corporation in securing the giving of possession to the landlord may be recovered from him summarily as a civil debt.

In order to discharge the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Corporation may serve notice on the occupier of a dwelling-house, requiring him to furnish them within fourteen days with a statement in writing of the number, ages, and sexes of the persons sleeping in

the house, and, if the occupier makes default in complying with the requirement or furnishes a statement which to his knowledge is false in any material particular, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Two Pounds.

(S) *Definitions.*

Section 12 of the Act defines the meanings to be assigned to expressions contained therein as follows :—

“ Dwelling-house ” means any premises used as a separate dwelling by members of the working-class or of a type suitable for such use :

“ Landlord ” means the immediate landlord of an occupier and includes, in relation to an occupier of a dwelling-house who holds under a contract of employment under which the provision of the house for his occupation forms part of his remuneration, his employer, and “ agent ” means, in relation to the landlord of a dwelling-house, a person who collects rent in respect thereof on behalf of the landlord or is authorised by him to do so, or, in the case of a dwelling-house occupied by a person who holds as aforesaid, a person who pays remuneration to the occupier on behalf of the employer or is authorised by him so to do :

“ Room ” does not include any room of a type not normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom :

“ Suitable alternative accommodation ” means, in relation to the occupier of a dwelling-house, a dwelling-house as to which the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say :—

- (a) the house must be a house in which the occupier and his family can live without causing it to be overcrowded :*
- (b) the local authority must certify the house to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects security of tenure and proximity to place of work, and otherwise, and to be suitable in relation to his means :*
- (c) if the house belongs to the local authority they must certify it to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects extent of accommodation, having regard to the standard specified in paragraph (ii.) of section thirty-seven of the Act of 1930.*

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PROPERTY OWNERS,
AGENTS, PRINCIPAL TENANTS, OR IMMEDIATE LANDLORDS.

(A) *Houses Let in Lodgings or Occupied by
more than One Family.*

At the present time byelaws are in force in Manchester relating to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family and (among other things), these byelaws fix the number of persons permitted to live in such a house; under the Housing Act, 1935, however, the provisions of such byelaws, so far as they fix the number of persons permitted to live in the house, will cease to have effect as and from the 1st January, 1937, after which the number of persons permitted to live in the house will be governed by the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1935.

It is particularly pointed out that every separate letting in houses of the above type constitutes a separate dwelling, and the rent book of each separate letting must contain a summary of the provisions of Sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Act, and the permitted number of occupants such letting will accommodate without being overcrowded. Every effort has been made to furnish information relative to all such houses in such a way as will enable this to be done, but since the population in these houses is often of a migratory character, it would be advisable if the owners, agents, or managers were to consult the Medical Officer of Health's Department where new lettings involve a change in the number of rooms let in combination, or where structural alterations in the house are contemplated or have taken place since the survey.

It is emphasised that the permitted number supplied by the owner or agent and entered in the rent book of the tenant of the whole house is based on the assumption that the tenant is occupying the whole of the dwelling-house himself. If the tenant sub-lets the whole house to one family this permitted number is correct.

Where the tenant is the occupier and sub-lets part of his dwelling he must insert in the sub-tenant's rent book the permitted number for the dwelling occupied by the sub-tenant, but at the same time he

must not assume that the permitted number for that part of the house which he retains in his own possession is the difference between the permitted number in the sub-tenant's rent book and the permitted number in his own rent book. For example, if a tenant rents a six-roomed house from his landlord, the permitted number inserted in his rent book may be 12. If the tenant sub-lets three of those rooms to a sub-tenant, the permitted number entered in the sub-tenant's rent book will be 5. The permitted number for the three rooms retained by the tenant will also be 5 and not 7—the difference between 12 and 5.

(B) *Abatement of Overcrowding by Property Owners, etc.*

Whilst it is the duty of the Corporation under the Act to ensure that each overcrowded family is provided with suitable accommodation in which it will not be overcrowded, the Act contains provisions which enable property owners themselves to abate overcrowding in houses belonging to them. This may be done in various ways, for example, the removal of families to a suitable existing house or arranging transfers of tenants so that overcrowded families might exchange houses with small families occupying houses too large for their needs.

If property owners in pursuance of action taken by themselves abate the overcrowding in houses belonging to them, a notification of the abatement should be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

If any further information is desired in relation to any matter appertaining to the question of overcrowding, application should be made in the first instance to the Medical Officer of Health.

F. E. WARBRECK HOWELL,,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester,
October 7th, 1936.

[Copies of this publication may be obtained without charge on application to the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Office, Town Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Manchester, or to the Medical Officer of Health, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester.]

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTORS' WORK, 1936.

The following statement shows the work done by the two Special Inspectors during the year under review, and comments on certain sections of the work are appended :—

Number of Visits *re*—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Shops Act, 1934 | 167 |
| Food poisoning | 27 |
| Carbon Monoxide poisoning | 14 |
| Export of Washed Rags, Paper, etc. | 67 |
| Vermin—Infested premises | 128 |
| Institutions | 30 |
| | — |
| | 158 |
| Nuisances | 5 |
| Infectious Diseases | 8 |
| Public Health Laboratory | 43 |
| Public Health Exhibitions | 15 |
| Water Purification in Swimming Baths | 155 |
| Aged and Infirm Persons | 5 |
| Nursing Homes | 57 |
| Air Raid Precautions | 17 |
| Miscellaneous | 109 |

Samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory :—

Water from Swimming Baths—

| | |
|---|----|
| Bacteriological | 45 |
| Chemical | 28 |
| | — |
| | 73 |
| Substances in Food Poisoning Cases | 3 |
| Tests of water from Swimming Baths carried out by the Special Inspectors | 34 |

Swimming Baths.

By the courtesy and co-operation of the General Superintendent of the Baths and Wash-houses the Medical Officer of Health has been enabled to continue the supervision and scientific control of the purity of the water of the swimming baths belonging to the City, as required in the circular and report issued by the Ministry of Health on this subject.

This work has been in progress throughout the year. In the early part of the year, at a conference, the General Superintendent of the Baths department and the Medical Officer of Health arranged the procedure to be followed. Diagrams were prepared of the methods of purification adopted at each of the baths and the practical use of these was carefully watched and any departures from the best procedure were corrected. The Medical Officer of Health was further able to send through the General Superintendent a set of detailed instructions to the individual managers of the baths. The net result of this work has been that the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water have been very definitely improved. Quarterly visits of inspection are paid by the Special Inspectors to the public swimming baths in the City and all help that is desired is given to maintain this standard of purity. The condition of all the swimming baths is now well maintained within the limits set out in the Ministry of Health's publications.

The private swimming baths in the City have been similarly visited and dealt with. In two cases the water showed unsatisfactory results. Improved apparatus has since been installed at one of these baths, whilst the management of the other has promised more efficient supervision in the future.

Shops Act, 1934.

Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, requires among other things that suitable and sufficient means of maintaining a reasonable temperature and suitable and sufficient ventilation must be provided in shops and that a reasonable temperature and sufficient ventilation must be maintained.

Shops vary very much in their character and the special Inspectors during the past twelve months have been investigating the possibility of laying down a fixed standard of warmth and ventilation which would be generally applicable.

Several instrumental methods of measuring the comfort of an environment have been explored, *e.g.*, by the use of the eupatheoscope, the kata-thermometer, the eupatheometer, and method of equivalent temperatures.

The eupatheoscope was discarded on account of its bulk and the fact that it depends on electrical energy which is not always available. The eupatheometer was rejected on account of its complexity. The kata-thermometer, an instrument devised by Professor Leonard Hill, is a simpler apparatus which indicates the cooling power of the air,

and the special Inspectors in a series of observations during the winter and summer months confirmed the view of other investigators that a dry kata-thermometer reading within the limits of D.K. 5.0 and D.K. 7.0 indicates a zone of comfort which is attainable in the great majority of shops. In the case of open shops in the winter, when this standard could not be maintained, it was found that the more progressive shop-keepers provided a properly warmed room to which assistants might retire when disengaged in the shop. It has not so far been found practicable to fix a standard which can be made generally applicable but the observations and enquiry are being continued.

Export of Washed Rags, etc.

The following table shows the work done under this heading during the last three years :—

| | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| New tents | 3 | 4 | — |
| Meat cloths | 20 | 24 | 22 |
| Washed rags | 131 | 58 | 16 |
| Hemp twines and sacking | — | 65 | 86 |
| Waste paper | 57 | 280 | — |
| Second-hand clothing | 1 | 5 | 1 |

Vermin.

Research work on vermin extermination has not been resumed during the year, but the methods arrived at as a result of earlier work have been applied. Beneficial results against the small red ant are still being obtained from the application of sodium arsenite syrup as a poison bait. Another hospital has been to all external appearances cleared of these pests and a careful watch for the next few years should ensure complete eradication.

These results have been made possible by the co-operation of the staffs at the hospitals concerned and credit is therefore due to them for their persistence in a dreary and seemingly endless task.

An infestation of the same character at Baguley Sanatorium has not yielded to treatment. This is due to there having been no one available to attend regularly to remedial measures. In consequence a professional exterminator has been engaged.

Cockroach extermination by the use of sodium fluoride powder was suggested as a result of the investigations made, and it has been applied in dwelling-houses and other premises with promising results. Due caution was given to the persons concerned with regard to the manner of its use.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Last year it was reported that there had been a steady decline, over a period of five years, in the number of premises primarily dealt with for the presence of rats and mice. This decline has not been maintained during 1936. A small increase of 38 or 1·6 per cent. over the average for the previous five years is due to the greater number of premises dealt with for the presence of mice only ; the number of mice infestations having risen to 411 compared with a yearly average of 264 ; an increase of 147.

Complaints Investigated.

512 complaints of the presence of rats or mice were received during the year, 93 being in connection with premises already under observation. Of the remaining 419 an average of 6·08 premises per complaint was involved.

Primary inspections were made at 2,549 premises ; of these 2,003 were found to be infested with rats and 411 infested with mice and at 135 premises no evidence of rats or mice could be found. Of the rat-infested premises 446 or 22·27 per cent. showed infestation of the interior of the building and 1,557 or 77·73 per cent. infestation of yards, passages, land or gardens only. The conditions found at each type of premises are shown in Table I.

Causes of Infestation.

Infestation was found to be directly due to or associated with defective or disused drains or sewers in 70·04 per cent. of the total rat-infested premises ; in 58·2 per cent. of premises affected by interior infestation and in 73·4 per cent. of premises where infestation was confined to yards, passages, etc. In only 0·15 per cent. of the infested premises was the cause of infestation not determined.

The location of the source of infestation is of paramount importance for, unless the source is located, little can be achieved and re-infestation invariably occurs. The percentage of infestations arising from defective drains or sewers is the highest since 1930. A classification of the causes of infestation will be found in Table II.

Nature of Business carried on at Infested Premises.

Of the 193 business premises affected by interior infestation, 36, or 18.6 per cent., were premises in which food was prepared, stored or sold, and 142, or 73.5 per cent., were shops, workshops, factories, warehouses, or other places in which the attraction to rats was the scrap food and food paper wrappings thrown about the floors or left unprotected about the premises.

Details of the nature of premises infested are shown in Table III.

Repressive Measures.

Occupiers are encouraged to carry out the trapping of rats themselves, but in premises where occupiers cannot carry out such measures effectively, or where the premises are badly infested, the employment of an experienced rat-catcher is suggested. In necessitous cases traps are loaned to occupiers. Advice is given by the visiting officer on such matters as :—

Methods to employ for the destruction of rats, the examination of undermined surfaces and tracing of rat burrows, elimination of harbouring places, removal of accumulations of lumber or rubbish, protection of food stocks and food scraps, rat-proofing of premises, and concerted action is arranged in all adjacent infested premises.

Repeated revisits are made to ensure that the measures are being carried out in an efficient manner, the Rat Officers having made 3,195 such revisits during the year.

Destruction.

As there are no available means of ascertaining the measures taken by the general public in cases not brought to the notice of the department, it is not possible to estimate the total number of rats destroyed in the City, but professional rat-catchers have been employed at 312 premises and have certified to the destruction, by them, of 7,124 rats and 1,830 mice in the City area. In addition, the various Corporation departments have carried out the destruction of rats and mice on lands, buildings and sewers under their control as follows :—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Poison baits laid | 58,054 |
| Poison baits taken (75 per cent. of the baits laid were taken) | 43,585 |
| Rats killed by means other than poison .. | 4,918 |
| Mice destroyed | 789 |

The poison baits were laid mainly in the sewers by the Highways Department ; the result of such measures can only be judged by the report of the Rivers Department that the number of dead rats arriving with the sewage, particularly after a dry spell followed by heavy rain, appears to be increasing. What proportion of these casualties is due to drowning or to the taking of baits, which the Highways Department lay in sewers upstream, has not been determined.

Prevention of Re-Infestation.

It is useless to clear a building of one colony of rats or mice and make no effort to keep out others ; repressive measures which do not include proofing of the building against the ingress of rodents can only be considered as of a temporary nature. Among these measures may be mentioned:—

- (1) Remedying of any defects found in the drainage system.
- (2) Sealing of open pipe tracks and holes in walls, floors, and ceilings, and where necessary the fixing of rat guards on rainwater, soil and wastepipe stacks to prevent rats climbing on to roofs or upper floors.
- (3) Guarding of basement windows, cellar areas, or ventilation openings at or near ground level.
- (4) Protection of short or gnawed door bases with sheet metal or other suitable materials.

Rat-proofing was carried out at 902 premises during 1936, at 535 premises by the occupiers and at 367 premises by the owners.

At business premises the owner is seldom willing to undertake or share the cost of this work. Such cases at times present difficulties, as the average occupier considers that this work should be done, or the cost at least shared, by the owner. The Act imposes no obligation upon the owner of occupied premises and the occupier can only be required to take "such steps as are reasonably practicable." In the case of dwelling-houses it is the practice of the department to request the co-operation of the owner and in almost every case where such a request has been made the owner has carried out the work suggested.

The condition of the structures of many of the older buildings in the City is such that to make them rat-proof would necessitate reconstruction. In such cases palliative methods only are practicable.

Measures carried out.

During the year 1,775 premises have been cleared of rats and mice.

The position at the end of the year in connection with 4,127 other premises dealt with for the presence of rats or mice, was as follows :—

| | Premises |
|--|--------------|
| Repression work in progress by rat-catchers | 254 |
| " " " " owners or occupiers .. | 797 |
| Awaiting reports on condition of drains or sewers.. .. | 365 |
| Drain or sewer work done and under observation .. | 796 |
| Condemned property | 278 |
| Other premises where repressive measures have been carried out and which are still under observation .. | 1,637 |
| Total | <u>4,127</u> |

Particulars of the measures carried out during the year are detailed in Table IV.

Disinfestation and Recurrence.

In the period 1931 to 1935 inclusive, measures for the repression of rats and mice have been carried out at 11,191 premises.

At 11,042 premises (98·6 per cent.) there has been no complaint of re-infestation.

Re-infestation has occurred at 298 premises in this period, and of these 149 have been dealt with and again reported clear, whilst in the remainder (149) repressive measures are still in hand.

It is interesting¹ to note that in 228 of the 298 premises above mentioned, recurrence of infestation was found to arise from the following causes:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Subsequent development or discovery of defects in sewers | 158 |
| Subsequent development or discovery of defects in external drains | 49 |
| Subsequent development or discovery of defects in internal drains | 21 |
| and in 30 other cases not yet cleared up similar conditions are suspected. | |

The efficiency of the work done in each year during the period 1931 to 1935 is set out in Table V.

Tracing of Burrows in relation to Drainage Infestation.

In the course of 255 examinations of undermined surfaces made by owners and occupiers, by the Highways Department, and by the Drainage and Sanitary Sections of the Public Health Department, 406 defects

were revealed in drains or sewers which in the majority of cases proved to be the cause of the infestation. The number of drainage defects located is higher than it has been for the previous three years and the percentage of infestations caused by defective drainage, as previously stated, is the highest since 1930.

The conditions found and the action taken in connection with this portion of the work are shown in Table VI.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK—2ND TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1936.

In accordance with a request contained in a circular letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, relative to National Rat Week, the action taken and the results attending such action are as follows:—

Rat Week Propaganda.

Two hundred large posters, informing the public of their obligations under the Act and giving advice on methods to employ for the repression of rats and mice, were exhibited on hoardings and public places in the City. A short talking film entitled "Your Enemy the Rat" was obtained on loan from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and displayed at the Princes Picture Theatre, Grey Mare Lane, Openshaw, on the first three days of Rat Week. It is estimated that about 10,000 persons saw the film. Suitable announcements were inserted in ten newspapers. Editorials, on the object of National Rat Week, were arranged with the local press and a full page article was published in the October issue of "Better Health," 10,000 copies of which are distributed monthly in the City area. One thousand circular letters were sent to farmers and occupiers of other premises peculiarly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on and two hundred letters were sent to chemists and hardware dealers asking them to make a special show of approved poisons and traps, and all Corporation departments were requested to co-operate.

WORK DIRECTLY ARISING FROM RAT WEEK PROPAGANDA.

| | National Rat Week, 1936 | Weekly Average (excluding National Rat Week) |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Number of complaints received from 28th October to 7th November | 38 | 8.97 |
| Premises visited in connection with complaints— | | |
| In Rat Week 131 | | |
| In week following Rat Week 61 | 192 | 44.8 |
| Revisits to other premises known to be infested.. | 98 | 60.25 |

CONDITIONS FOUND AT PREMISES VISITED ON COMPLAINTS
ARISING OUT OF RAT WEEK PROPAGANDA.

| | Business Premises | Dwelling- houses | Totals |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Interior Infestation | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| Exterior Infestation | 20 | 100 | 120 |
| Mice only | 12 | 26 | 38 |
| No evidence | .. | 12 | 12 |
| Totals | 40 | 152 | 192 |

Advice was given in all cases either by letter or verbally by the investigating officer.

Four professional rat-catchers reported having destroyed 614 rodents in the City during National Rat Week and that 173 of 260 poison baits laid in infested premises were taken.

Repression work by Corporation departments during Rat Week.

The Highways, Rivers, Markets, Cleansing and Parks, etc., departments carried out special measures which included the laying of 11,032 poison baits in the sewers and of this number 8,126 (73.65 per cent.) were known to have been taken.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS REPORTED AND NUMBER OF PREMISES
VISITED FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR 1936.

| Interior Infestation | | | | Exterior Infestation | | No Evidence of Infestation | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Rats | | Mice | | | | | |
| Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses |
| 193 | 253 | 76 | 335 | 251 | 1,306 | 34 | 101 |
| 857 | | | | 1,557 | | 135 | |
| Total .. 2,549 | | | | | | | |

TABLE II.
CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF RAT INFESTATION IN PREMISES
PRIMARILY VISITED IN 1936.

| Cause of Infestation | Interior Infestation | | Exterior Infestation | | Totals | Per-centage |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | | |
| Directly due to or associated with disused or defective drains or sewers | 86 | 174 | 191 | 952 | 1,403 | 70·04 |
| Nature of business carried on in premises or vicinity | 20 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 1·64 |
| Tips, refuse dumps, market area, etc. | 9 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 1·09 |
| Neglect in protection of food scraps and wrappings, poultry kept, etc. | 26 | 3 | .. | 70 | 99 | 4·99 |
| Dilapidated premises or defects in structures | 24 | 32 | 17 | 10 | 83 | 4·14 |
| New premises on housing estates, building operations, demolitions, etc. | 16 | 22 | 9 | 120 | 167 | 8·33 |
| Vicinity of open or culverted water-courses, railway cuttings, and sidings | 12 | 8 | 26 | 115 | 161 | 8·03 |
| Condemned property | .. | 8 | 1 | 23 | 32 | 1·59 |
| Cause not determined | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 0·15 |
| Totals | 193 | 253 | 251 | 1,306 | 2,003 | 100·00 |

ANALYSIS OF DRAINAGE INFESTATION.

| Infestation | Business Premises | | Dwelling-houses | | Totals |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| | Interior | Exterior | Interior | Exterior | |
| Total number of primary investigations into rat infestation = 100 per cent. .. | 193 | 251 | 253 | 1,306 | 2,003 |
| Directly due to defective or disused drains or sewers | 77 | 177 | 145 | 876 | 1,275 |
| Associated with defective or disused drains or sewers | 9 | 14 | 29 | 76 | 128 |
| Total number of premises affected by drainage infestation | 86 | 191 | 174 | 952 | 1,403 |
| Percentage of drainage infestation in each group | 44·56 | 76·09 | 68·77 | 72·89 | 70·04 |

TABLE III.

NATURE OF PREMISES INFESTED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

| Particulars of Premises | Interior | | Confined to Yards, Passages, Gardens, or Adjoining Lands | Totals |
|--|----------|------|--|--------|
| | Rats | Mice | Rats | |
| Restaurants, public houses, cafes, etc. .. | 6 | 1 | 10 | 17 |
| <i>Premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold.</i> —Butchers, grocers, dairies, confectioners, corn stores, sweets, etc. .. | 30 | 33 | 70 | 133 |
| <i>Other premises attractive to rats.</i> —Stables, marine stores, sheds, etc. | 10 | 1 | 33 | 44 |
| <i>Land.</i> —Farms, tips, allotments, etc. | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| <i>New buildings.</i> —Building estates, etc. .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Factories and Workshops.</i> —Joiners, garages, tailors, cabinet makers, clothing, pattern card makers, printers, bookbinders, etc... | 58 | 8 | 49 | 115 |
| <i>Warehouses.</i> —Cotton, cloth, electrical apparatus, phosphates, etc. | 19 | 5 | 13 | 37 |
| <i>Shops.</i> —Newsagents, drapers, jewellery, florists, cycles, hosiery, radio, wines, etc. | 37 | 20 | 50 | 107 |
| <i>Institutions.</i> —Hostel, hospital, school, etc. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| <i>Public hall.</i> —Cinema | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Offices.</i> | 7 | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| <i>Unoccupied premises.</i> —Shops, offices, etc... | 15 | 4 | 13 | 32 |
| <i>Dwelling-houses</i> | 253 | 335 | 1,306 | 1,894 |
| Totals | 446 | 411 | 1,557 | 2,414 |

TABLE IV.
DESTRUCTION AND PREVENTION MEASURES CARRIED OUT DURING
THE YEAR 1936.

| Measures carried out | By whom carried out | Business Premises | Dwelling-houses | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Prevention only | Occupier | 11 | 183 | 194 |
| Destruction only | Occupier | 12 | 44 | 56 |
| | Owner | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | Rat-catcher | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Destruction, Proofing, and Prevention | Occupier | 186 | 333 | 519 |
| | Owner | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | Destruction by occupier, proofing by owner | 20 | 47 | 67 |
| | Destruction by rat-catcher, proofing by occupier | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| | Destruction by rat-catcher, proofing by owner | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| | Destruction by occupier, sewers by City Engineer's Department | 71 | 519 | 590 |
| | Destruction by occupier, drains by owner | 70 | 201 | 271 |
| | Totals | 425 | 1,350 | 1,775 |

TABLE V.
PERCENTAGE EFFICIENCY AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1936 OF THE WORK
DONE IN EACH YEAR DURING THE PERIOD 1931 TO 1935.

| Particulars | Year | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| Number of premises reported clear of rats and mice | 2,055 | 2,210 | 2,151 | 2,443 | 2,332 |
| Number of premises at which re-infestation has occurred | 109 | 87 | 65 | 19 | 18 |
| Re-infested premises subsequently dealt with, again reported clear of rats and mice .. | 69 | 44 | 35 | 1 | .. |
| Re-infested premises at which repressive measures are still in hand | 40 | 43 | 30 | 18 | 18 |
| Premises dealt with at which there is no further complaint of the presence of rats or mice .. | 2,015 | 2,167 | 2,121 | 2,425 | 2,314 |
| Percentage of efficiency of the work done at the end of the year 1936 | 98.05 | 98.05 | 98.60 | 99.26 | 99.22 |

TABLE VI.

TRACING OF RAT BURROWS IN RELATION TO DRAINAGE INFESTATION.

| Number of examinations made by | <i>City Engineer</i> 137 | <i>Owners and Occupiers</i> 109 | <i>Drainage Section</i> 1 | <i>Sanitary Section</i> 8 | TOTALS 255 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Conditions found or action taken.</i> | | | | | |
| Defective sewers requiring reconstruction.. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Minor defects in sewers repaired | 81 | .. | .. | 3 | 84 |
| Disused privy midden drains removed .. | 55 | .. | 12 | .. | 67 |
| Other disused drains removed or otherwise dealt with | 50 | 45 | .. | .. | 95 |
| Defective outlet drains repaired by Cor- poration on owners' orders | 16 | 2 | .. | .. | 18 |
| Defective drains remedied by owners or dealt with by Sanitary Section | 11 | 50 | .. | 72 | 133 |
| Street drain inlets repaired | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Outward rat burrows consolidated | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | 16 |
| Surface rat burrows consolidated | 8 | 47 | .. | .. | 55 |
| Undermining due to causes other than rats | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Totals | 253 | 152 | 12 | 75 | 492 |

OTHER DRAINAGE EXAMINATIONS BY SANITARY SECTION MADE
DURING THE YEAR AT THE INSTANCE OF THE RAT SECTION.

| | |
|---|----|
| Premises examined in consequence of suspected drainage infestation | 32 |
| Premises awaiting examination of drains in consequence of suspected drainage infestation | 6 |
| Premises at which drainage work required under notice has been completed during the year (includes work outstanding at the end of 1935) | 41 |
| Premises at which drainage work required under notice was in progress at the end of the year | 10 |
| Notices to repair defective drains served or in course of preparation.. | 12 |

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT SUPPLIED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC CLEANSING..

DUTIES OF THE CLEANSING AUTHORITY.

The Cleansing of the City is under the control of the Cleansing Committee, which is responsible for the efficient management and transaction of all matters relating to the scavenging of the City and the performance of acts and duties in connection with every branch of City cleansing as directed by the various Acts of Parliament and Local Acts now in force. In addition, the Cleansing Committee undertakes, on behalf of the Markets Committee, the cleansing of the various public markets within the City.

For administrative purposes the Department is divided into two sections :—

1. House and Trade Refuse Section—to deal with the collection, removal, and disposal of household and other refuse arising from premises in the City and the cleansing of markets.
2. Street Cleansing Section—for the scavenging of the City, watering and gritting of roadways, clearance of snowfalls, etc.

Both these sections are co-ordinated in matters of supervision, intermobility of transport and man-power, disposal facilities, use of repair and maintenance centres, and in other similar ways.

EXTENT OF THE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

The volume of work necessitated to carry out the Committee's obligations is indicated in the following table, showing the collection of refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1937 :—

| <i>House and Trade Refuse Section—</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Nightsoil | 2,470 |
| Slaughter-house Refuse | 6,315 |
| Bad Meat | 404 |
| Offal.. .. . | 406 |
| Fish | 876 |
| Ashes and Ashbin Refuse | 176,320 |
| Warehouse Refuse | 13,380 |
| Trade Refuse | 12,600 |
| Waste Paper | 424 |
| Stable Manure | 789 |
| Garbage | 4,598 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 218,582 |
| | <hr/> |

*Street Cleansing Section—**Loads*

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Street Sweepings | 35,348 |
|--------------------------|--------|

From the above will be gained some impression of the variety of refuse and the magnitude of the Department's operations. To illustrate this still more there are within the City 220,000 ashbins, each of which is required to be emptied at least once per week, so that this one operation alone involved no less than 11,440,000 individual house calls per annum. Similarly, the operations connected with street cleansing necessitated the sweeping of 972,811,840 square yards of surface, and the distribution of 2,677,700 gallons of water and 1,776 tons of sand and chippings on the roads, whilst over 810 tons of refuse had to be treated and disposed of every working day throughout the year.

Staff, Plant, Depots, etc.

The Committee employs, under the Director of Cleansing, a staff of about 67 officials and 1,451 workmen, and for the purpose of its work requires some 120 motor sweepers, refuse collection vehicles, tipping wagons, etc., 164 horses, a steam tug and fleet of 11 barges, about 65 heavy railway wagons, 4 small locomotives, and 251 light railway trucks. It utilises also 28 depots and 4 railway sidings and is landlord of four estates with a total area of 3,639 acres.

The Collection of Refuse from Streets and Premises.

The collection of refuse from the City streets and premises is a matter of careful and precise organisation. Both the streets to be swept and the premises to be visited are completely scheduled and receive attention at specified times on specified days each week. The interval between cleansings is never more than seven days, and in many cases in the centre of the City clearances are made several times during a week or even daily.

Refuse Disposal.

It will be appreciated that, from an administrative standpoint, it is the effective disposal of the great mass of refuse which so quickly accumulates in a large City rather than the collection which constitutes the more difficult problem. As previously stated, there is almost 254,000 tons of refuse for disposal per annum, or over 810 tons each working day, and, obviously, the sooner this waste matter, often deleterious in character, is completely disposed of in as hygienic a manner as possible the better for general health, comfort, and well-being.

Methods of Refuse Disposal.

To an inland town there are generally four main methods of refuse disposal available, viz. :—

Disposal inside depot:—

1. Incineration.
2. Separation and Incineration.

Disposal outside depot:—

3. Land reclamation and sale to farmers.
4. Controlled tipping.

Taking the four above-mentioned methods *seriatim* they may be briefly described as follows :—

Incineration.

The refuse is delivered into the depot and after a very elementary separation of metals, brickbats, etc., is burnt in forced-draught furnaces or boilers.

Separation and Incineration.

This method treats the refuse, as received, by machinery designed to separate the refuse into various parts—firstly, to divide it into burnable and unburnable elements, and secondly, to extract such components as dust, cinders, metals, etc., with a view to further utilisation. As an inside depot method of disposal the separation method is more economical and has a number of other advantages over the older straight incineration method.

Land Reclamation.

Excellent examples of pure land reclamation are given by the Manchester Corporation's estates at Carrington and Chat Moss, which, originally raw moss, have been converted into flourishing agricultural communities producing a rental of more than £7,000 a year. Land reclamation such as this, however, is generally only commenced when an outlet is required for refuse having a manurial value, like the contents of the pail-closets, which are practically extinct to-day in Manchester.

Controlled Tipping.

This form of refuse disposal must not be confused with the ancient discredited open dumping. It is a modern, scientific, and hygienic method, consisting of depositing the refuse in layers of a specified depth and sealing each layer with earth or other suitable material at the end of the day, meanwhile taking certain precautions to prevent flies and vermin.

Extensive experiments and tests carried out by the technical staff of the Cleansing Department proved that controlled tipping was a safe and hygienic method of refuse disposal.

When properly carried out it gives an economic and highly efficient means of disposing of the refuse, and, as may be seen at various places within the Manchester boundary, this method is of great value in reclaiming otherwise waste lands (such as old quarries, land subject to flooding, etc.), which are easily converted into playing fields or pleasure grounds after the tipping and sealing have been completed.

The Future of Manchester Cleansing.

The Cleansing Committee is alive to the need for keeping up to date and has adopted a policy based on the slogan "Efficiency with Economy." In pursuance of this policy the Committee is gradually mechanising its transport; has installed three separation plants of the most modern type; looked after the welfare of its workmen by installing baths, wash-bowls, dining rooms, etc., at the depots; and, by using otherwise excessive space at certain depots to form flower beds and grass plots, has completely changed these depots from the old, drab, town's yards into places with some pretensions to beauty.

That the policy is a sound one is evidenced by the fact that the estimates for the current financial year, whilst providing for a standard of work equal to or better than any in the past, show a saving in cost over the average expenditure for the five years 1927 to 1931 of no less than £74,000 per annum.

The progressive programme of reorganisation and reconstruction throughout the Department, upon which, as indicated, a commencement has been made, will keep Manchester, it is believed, in the forefront of the world's cleansing authorities.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE ON CANCER

For Year ended 31st October, 1936.

MEMBERS OF THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE ON CANCER.

President THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF THE
CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman DR. R. VEITCH CLARK, Medical Officer of
Health.

Hon. Treasurer Alderman SIR NOTON BARCLAY, c/o District
Bank Ltd., Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2.

Hon. Auditor VERNON WALKER, Esq., F.C.A.

Mr. E. K. AGNEW Manchester and Salford Hospital for
Skin Diseases.

Mr. W. ARMITAGE, J.P... .. . Holt Radium Institute.

Prof. S. L. BAKER, M.R.C.S., Professor of Pathology, Manchester
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. University.

*Dr. E. M. BROCKBANK, M.B.E., Chairman, Manchester Group Execu-
F.R.C.P. (Chairman—Research tive British Empire Cancer
Sub-Com.) Campaign.

*Mr. G. A. CARVER Ancoats Hospital.

*Dr. CATHERINE CHISHOLM Northern Hospital for Women and
Children.

Dr. H. R. CLARKE... .. . Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish
Hospital.

*†Mr. H. O. CLAYTON Associate Inst. Petroleum Technologists.

Mr. WALTER COBBETT, C.B.E. .. . Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Dr. J. M. DAVIDSON H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories.

†Mr. W. DAVIES, C.B.E., J.P., F.C.I.I. Chairman, Manchester Insurance
Committee.

†Dr. D. DOUGAL, M.C. St. Mary's Hospital for Women and
Children.

Dr. A. E. DUNSTAN Institution of Petroleum Technologists.

Councillor R. G. EDWARDS Public Health Committee.

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*The Vice-Chancellor—Professor J. S. B. STOPFORD, M.D., F.R.S.

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Sir CHRISTOPHER NEEDHAM, D.L.

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Co-opted members of Scientific Research Sub-Committee—

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J. M. TWORT, B.SC. Zoologist.

R. LYTH, M.SC., DP. BACT. (Manchester) Bacteriologist.

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M. LASNITZKI, PH.D. (Berlin) Voluntary Worker.

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REPORT OF THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE ON CANCER.

The research work at the University has had to be continued at a lower level during the past twelve months owing to lack of funds. Although important results are being obtained, and new lines of investigation are opening up continually, it will not be possible for the Committee to take full advantage of these unless further resources become available.

Funds.

During the past twelve months approximately £2,790 was received by the Committee. A list of subscribers and donors is included in this report, and the Committee wishes to thank all those who have assisted in this way.

Grant from British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The sum of £1,000 for a period of two years' work has also been made by the British Empire Cancer Campaign for an investigation of the effect on the animal economy of atmospheric pollution by heavy oil combustion engines.

The Committee are much indebted to Messrs. Norris, Henty, and Gardner, of Patricroft, for the loan of the engine and advice as to its installation.

Lectures on Cancer.

Lectures have been given in Manchester and district during the past year to suitable audiences on various aspects of the cancer problem. The Committee is willing to provide a lecturer at its own expense to give similar addresses to organisations of employers and employees in the cotton and other industries if requested to do so.

It has prepared a small handbill containing elementary facts and advice about cancer, copies of which can be had free of charge on application to the Secretary of the Committee.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS.

Physical Characteristics of Mineral Oils.

The examination of the physical characteristics of various kinds of mineral oils has continued to occupy our attention.

With a knowledge of the refractive index of an oil (the effect on a beam of light which is being passed through it), and of the viscosity or fluidity, one can form a more reliable estimate of its cancer-producing powers than by the application of the sample to the skin. The examination of the physical characteristics is accurate, rapid, and inexpensive, while the skin test is variable, lengthy, and costly.

The Scientific Staff is now endeavouring to isolate from dangerous oils the constituents which cause cancer, by distilling them at a low temperature and pressure. Instead of working at temperatures of 200° to 700° C. at the ordinary atmospheric pressure of 30 inches, only about one-tenth the temperature and one-millionth the pressure is being utilised in these investigations. Important results have already been obtained in this way, which make a continued study of this new method of analysis most desirable.

Dermatitis.

In many modern industries, inflammation of the skin occurs as a result of contact with mineral oils and other irritating materials. The inflammation induced may be a precursor of cancer. We have examined and advised on materials received from a varied assortment of industries, including those concerned with cotton-wool, artificial silk, road making, briquette making, concrete making, brick moulding, cable splicing, printing, etc., etc.

Preventive Applications.

Various ointments and applications designed to prevent dermatitis in dangerous industries have been received from manufacturers, and their value reported upon.

Preventive measures against the onset of industrial dermatitis and cancer by means of an ointment containing lanolin and olive oil recommended by us seven years ago have been used with gratifying success to employers and workmen.

The General Secretary of the National Union of Shale Miners and Oil Workers writes :—

“ Our experience in the Oil Shale Industry over the past seven years, with a mixture of lanolin and olive oil, which has been in daily use during that period, has produced and continues to produce excellent results.

“ In contrast with the dry, scaly, roughened surface formerly, the texture of the skin has a nice smooth, healthy appearance, solely due to the daily use of the mixture referred to. Even the cases of longest duration have been helped very materially, and at present the wartiness of the forearms is not nearly so prevalent as in former years, when lanolin and olive oil treatment was not in use.

“ The workmen themselves appreciate very highly the beneficial results of the lanolin treatment.”

The wartiness referred to was frequently cancerous in nature.

Although it is not difficult to differentiate between oils which cause cancer and those which cause dermatitis, it is unnecessary to lay stress on this; both diseases are of sufficient importance for health and economic reasons to warrant an effort being made to prevent their occurrence. The incidence of both of them would, in our opinion, fall to a minimum if proper precautions were taken in the selection of the oil to be utilised, and the preventive measures recommended by us, involving the utilisation of the lanolin olive oil ointment, were adopted.

Gas Tars.

A similar ointment should also prove efficacious in preventing troubles arising from contact with gas tars and their products.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The Scientific Staff has also been examining for some years, and is now doing so with a grant-in-aid for two years from the British Empire Cancer Campaign, the very important problem of atmospheric pollution caused by the exhaust fumes from motor vehicles propelled by heavy oil engines which are being used on the public roads in daily increasing numbers. The fumes are different from those of petrol cars, inasmuch as they contain proportionately a lot of soot and tar, and, when inhaled, may affect the health as much as do the fumes from the chimney of the domestic and factory coal fires. The British Empire Cancer Campaign was requested by the Institution of Automobile Engineers to have the problem investigated, and, knowing our interest in it, asked us to examine it thoroughly.

Cancer in the Dye Industry.

The most recent addition to its objects of investigation is the cause and means of prevention of internal cancer which affects workmen in the aniline dye industry.

Cell Growth.

Dr. Lasnitzki has continued his investigation on the influence of inorganic salts which occur in all foods on the growth of cells and on the normal functions and processes of the various organs of the body. He is also investigating the influence of pure cancer-producing agents, such as are at present in tar and mineral oils, on the growth of cells.

His wide experience over many years of scientific cancer study in the Berlin Cancer Research Institute, before coming to Manchester, qualify him to give helpful criticism and advice on the general work of the Scientific Staff.

31st October, 1936.

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(Journal of Industrial Hygiene, vol. xiii,
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- Disease in relation to Carcinogenic Agents
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of Path. and Bact., vol. xxxv., 1932).. J. M. TWORT, B.SC., and
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J. D. FULTON, PH.D.
- Cancer Susceptibility in relation to Colour
in Mice (Journal of Hygiene, vol. xxii,
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- Suggested Methods for the Standardisation of
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- The Selection of Non-carcinogenic from
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- The Prevention of Mineral Oil and Tar
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- The Violence of Reaction of the Animal to the Etiology of Cancer and Inflammation (Journal of Hygiene, vol. xxxv., No. 3, 30th August, 1935) C. C. TWORT, M.D., and R. LYTH, M.SC.
- Studies on the Internal Organs of Mice painted with Carcinogenic Agents (American Journal of Cancer, vol. xxiii., No. 1, January, 1935) J. M. TWORT, B.SC., and C. C. TWORT, M.D.
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- The Variable Sensitivity of Different Sites of the Skin of Mice to Carcinogenic Agents (Jour. of Path. and Bact., vol. xlii., No. 1, pp. 303-316, 1936) J. M. TWORT, B.SC., and C. C. TWORT, M.D.
- Comparison of Mineral and Biological Potassium in Diet Experiments (Nature, vol. 138, p. 799, November 7th, 1936) . A. and M. LASNITZKI.

PUBLISHED WITH THE AID OF A GRANT FROM THE
MANCHESTER COMMITTEE ON CANCER.

- An Inquiry into the Basic Cause and Nature of Cervical Cancer (Jour. of Surgery Gynæcology and Obstetrics., April, 1930) K. V. Bailey, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P.
- The Role of the Pituitary in the Etiology of Cancer (British Medical Journal, Oct. 31st, 1931, p. 794) WILLIAM SUSMANN, B.A., M.D., C.M.
- The Occupational Incidence of Primary Lung Cancer (Quarterly Journal of Medicine, January, 1932) W. BROCKBANK, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
- Aetiology of Cancer of the Skin with special reference to occupation (British Medical Journal), June 29th, 1935, p. 1305) ALEX. R. SOMERFORD, M.D.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1936.
Proposed South-East Lancashire Joint Smoke Abatement Board.

In accordance with the resolution of the Committee, in order to stimulate interest in the proposal to form a joint board and be assured of some measure of support when a meeting of all the local authorities in the area is held to consider the matter, a series of visits to individual local authorities have been made by the Chairman of the Committee (Alderman Jackson) and the Honorary Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health). In each instance the Mayor or Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health were interviewed. Promises of support have been received from a considerable number of authorities when the proposal to form a Statutory Board reaches concrete form. In the meantime further visits are being arranged with the object of persuading other authorities to give their support to the proposed scheme.

*Co-operation between the Regional Committee and the Alkali, etc.,
Department of the Ministry of Health.*

In furtherance of the recommendation of the Ministry of Health that collaboration should be established between the Regional Committee and the Alkali, etc., Department of the Ministry, Mr. H. G. Howson, Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works, has been co-opted a member of the Executive Committee.

In connection with this aspect of smoke abatement an important conference was held at the Ministry of Health, in October at which representatives of the Ministry, the Alkali Department and the Regional Smoke Abatement Committees were present.

The programme of the conference covered a wide variety of subjects involved in the work of smoke abatement. While it is not practicable to give a summary of the proceeding in this report it is of interest to note that the determination of exemptions under the Smoke Abatement Act, 1926, was strongly supported by the representatives of the West Riding, Sheffield, and Manchester. Further, that the congress exhibited a keen interest in the proposal of the Committee for the establishment of a Statutory Smoke Board.

The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, and the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Hudson, attended the conference, which was presided over by Mr. H. W. S. Francis of the Ministry.

Mr. S. N. Duguid, a member of the Executive Committee, represented the Regional Committee.

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Exemptions.

The undermentioned resolution adopted by the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee relative to the above was approved and a resolution in similar terms forwarded to the Ministry from this Committee :—

“ That this Committee is of opinion that the time has now arrived when serious consideration should be given to the desirability of the qualified exemptions enjoyed by certain industries under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, being withdrawn.”

Coal Utilisation Council.

It is with pleasure that we record the continued co-operation of the Coal Utilisation Council in the work of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary has been informed that the services of Mr. P. D. Kirkman, the Council's Combustion Engineer and representative for the district, have been called upon by a large number of firms in the area and the value of his advice with regard to the more efficient working of boiler plants has been much appreciated.

The Coal Utilisation Council have now instituted a permanent exhibition at their premises, No. 38, Deansgate, Manchester, at which there are some interesting and instructive devices demonstrating the advantageous use of coal as fuel, whilst at the same time helping to reduce smoke emission.

National Smoke Abatement Society.

At the Annual Conference of the Society held in London, October 14th to 17th, the Committee was represented by Councillor R. H. Cunliffe, J.P. and Councillor Bardsley, in addition to Alderman Jackson and Dr. Veitch Clark, who were appointed to attend on behalf of the Manchester Public Health Committee.

At the request of the Society it has been arranged that a summary of the work of the Regional Committee be supplied to the Society for insertion in its Quarterly Journal and that a sufficient number of copies of the Society's Journal be purchased for one to be sent to each Medical Officer of Health of authorities affiliated to the Regional Committee and to members of the Executive Committee.

Smoke Abatement Appliances.

A number of appliances for use in connection with smoke abatement were brought to the notice of the Committee, and whilst the value of these appliances in the more efficient working of boiler plants and the reduction of smoke emission is recognised by the Committee it is not considered desirable to recommend any particular type.

Smoke Abatement Classes.

Both the elementary and the advanced courses in boiler practice arranged by the Committee were again held during the session 1935-36 at the Manchester Municipal College of Technology. The elementary course is especially arranged for boiler-firemen and forty-seven students were enrolled. Of these, forty-one sat for the examination, thirty-five of whom satisfied the examiners and were awarded certificates by the Regional Committee presented to them by the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman T. S. Williams, J.P.), at the Town Hall, Manchester, on the 28th September.

The figures for the advanced courses in the same Session were:—

Second year course—54 students enrolled, 36 sat for the examination, and 28 satisfied the examiners.

Third year course—26 students enrolled, 12 sat for the examination and 11 satisfied the examiners.

In the case of the third year course the examination was under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The Health Committee at Warrington also arranged for a course of lectures to boiler-firemen and the Regional Committee awarded certificates to seven students who passed the examination.

Mr. R. M. Rowe and Mr. Gartside.

The Committee regret the loss of two members of the Executive Committee who have rendered valuable services and done much good work in the cause of smoke abatement generally. During the course of the year both Mr. Rowe and Mr. Gartside found it necessary to resign from the Executive Committee on account of ill-health and the former died shortly after his resignation.

Membership.

At the close of the year the number of authorities affiliated to the Committee was 56, the same as in the previous year, Abram Urban District Council having withdrawn and Atherton Urban District Council joined the Committee.

R. VEITCH CLARK,
Honorary Secretary.

June 2nd, 1937.

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